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The
CENTENNIAL HISTORY
of CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY,
NEW YORK

A Detailed and Entertaining Story of One Hundred Years of Development

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I.

PUBLISHED BY
The Chautauqua History Company
Jamestown, New York
1904

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INTRODUCTION.

WHEN in the year 1900 the suggestion was made by the Chautauqua County Historical Society and others that a celebration should be held on the one hundredth anniversary of the first bona fide white settlement made within the limits of the present county, the project did not take on a more ambitious aspect than a proposition for a one-day gathering of the people of the county at the site of the original settlement at the Old Cross Roads near Westfield, with a programme of a half-dozen papers on the early history of the county. With the passing of time and the interest developed by the action of the Board of Supervisors in appointing committees to take charge of the organizing of a fitting celebration, the matter developed into a great historical occasion, covering a two days' celebration at Westfield in June, 1902, at which papers were read covering, with those which it was impossible to find room for upon the programme, every important historical department in the development of the county during the past one hundred years.

As the plans for the celebration developed and broadened, so did the idea of a complete history of Chautauqua County. At first it was proposed to publish the papers to be read at the celebration in a pamphlet, covering the expense by a resort to advertisements, but it soon became evident that the papers would be far too important and complete to be entrusted to this form, and the more ambitious design of making a book was brought forward, to contain the portraits of some of the leading historical characters of the county. At this stage of the development it became evident that there was a large amount of work necessary to put a book upon the market, and that the enterprise would require a large capital if anything of a creditable nature were to be produced. Accordingly S. Frederick Nixon, Benjamin S. Dean, Frederick P. Hall and Charles J. Shults met and agreed to organize the Chautauqua History Company, for the purpose of publishing a complete and authentic history of the county, which should be fully illustrated, and should contain the portraits of the men and women who have taken part in the upbuilding of a county from a single log house in the wilderness to a community of eighty thousand people. It soon became evident that a single volume would be inadequate to the work undertaken, and arrangements were made to produce the work in two large volumes, and the work herewith presented is the result of that undertaking.

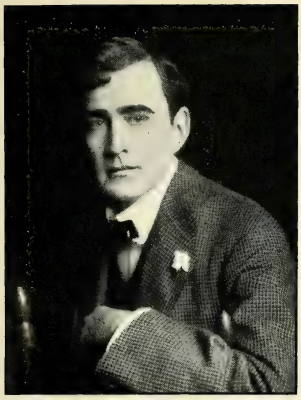
The scheme of the work, which includes the story of the great celebration which bids fair to be of incalculable value to the county in establishing a community of interests, as well as a complete list of all of the relics which were on exhibition, is a reproduction of all the papers which were read on the occasion of the celebration, revised and enlarged upon, as well as a number of papers which were prepared, but which it was found impossible to read by reason of the lack of time; these to be supplemented by yet other matters of historical worth which have since become available. In addition to these features, we have made a careful canvass of the county, and have gathered together more original portraits of early settlers, more interesting views of early homes and scenes in the county than have ever before been brought into a single collection, and in the list of portraits which will be found in the work will be the prominent men and women in the various departments of the historical development of the county in every era of its growth for the past one hundred years, so that we shall not only have the story of the century, but the life stories and the portraits of the people who have made the history and watched over the unfolding of one of the most intelligent and progressive communities in the United States. Where it has been impossible to secure these portraits, and where the life-story has been merged in the general life of the county, we have included a brief chronological sketch of the family as it exists today, so that the Centennial History of Chautauqua County will, to a very large extent, include a directory of the leading families of the county at the close of its first century, making a feature which will be of great value as the years go by in affording data for the tracing out of family history and the larger history of the county and state, in which we are all involved.

Hon. Obed Edson, who gives the general historical review of the county for the past century, has devoted himself with great energy, aided by his experience and his cultivated taste for historical research, to making this the crowning work of his life, and that he has done this in a manner to reflect credit upon himself, and the publishers of this work, we have no hesitation in asserting, leaving the reader to judge for himself upon a fuller reading of the pages which Mr. Edson has prepared. The details of the development in each department have been taken up by men and women who have a patriotic and intelligent interest in making the history of the county complete and interesting, and we believe that no county in the State of New York can show an historical work of equal merit and completeness. It is the work of Chautauqua County men and women in its every feature, from the inception of the celebration to the completed volumes. The papers have been written, the views and portraits have been made, the types have been set and the press work has been done by the handiwork of Chautauqua County people, and we take a pardonable pride, in presenting these volumes to the public, confident that no reasonable expectation of the people will be disappointed upon a perusal of the work.

Respectfuly yours,

THE CHAUTAUQUA HISTORY COMPANY.

S. FREDERICK NIXON, President.
BENJAMIN S. DEAN, Vice President.
FREDERICK P. HALL, Treasurer.
CHARLES J. SHULTS, Secretary.



FORREST CRISSEY

Chautauqua County

By FORREST CRISSEY

A hundred years—how brief a span
In which to work the magic change
From wilderness and savage man
To fruitful field and purpling grange!

Where now the lakeward looking hills
Are wreathed in vines of goodly fame,
The Redman fished the lakes and rills
And ranged the forest for his game.

He pitched his summer lodge where now
The schoolhouse stands, with flying flag;
And where the vineyards crown the brow
Of every hill he chased the stag.

His brutish war-cry echoed wild
From every slope, in every dell,
Where now resound the echoes mild
Of sacred song and Sabbath bell.

In hideous dance and savage game
He gathered at the wood-fringed shore
Which links Chautauqua's storied name
With Learning, Art, and ripest lore.

Where e'er the toiling student lights
His solitary lamp and gives
To learning's court his zealous nights.
The fame of old Chautauqua lives.

A million clusters load the vines
Beneath blue Erie's misty wing;
But better than her rarest wines,
Chautauqua's larger gift I sing:—

Her pioneers—a noble seed
From which harvest rich and great
Of sturdy sons hath sprung to feed
The school, the mart, the court, the state!

Wipe from our country's roll the name
Of all that dear Chautauqua gave,
And you will snatch the wreath of fame
From Lyon's and from Phillips' grave!

What though her terraced vineyards spread
To every hill that drinks the sun?—
Of all her gifts the light she's shed
On Learning's page is chiefest one!

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MAIN STREET, WESTFIELD.

STORY OF THE CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Chautauqua County, held at Westfield on June 24th and 25th, 1902, was in itself an historic occasion whose influence upon the future of the county will be profound and enduring. It brought together within the confines of one village the people of every part of the county. Old acquaintanceships were renewed and new ones were formed, and the present was brought in contact with all that was sturdy, self-sacrificing, virtuous and hospitable in the past. Out of this commemoration has come a new inspiration, a re-awakened appreciation of the pioneer qualities, all of which will operate to bind the county closer and closer together and give unity to its activities. A patriotic purpose was undeniably served in bringing the people to see that in the past of the county there is much that is noble and upright; much that is worth perpetuating in the present; much that makes Chautauqua a name to be recalled with pride.

After it had been decided to hold such a centennial, the committee had no difficulty in selecting the site. The historical claims of Westfield were pre-eminent. Here it was that the white settler first reared a permanent home on the soil that now bears the storied name of Chautauqua; from this spot other pioneers who had followed in the footsteps of James McMahan went southward into the wilderness to clear the forests and till the soil; here for years was the center of the county's social and commercial life. In other respects, moreover, the selection was most happy, for the reputation of Westfield for hospitality and neighborliness, established by the memorable reception to Count Lafayette and sustained by later generations of its townspeople, assured that the throng of visitors would be cordially greeted and hospitably entertained. Nor was this expectation disappointed, for the people of the village gave freely of their best and were, in fact, delinquent in nothing needed to make the occasion a complete success.

It is impossible to make any close estimate of the number of people who attended the celebration. All parts of the county were well represented, and in addition hundreds of former Chau-

tauquans came from far and near in order to be present at this monster reunion. Incoming trains were filled, and along the dusty roads that led to Westfield hundreds of vehicles brought the farming folks from many townships. The southern end of the county seemed equally well represented with the northern section, the Ridge no longer separated them. The opening of the picturesque Gorge route of the Jamestown, Chautauqua and Lake Erie Railroad, which took place on the first day of the centennial, drew several thousand people from Jamestown and the lower tier of townships. The Business Men's Association of Jamestown and the similar organization in Falconer came to Westfield in a body Tuesday morning as a manifestation of their sympathy with the purpose and spirit of the celebration. Business throughout the county was generally suspended on Tuesday, that the people of all vocations might have an opportunity to attend the centennial.

In the village streets the throng was of course more noticeable than would have been the case in a larger town. A crowd of several thousand people, such as ordinarily is attracted to the grape-belt town by a fair or tournament, gives the streets a crowded appearance, but the concourse of both days of the centennial far eclipsed anything in the past. To what extent the number exceeded 5,000, it is impossible to estimate with any pretension of accuracy.

Significant of the spirit of the gathering is the fact that with all this assemblage there was no undue jostling or overcrowding; everyone maintained even temper and good nature. When the sidewalks overflowed, people cheerfully walked in the street, and when the high school building was filled to a point that approached overcrowding, those who sought admission patiently waited outside. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony and pleasure of the occasion.

Outwardly it was the holiday crowd, but inwardly the holiday element was lacking. The spirit was not that of the county fair, the tournament, or the perennial circus. There were few street fakirs, no fireworks, and little of the fun-making element. This celebration had a foundation which fun-making events do not have, which made it something more than idle show. While many persons wandered up and down the streets many more gathered in the churches and halls where public meetings were held, and listened to recitals of events of the first hundred years of the county's life. Another crowd was constantly at the school building where the relics were displayed. From these prized heirlooms and relics could be gained a more definite idea of the manner in which the pioneers lived and worked than from the best description that could be written.

Another attraction was the military camp of the Thirteenth Separate Company, National Guard of New York state, better known as the Fenton Guards of Jamestown. As the only military company in the county the guardsmen received the honors of the occasion. The Guards came by boat to Point Chautauqua and thence to Westfield by train, reaching the centennial town about 6 o'clock Monday afternoon. Their camp was just east of the high school building, and was named Camp S. Fred Nixon, in honor of the distinguished Westfield leader. The place took on the atmosphere of a camp, and here the throng of onlookers was continuous. Dress parade and guard mount were performed in the nearby park each day, with all the precision that a veteran could desire. The presence of blue uniforms, brass but-

tons, bright banners and martial music, lent an eclat to the occasion. Many prominent friends of the guardsmen visited the camp, and on Wednesday Speaker Nixon entertained the entire company at dinner at Clark's. The feature of the brief speech-making session that followed was a rousing address by the host.

The roster of the company was as follows:

Captain Louis A. Fenton, First Lt. Fred H. Wilson, Second Lt. Frank A. Johnson, First Lt. A. Surg. Laban Hazeltine, Color Sergt. E. P. Walsh, Hospital Steward E. A. Swanson, First Sergt. W. H. Harrison, Jr., Q. M. S. A. E. Hale, Q. M. D. S. Brown, Q. M. C. A. Sandburg, Q. M. W. B. Gifford, Corporal E. C. Templeton, Corporal K. R. Ralph, Corporal J. Varley, Corporal R. J. Barrows, Musician M. J. Lyon, Musician L. C. Swanson.

Privates—Fred W. Asker, J. T. Allen, O. E. Anderson, W. M. Blanchard, B. Benson, G. F. Burg, J. W. Carlson, E. C. Catlin, C. O. Davis, V. C. Eggleston, E. L. Danielson, M. C. Frank, G. G. Fretts, B. E. Gossett, Benj. Gardner, J. Hanson, E. Hanson, H. D. Harris, V. A. Hatch, Chas. Imus, E. F. Isaacson, C. U. Jarl, J. H. Johnson, V. C. Johnson, E. C. Johnson, J. Johnson, M. C. Jones, F. J. Kruger, R. C. Kelsey, Thos. J. Kennedy, C. F. Lawson, S. A. Ljungberg, G. C. Magnuson, J. B. Moeller, Henry Malmquist, C. Malmquist, F. W. Montague, H. A. Morgan, S. G. Morley, R. Nezbeth, R. Olson, Charles Oberg, W. C. Price, H. E. V. Porter, W. E. Seymour, Jr., Elmer Smith, Ernest Smith, R. M. Smith, R. W. Strickland, F. L. Stocker, T. Sundell, F. A. Thomas, A. H. Vimmerstedt, R. G. Weller, L. Wimmermark, L. R. Warn, L. G. Willard, Morris Wimmermark.

The principal event of Tuesday morning was the parade and the exercises formally opening the centennial. Before the village people had arisen from breakfast, the day's visitors began to pour into the town, filling the streets and congregating in localities of particular interest. Before 10 o'clock the music of several bands drew attention to the village square, from which the procession to the McMahan homestead was scheduled to start. The congestion of vehicles and pedestrians in this vicinity proved a maze, out of which an hour's work by Marshal P. W. Bemus and his staff brought an orderly procession.

A drum and fife corps headed the column as it moved westward to the outskirts of the village, where the McMahan homestead is located, three-quarters of a mile west of the park. Members of the Chautauqua County Historical Society, riding in 'busses, held the right of line. Next in the procession was a lumbering ox cart and submissive oxen, driven by Phin. M. Miller, who entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion and by the flourish with which he guided the oxen showed that the primitive arts have not been forgotten. The ox cart was followed by the Westfield band, which headed a division of the older residents of the county and the Board of Supervisors, county officers, and ex-officers, all of whom rode in carriages. The Fenton Guards' band and the Thirteenth Separate Company were next in line, and they received something of an ovation along the route. The visiting organizations of business men and a contingent of citizens in carriages and on foot concluded the procession.

Nearly two thousand people gathered at the old McMahan homestead, which as one of the historical spots of western New York was much visited

during the centennial. It was altogether fitting that here, where the white settler reared his first permanent home within the county, should be held the opening exercises of the commemoration of that event. From an improvised platform in the open air, brief but solemn exercises were conducted. Otis D. Hinckley of Clymer presided. After a fervid prayer by Rev. A. M. Tennant, of Westfield, the address of welcome was delivered by S. Fred. Nixon, speaker of the New York State Assembly, himself an honored citizen of Westfield. This address will be found elsewhere in this volume, together with all other addresses delivered and papers read during the centennial. The story of the historic McMahan homestead was charmingly told by Mrs. Helen Smith Tennant of Westfield, herself a descendant of the family of the first settler.

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED TO
COMMEMORATE THE PLACE
where the First Tavern was kept in
Chaut. Co.
the First Militia Training
and the First
Town Meeting were held.
First Town Officers Elected in 1806
Supr. JNO. McMAHAN
T. Clerk. JA'S. MONTGOMERY
Ass'rs. JA'S. McMAHAN
BENJ. BARRETT WM. ALEXANDER
Com'rs. of Highways THOS McCLINTOCK
JA'S. DUNN ARTHUR BELL
Const. & Coll'r JNO. LYONS
Overseers of Poor
ZATTU CUSHING ABR'M. FREDERICKS
Fenceviewer JAS. PERRY
P'd. Master DAVID KINCAID
Overseers of Highways PETER KAIN
ORSAMUS HOLMES SAM'L. HARRISON
The First White Child Born in the Co. was
JNO. McHENRY who now resides in Westfield
Erected 1866
THE DESIGN BY E. T. FOOTE. Finished by
S. Niacon

At the conclusion of these exercises, the column was reformed for the march back to the village. A pause was made

at the famous Cross Roads, where Obed Edson mounted a point of vantage and briefly told the story outlined by the monument which marks the site of the McHenry hotel, where the first town meeting in the county was held and its civil government had its origin.

The mass meeting in the afternoon attracted an immense crowd, only a part of which was able to gain admission to the Presbyterian church where it was held. The meeting was called to order and presided over by Albert S. Watson, president of the village, who spoke impressively of the spirit of the centennial. After an organ voluntary by J. W. Phillips and prayer by Rev. C. L. MacClelland, the First Presbyterian church choir of Jamestown sang a meritorious selection. The centennial oration was then delivered by John Woodward of Jamestown, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. Following a vocal solo by Miss Belle Tiffany, Phin. M. Miller of Buffalo read Forrest Crissey's Centennial Poem. Obed Edson of Sinclairville gave an historical address, and the exercises closed with the singing of the Centennial Hymn, written by Mrs. Martha R. Almy of Jamestown, to the tune of America.

Three public meetings were held Tuesday evening, and each was well attended. In the Presbyterian church, Judge Almon A. VanDusen of Mayville presided. Phin. M. Miller of Buffalo gave the first address, his subject being The Public Schools of Chautauqua County. Following a delightful vocal solo by Mrs. John S. Lambert of Fredonia, Captain Frederick W. Hyde of Jamestown presented an historical sketch of the inception and growth of the Chautauqua movement. In the Methodist church Captain E. A. Curtis of Fredonia presided, and the Presbyterian choir of Jamestown sang the Battle Hymn of the Republic. Abner Hazeltine of Jamestown delivered an historical address upon Freemasonry in Chautauqua County. The venerable Dr. Taylor of Brocton was to have read his paper on military history at this meeting, but he was excused on account of feeble health and failing eyesight. The third meeting of the evening, held in the opera house, was one of the most interesting of the entire celebration. The hall was filled to the utmost when James T. Larmonth of Jamestown, as chairman, called the meeting to order. After a vocal duet by Mrs. Coombs and Mrs. Peirce, Judge Jerome B. Fisher spoke eloquently and effectively upon the Life of Governor Reuben E. Fenton. It was one of Judge Fisher's best historical efforts, and added new luster, if such a thing were possible, to the name of Chautauqua county's most distinguished citizen, Governor Fenton. Following the address, the Schumann Society of Westfield sang with fine effect The Star Spangled Banner.

The public reception in the high school building with which Tuesday's exercises came to a close, ranks as the most brilliant and representative social function in the history of the county.

The affair was under the auspices of Patterson chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The local society moreover had the co-operation of the members of the chapters at Fredonia and Jamestown. The three regents, Mrs. George W. Patterson, Miss Prescott and Miss Broadhead, respectively, led in the receiving, assisted by the vice regents, Mrs. Helen Smith Tennant, Mrs. Fullager and Mrs. Winfield S. Cameron. Many members of the chapters were attired in quaint and elegant costumes of the colonial period, imparting to the brilliant scene some-

thing of the coloring and spirit of the days commemorated by the occasion.

The Jamestown room was the center of interest throughout the evening, and here it was that the throng was most dense. The tendency towards over-crowding was the only element detracting from the pleasure of the evening, and this was of course due to the large number of people who had gathered from all parts of the county to attend the reception. Recognization of this fact, together with abundant good nature and patience, reduced the discomfort of the crowded condition to a minimum.

From the platform in the main reception room, a program of high merit was rendered at 9 o'clock, introduced by a vocal solo by Miss Belle Tiffany. An account of the memorable visit of Lafayette to Chautauqua County was read by Miss Olive Risley Seward, who could be heard by only a portion of the great number of people in the hall, so dense was the throng. A musical feature was the singing of a quartet composed of Mrs. George W. Tew, Mrs. Alexis Crane, Geo. W. Tew and John J. Whitney, which was characterized as the oldest organized quartet in the county. Mrs. John S. Lambert also sang acceptably at this time, and the program closed with the rendering of America by the Schumann Society of Westfield.

Wednesday as the second day of the centennial saw little waning of either attendance or interest until late in the afternoon. The weather, which on the previous day had been fairly ideal, continued favorable until afternoon, when one of the severe storms frequent in the lake region drove the crowd to shelter and made passage about the streets highly disagreeable. It was significant of the success of the celebration that while Tuesday had been planned as the principal day, Wednesday almost, if not quite, sustained the record of its predecessor on the calendar.

The meeting in the opera house at 10 o'clock in the morning was presided over by Louis McKinstry of Fredonia. The music of the occasion was a whistling solo by Miss Harriet Louise Norton, Miss Neill accompanying, and a vocal solo by Mrs. Kittie Sheldon. The first address of the session was that of Benjamin S. Dean of Jamestown upon The Political History of Chautauqua County. Louis McKinstry followed with an address upon The Press of the County, and Mrs. Carrie Twing of Westfield told the history of the Cassadaga Lake Free Association movement.

In the Presbyterian church, the music was furnished by the Presbyterian choir of Westfield, and Mrs. E. H. Porter, who sang a pleasing solo. The addresses were given by the Rev. Chalon Burgess of Silver Creek on The Clergy, by Dr. William M. Bemus of Jamestown upon The Medical Profession, and Mrs. Martha Shaver Mead of Jamestown upon the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

At the Methodist church, Supervisor L. C. Warren of Stockton presided. Harry Espy sang a solo, and several numbers were rendered by the Presbyterian choir of Jamestown. The papers included the reading of Dr. Taylor's address on The Military History of the County, W. W. Henderson's resume of the work of the Chautauqua County Historical Society, and the story of the Swedish Settlement of the County, the latter written by Professor A. J. Lannes of Jamestown, who was appointed to take the place on the program originally given to Rev. Julius Lincoln, who was absent in Europe.

In the Presbyterian church in the afternoon, Charles M. Dow of Jamestown spoke upon The Business Devel-

opment of the County; James L. Weeks presented his paper upon The Bar of the County and John W. Spencer of Cornell University discussed the county's agricultural interests. The music included vocal solos by Miss Katherine M. Hennessey and Mrs. Kittie Sheldon, and a song by the Schumann Society of Westfield.

In the opera house, the meeting was opened with William Sexton as chairman. Miss Ethel Sturgis sang acceptably. Dr. Julien T. Williams of Dunkirk spoke on The Speculative Era in the History of Dunkirk; G. E. Ryckman told of the grape industry from its inception and E. Buckner discussed the Brocton Community. The closing number was given by the Jamestown Presbyterian church choir.

Special mention ought to be made of the music rendered at the various centennial exercises. Not only was the quality of the voices markedly superior, but the selections made by the committee on music were highly suitable to the occasion, consisting wholly of old-time songs and ballads, which in themselves had historical interest and recalled pioneer times. A feature was the work of the choir of the First Presbyterian church of Jamestown, composed of Miss Adella Johnson, Miss Polly Feather, Wrothwell Butterfield and John Hartley.

The throng lingered in the high school building, reluctant to leave the remarkable display of relics there made, until late in the afternoon; but at 6 o'clock the orchestra from its station in the Jamestown room played Auld Lang Syne, and upon this signal the building was left to the committeemen whose task it was to remove the exhibits and return them to their respective towns and owners.

From the opinion that the centennial was a complete and extraordinary success there will be no dissent. Its influence will be for good and will only become more potent with the lapse of time. It started Chautauquans towards the next century-post with higher resolves and quickened energy.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, WESTFIELD, N. Y.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

BY S. FREDERICK NIXON.

When I see before me so many of those whom we are pleased to term the old residents of our county, whom we are especially glad to have with us on this occasion, it occurs to me that the soil of our old Chautauqua must still retain its fair proportion of the elixir of life. Your presence at this historical spot lends an especial charm, and it is our paramount hope that a kind and generous providence may spare you many years to enjoy the fruits and pleasures of life which you have so richly earned. There comes to my mind a little incident, illustrating the remarkable longevity of pioneer days, which my friend, the chairman, has told me occurred in the early history of Chautauqua County. A distinguished gentleman, strolling for pleasure, came upon an old man, standing by the roadside, weeping; and he said to him, "How old are you?" The old man replied, "I have just turned one hundred." "And what could you find to cry about?" and the old man wept bitterly, as he replied, "My father whipped me." "What, is your father still alive?" "Yes, you will find him over in yonder barn, threshing with the flail." And they walked over to where the father was, and the stranger said, "And why did you whip your son?" "Ah," he said, "the young rascal, I had to thrash him for throwing stones at his grandfather." (Laughter.)

It is my pleasant privilege at the beginning of the exercises, which commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the first white settlement of this county, upon the original spot where that settlement was made by Colonel McMahan, upon this land which formed a part of the ten acres cleared by him, to extend to Chautauquans a most generous and cordial welcome, and to join with you in mutual congratulations, when we come to realize what the past century of development has done for this county.

Here it was that the first tree was felled; here was the first log cabin builded; here began the evidences of prosperity which have made such rapid strides during the past century, and which we, at a later day, are permitted to enjoy. The observance of national holidays tends to intensify the force, the greatness and patriotism throughout our country; and so will our observance of this occasion tend to intensify the pride that we feel in the county of our birth or our adoption. Occasions like this with their attending historical exercises, impress upon our minds most vividly the hardships undergone, the perils endured and the anxiety, that we of a later generation might be permitted to enjoy not alone the comforts, but the luxuries of life.

Upon this spot one hundred years ago were sowed the first seeds of thrift and industry. That was the seedtime; the harvest has been this beautiful expanse of territory, extending from the

shores of Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line,—that territory which we are permitted to call by the most endearing of all terms—"Our home." To accomplish this required ceaseless hours of labor and the enduring of hardships and privations; yet the early training of those days developed traits of character that will be the heritage of future generations; and I believe we can truthfully say that the work left undone by our forefathers has been successfully carried out by the Chautauquans of later years.

Many of the early pioneer settlers of this county were of that old Presbyterian Scotch-Irish stock which has been noted for its indomitable courage, and not infrequently, because of extreme tenacity of opinion, some of them may be said to have been of the same frame of mind as the old Boston Scotchman, who admitted that, while he was open to conviction, he would be glad to see the man who could convince him.

Following the settlement of Colonel McMahan, pioneers began locating along the shores of Lake Erie, and in the course of two or three years settlements began springing up in the southern part of our county. In 1808 the County of Chautauqua was formed, but we were not to be permitted to enjoy the full complement of government until we had attained a population of five hundred. This we had in 1811. The growth of our county, which for many years was practically an agricultural one, has been rapid. What was a population of five hundred in 1811 has now come to be ninety thousand.

In the early history of our county, our forefathers instituted the old New England township system of government, a system which in the early years was the fundamental basis of good government. It meant in the beginning simply the grouping of families. What was the original township of Chautauqua when this county was formed, has been divided and subdivided, until today we have twenty-seven prosperous townships and cities. In the early history of our county we enjoyed the reputation as an agricultural county, of being one of the best, if not the best dairying county in the state. A little later on our manufacturing centers began to develop, and today the products of Jamestown, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, three leading manufacturing places, enjoy a world-wide market. A little later on northern Chautauqua became the garden of Western New York; and during the harvest time the products of those beautiful vineyards that you see upon the shores of Lake Erie can be found in the markets from ocean to ocean.

Our forefathers early began to provide for the education of their children. The old log schoolhouse was for many years the house of learning. This in time gave way to what in later days we have been pleased to term the old red schoolhouse; and this in larger communities, to the academy and the graded school. Chautauqua in an early day gained a reputation for its educational ideas, and today enjoys the proud position of being one of the leading educational centers of the Empire State, (applause), a state which in educational matters, is far in advance of any of her sister states.

In the early seventies there was established upon the shores of beautiful Lake Chautauqua an institution in which I sometimes think we do not have sufficient pride or interest, an institution which has done more to make the name Chautauqua a household word throughout the length and breadth of this land than anything that ever came to our county. It was builded upon a foundation of rock, and

the good accomplished and the work done in the interest of Christianity and education by the Chautauqua Assembly is almost beyond calculation. We have today, building in our beautiful sister village of Fredonia an institution which, upon completion, from an architectural standpoint, is going to be the finest educational building in the State of New York, and owned by the state. And I believe the time will come, and soon, when that institution will occupy the same reputation from an educational standpoint that it will enjoy upon completion from an architectural. Chautauquans have gained prominence in all the walks of life. No matter what has been undertaken, whether in a business, commercial or political line, whether at home or abroad, they have always been found able to maintain their high reputation. Their success in the commercial and the political world is almost beyond the possibility of even a slight enumeration. The honors which have come to Chautauquans in the political world have been legion. Our most distinguished citizen, one whom we always take especial pride in referring to upon an occasion like this, Chautauqua's most distinguished citizen, was born in the township of Carroll. For ten years he was a member of Congress, and in 1864 Reuben E. Fenton of Chautauqua defeated Horatio Seymour for Governor of the Empire State. (Applause.) He was reelected Governor, and after his second term served a term of six years in the Senate of the United States. The Thirteenth Separate Company, of Jamestown, which so graciously consented to participate in this occasion, and which I know we are all delighted in having here, has done honor to its organization by adopting the name of the Fenton Guards.

There is another distinguished gentleman, although he was not a Chautauquan by birth; who came here in the early history of the county, and whose name will be revered by future generations, a gentleman who came from that sturdy old New England stock, a gentleman who located here, I believe, in 1846, and you all know to whom I refer, George W. Patterson, of Westfield. (Applause.) Mr. Patterson was elected in 1848 Lieutenant Governor at the time of the election of Hamilton Fish, and held many offices of trust and responsibility. In this community he pledged the money from which it has been possible to provide an institution that will forever perpetuate his name in beautiful Chautauqua, and especially in the village of Westfield. I refer to the Patterson Library, which was so munificently endowed by his very generous daughter.

I have not the time to refer even incidentally to many of those who have achieved political and other honors, but I trust I may be pardoned if I refer to two or three here today who have at one time or another resided within the confines of this township. Here it was that resided in an early day, a gentleman who was one of our early pioneers, the first man to hold the office of county judge of our county—Judge Campbell.

The first Sheriff of this County, one of those who located shortly after that time, was Colonel David Eason, of the town of Ellery. And there was another gentleman who has endeared himself to northern Chautauqua, a gentleman who, for many years, resided upon this old pioneer farm. I believe he purchased it in the year 1850; and here by the exercise of thrift and frugality, he amassed a fortune; and he left that fortune as an endowment fund for the common schools of Ellery, Chautauqua and Westfield, the three towns in which during his life he re-

sided. And you all know that I refer to William Vorce.

There was another gentleman, who was one of our early pioneers, and one of our early sheriffs in this county. I refer to William Sexton, and I see here upon this lawn his son, who, I believe, is 84 or 85 years of age, the oldest living person born in the township of Westfield.

Those to whom I have referred have all passed away. They have gone into history. There is today, residing in our community one who, through the infirmities of extreme old age is unable to be with us. This, to him, would have been an especially joyous day. He it was who married the daughter of the first settler of this county. And I refer to Honorable Austin Smith of Westfield, today in his ninety-ninth year. His lifetime has covered much history. He was the first teacher in the Fredonia Academy, the first academy in Chautauqua County; and he is today the oldest living graduate of a college which has had many graduates throughout this locality, Hamilton College, from which he graduated seventy-six years ago.

It is now several years ago since the Chautauqua County Historical Society suggested the idea of the proper observance of this day. They have worked most industriously in the accomplishment of what we will have in the two days to come, and I trust that their fondest hopes and highest ambitions may be realized in the outcome of this celebration. This is the greatest historical event in the history of Chautauqua County, and to them very largely is due the credit for it; but there is one member of that organization to whom should be extended special mention during this celebration—and I desire to take part in this occasion so far as I am personally concerned, as one of the members of the executive committee, a gentleman who has devoted more time in research than any other of his time, and is prepared to properly tell you of the historical facts in regard to Chautauqua County, and I know you all appreciate whom I mean, because he is the recognized historian of this county—I refer to the Honorable Obed Edson.

The past century marks the climax of development in the history of civilization. Decade after decade has been filled with inventions and developments, which, considered in detail, would have been world wonders. Invention has followed invention, as improvements have seemed to be necessary for the transaction of the increased volumes of business; and as we look back over the past century, and as we stand in an endeavor to comprehend what that century has accomplished, we wonder what there is in prospect for the genius and imagination of the twentieth century. I have no doubt but that the same opportunities exist at the present time that existed one hundred years ago, and in the solution of these problems, whether they be of a commercial and manufacturing or of a political nature, it is to be hoped that the sons of old Chautauqua may in the years to come, as they have in the years past, always maintain a just and honorable position. Again I extend to you upon the part of the various committees of management, a most cordial, a most joyous welcome. Our hospitality is at your command, and I trust that as you remain with us, the days may be fraught both with pleasure and profit.

JUDGE JOHN WOODWARD'S ORATION.

I am glad today to be with my fellow citizens of Chautauqua County on this important and memorable occasion—when we have come to celebrate the centenary of our birth. I am glad because I, myself, live here and also because five generations of my family have here found a home. It is an opportunity of which I am pleased to avail myself, and the committee, in the amplitude of its generosity, after having given out the various specific subjects, has kindly permitted me to say whatever I might desire.

From the multitude of things that might appropriately be said I have chosen as the subject of my brief remarks the condition of the world in 1802—the year of the first settlement of this county. Indeed, I know no other subject which could add to the chain of thought presented here today, and which would make the occasion as complete as it is memorable. Necessarily, of course, my review must be in the nature of a hasty sketch of this great period—about which many volumes might be written.

The year 1802, the year of the first settlement in Chautauqua County and the year which we delight to honor, is one of the most important in human annals.

It was a significant epoch in the history of the world—when those first settlers, those hardy pioneers, pitched their tents by the shores of our beautiful lake. Never has the heart of progress pulsated more fiercely than at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the reverberations of those heartbeats were also heard in these forests and along this shore.

The echoes of the American Revolution yet lingered in the air. The Declaration of Independence had only recently become a realization of liberty, yet already it had become a haven of hope to the world. It had tolled the death knell of tyranny on this continent and had awakened the oppressed of the old world to aspiration for an equal freedom.

The Constitution, that Magna Charta of democracy, had only begun to fulfill its splendid promise, yet already it had become a guarantee of security and the foundation of our liberties. The heroes who with such noble sacrifice had won this priceless heritage were cherished contemporaries of the founders of this county. Franklin, the Plato of the west, had been dead but a few years, and his homely philosophy still passed current in the speech of the day. The body of Washington, the prince of patriots, was hardly cold in its tomb at Mount Vernon, and his example still shone before his countrymen like a guiding star. The aggressive Adams, the second president of the republic, was yet in his matchless prime, and was still for many years to watch over our national infancy with a vigilant eye. The star of Jefferson, the great philosopher, statesman and herald of our political independence was still in the ascendant. He was now the chief

executive of the nation which his word had called into being, and with a far-seeing wisdom he was by the Louisiana purchase a year later, to add to his country an area of territory of almost continental extent. Burr was still honored for his brilliancy; ambition had not yet seared his wings; while Hamilton, the great Federalist, was still framing the policy which has since become the formula of our national progress. Monroe and Madison were still to achieve their laurels, though already they had won their spurs. The sun of Andrew Jackson had not yet dawned upon the American horizon. It was twelve years before the victory of New Orleans, which would make him the hero of the nation.

Webster, Clay and Calhoun, that immortal triumvirate of orators and statesmen, like young lions were still gathering strength in obscurity—silently preparing for the forensic battles of peace. Like them, also, John Quincy Adams and Thomas H. Benton—and the other giants of our formative period—were still unknown. Opportunity had not yet called them, but they were listening and were eager for the fray.

Already young America had shown her prowess on the seas in her wars with the Barbary pirates, but it was several years before Commodores Perry and McDonough were to prove the new ensign of liberty triumphant on the lakes. In 1802 we had seen the passing of John Jay, John Rutledge and Oliver Ellsworth; and already John Marshall, the greatest and most constructive of our chief justices, had begun to bulwark the grandeur of our constitutional edifice with the granite judgment of his decisions. Our judiciary was to buttress liberty with the invincible logic of truth and no event of that time is more important than Marshall's reorganization of American law.

In 1802 the experimental stage of the Union was hardly beyond its first decade. So far the barque of government had steered clear of the rocks of disaster, but she had not yet reached the haven of security. There were more shoals and breakers ahead. Her captains still anxiously scanned the horizon, near and far, for signs of the storm that all Europe confidently expected would swoop down to overwhelm us. There was a cloud on the sky, but it was then only as large as a man's hand, and many years were to pass by before the storm in its full fury should burst upon us. Many of us who stand here on this day of peace, who have gathered to pay tribute to the memory of the founders of our prosperity have seen it descend like a whirlwind of death—blighting the beauty of our land with the blood of its citizens. But thank God, we weathered the storm and today lie anchored safe in a sunny harbor. The danger of disunion has been met and overcome—and the prophecies of disgruntled princes have been gloriously disproved. In 1802 Napoleon was approaching the zenith of his glory. He was yet First Consul, but already the proud name of Emperor shone before him, calling to conquest. He was soon to achieve that distinction and was striding through blood to empire. France, fired by our example, had tried the experiment of popular government—and had failed. Rochambeau and Lafayette had brought back to their native fields the seeds of liberty, but alas! when transplanted into that fiery soil they became not the growing greenness of prosperity, but blazed forth into a conflagration of ruin. Kings tottered from their thrones; aristocracies crumbled into dust. The people, drunk with anarchy, reveled in

the blood of their rulers. "Confusion worse confounded" reigned where reason was invoked. "Liberty, equality and fraternity," those white mottoes of peace, became thunderbolts of terror in the hands of an incendiary rabble. Peace was buried with the requiem of battles. Religion found its martyrdom in mockery. The republic had become submerged in a sea of riot.

Such was the condition of France when, like a meteor trailing blood, Napoleon appeared. Around him the chaos assumed shape as round a central sun and a new solar system burst on the political heavens. Around this upstart sun soon revolved all the ancient kingdoms of Europe, and princes and monarchies became his satellites. The race that had forsworn the occasional dictation of hereditary kings now gave willing alliance to the unyielding despotism of a self-crowned despot. Liberty languished in the prisons of empire. The experiment of France had failed!

Eighteen hundred and two was yet thirteen years to Waterloo. The glory of England was shrouded in eclipse. Wellington was but a heroic name, Pitt but an opportunist. Napoleon was soon to become dictator of the world. His star of destiny had proved everywhere invincible, and already was beginning to "shed disastrous twilight on the nations." Italy was in the clutch of the conqueror. The Pope, unmitered and shorn of pride, would be able to breathe no thunder into his anathemas. His lightnings were to shine as laurels around the imperial brows of the anti-Christ. Dogma seemed doomed. Religion was outraged where atheism sat enthroned. Russia, Austria and Germany were each in turn to salute the triumph of the imperial eagles of the new Caesar. Holland and Spain were each to own a Bonaparte as king.

Such was Europe in 1802. In the old world, liberty, like a white moth blinded by the light, had flown into the consuming flame. In America—she was "a mighty eagle mewing her youth," preening her pinions for sublimer flights. In 1802, this fair landscape was yet a primeval wilderness. Still in the shadow of the forest on the shore of the lake stood the rude wigwam of the Indian. On its blue waters glided his stealthy canoe, and the silence echoed with his war song. The solitude was yet unbroken by the screams of the locomotive. It was not till four years later that Fulton invented the steamboat, which was to revolutionize the commerce of the nations. The world was very large then. Europe was distant many weeks—and to New York was a many days' journey. The great west was an untrodden wilderness. California and all the intervening vastness to the Mississippi were hardly more than a myth. The glory of the south was a traveler's tale.

Of the telegraph, the telephone and the thousand other conveniences which have given to civilization a new definition, no one yet dreamed. It was a primitive world, where primitive wants engendered and fostered the tradition of primitive virtues. Already, however, Whitney had invented the cotton gin; already men foresaw a revolution in the cotton industry, but no man could foresee that it would so strengthen slavery and the slave holding states as finally to threaten and attack the integrity of the Union. Abolition had not only not become an issue, but it was a word still waiting universal coinage in the mint of necessity. The cities of the country were small, and many things that the poorest of us daily enjoy would then even to the richest have seemed an unusual luxury. It was an age of plain living and of high

thinking, an era of compelling thought and of thoughtful doing. The noble pioneers, the first settlers, did their duty to their time as they saw it—and we are thankful that they did it so well. We should be proud of the purity of that primitive age.

In 1802 America already had contributed many immortal masterpieces to the political literature of the world. Patrick Henry, James Otis and the Adamses had added stature to eloquence. Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, had given the sublimest expression of freedom. The Constitution, that noble crystallization of many minds, is so vital with the voice of that heroic age that Gladstone, perhaps the greatest of modern statesmen, calls it: "The most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

Years before, Thomas Paine had given us his "Crisis," written in the stress of war on a drumhead. He was soon to add to our literature his "Age of Reason." The decisions of Marshall and Story have never been surpassed in judicial literature! Democracy had vindicated itself by many masterpieces. It was an era of struggle, and, therefore, beyond this special and magnificent expression of political ideals we had contributed little to letters. Cooper and Washington Irving, the pioneers of our imaginative literature, were still in their unconscious boyhood.

And yet in the old world already had dawned an epoch of great literary activity. Byron, Shelley and Keats were within the next quarter of a century to crown English letters with the luster of their genius. Coleridge had already begun his "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," and with Wordsworth was soon to found the celebrated "Lake School." Burke and Cowper had been dead but a short time and Southey, Lamb and De Quincey were about to contribute new splendors to the literature of their country. Ireland was soon to thrill to the melodies of Moore—and it was but a few years before the appearance of "Lalla Rookh." Already Burns had passed like some splendid comet over Scotland, shedding new radiance on his native moors, and in this very year the romance of Scott flashed on the world. France had not yet ceased to thrill to the inspiring idealism of Rousseau, and was still convulsed with the sardonic laughter of Voltaire, though the philosophers themselves were dead to laughter and to tears.

In Germany Goethe already appeared gigantic, and the poets of the Weimer circle were soon to become a political and a literary power. Kant and Schelling were the new leaders in philosophy, and to the study of natural science was given a new impetus in the universities. Music and sculpture and painting flourished everywhere. It seemed as if the mind of man had suddenly expanded. It was an era made memorable by genius.

But the strenuous life of a pioneering age is not conducive to the development of the artistic. And America was yet to wait many years for her Bryant, her Longfellow, her Lowell and her Emerson. They and Hawthorne and Poe and Whittier were not to ripen in this, the April of our history. Our May and June were yet to come, and also their flowers and golden fruitage.

Eighteen hundred and two was seven years before the birth of Lincoln and of Gladstone, those great men, in whose biography we now read the history of their time. Bismarck, and with him the modern German Empire, was not born until 1814. Garibaldi was born in 1807, and the union of Italy was still an unfulfilled dream.

Such is a glimpse of the world in 1802, and large loom the events I have

mentioned, but to us in our domestic celebration no other event of that year and period is so important as the settlement of this county.

Such is a glimpse of the world that they saw who builded here in that memorable summer of 1802. It was a far different time and world from this that we, their descendants, know—but there was much to be thankful for. Before those pioneers lay a continent of opportunities and of infinite possibilities. And it must be an inspiring thought to know that you have all the world before you. It is a fine thing to have a long and illustrious past, but it is even finer to feel that you have a boundless future. So with the courage of a stern conviction our fathers began the founding of the nation, and so also they laid the foundation of this community in the heart of the wilderness. And it may well be that they builded better than they knew, for who can foresee the future? Even as we, they lived in the present, content for the most part to do the things of necessity's choosing. But that they builded well, the prosperity of Chautauqua County bears eloquent witness. And, indeed, why should this be mentioned at all, for all may read the signs of progress and prosperity on every hand? Let me rather make a brief analysis of the character of those early pioneers. Let me recount the virtues of that hardy race that with the devastating axe wooed and won the wilderness.

The pioneering mood belongs preeminently to the Anglo-Saxon and by the Anglo-Saxon I mean the Low German, the English and the Dutch. Other nations have been satisfied to discover and to explore. The Spanish, the French and the Portuguese were no less illustrious as navigators, but they lacked the genius of colonization. Their explorations were usually a quest for a romantic Eldorado—a search for a mythical golden fleece—and with them exploration usually meant exploitation. They could never successfully transplant their institutions into other climes.

The High Germans—the most domestic and the most conservative of peoples—were not a seafaring people. They lacked also that penetrating initiative and proud individualism which has from time immemorial been the distinguished characteristic of their cousins, the Low Germans. These were from the earliest times characterized by an unconquerable love of liberty, which neither the legions of Julius Caesar, nor the paladins of Charlemagne, could subdue.

It was this spirit also which enabled them successfully to resist the tyranny of Spain and the propaganda of the papacy. It was their ardor for liberty that breathed through their political institutions and that gave them their genius for government. With them from prehistoric times until today it is the people who have been the rulers and their chiefs were exalted to leadership on the shields of popular acclamation. Theirs was ever a dream of democracy and the deed was cast into the mould of the dream. They were traders and possessed the instinct of commerce, and today the earth and the fullness thereof is theirs.

Among them was not so much a famine for fame as a hunger for land, and the wilderness that they discovered they explored. What they explored also they developed. They were the gardeners of government and only they could successfully transplant an institution into another land. Only they could engraft their civilization upon an alien clime.

Of this faculty history gives convincing and conclusive evidence. One after another the Spanish colonies have fallen away from the mother country, till shorn of her glory Spain stands be-

fore the world in all her naked deformity, a pitiable relic of fallen grandeur. And wherever she has sown the seeds of her selfishness she has reaped a harvest of hate. Hers has been a destiny of dissolution, and in every one of her colonies revolution has held high revelry. The worm has doomed the trees of her planting, and they seem fated to an early decay. Whether we can engraft upon them the sanity of our institutions still remains to be shown.

French, Italian and Portuguese colonization has fared little better. The intense Latin race is poor in the patience necessary to colonize successfully. The English and the Dutch, however, though originally numerically much inferior to the Latins, have succeeded in holding and developing a great part of their early conquests and discoveries. Many of their colonies, it is true, have unceremoniously left the overshadowing wing of the motherland, but they have cleaved to the saving laws of their ancestors, and their institutions are today substantially the same as those of the countries to which they are proud to owe their origin. The children have become more powerful than their parents. They have left the parental roof, but they have not forgotten the precepts of the pioneers. In the noon of prosperity they are bearing golden fruitage which shall, we hope, at last redeem the less fortunate nations of the earth.

Our fathers heard a voice cry in the wilderness: "Here freedom roams unfettered. Here is the peace you crave —the beauty of the woods, a soothing solitude. Here opportunity hangs like a golden apple still unplucked. Here where no past is, where the future calls to faith, to deed, to destiny." And so the waves of population yearly rolled westward from the east. It seems as if the finger of God was pointing to the west.

That insatiable land-hunger of the Anglo-Saxon possessed the early settlers of our country and would not be appeased. That striving for the unattainable, that sublime discontent, which we call aspiration, impelled them through the dangers of the wilderness, past the beauty of the lakes, over oceans of prairie, across deserts of disaster, until at last they stood on the shores of the Pacific, staring at a solitude of sea. They could go no farther. There were no more worlds to discover, there were no more wildernesses to explore. Their hunger was satisfied.

Everywhere on its journey westward this conquering host left its sentinels to guard the stations it had successively established. These sentinels became the nucleus of a community, which here in Chautauqua, has gradually been expanded into a county. I know no more interesting psychological study than that of the attitude of mind of the first settlers of the woods. It is not hard to divine why hordes of immigrants have from the earliest days until now flocked to our shores. They have come for that liberty denied at home. They would seek here that security which monarchy refuses them. They long for that opportunity which Europe can no longer give.

But the early settlers who sought a home in the wilderness were not impelled to hardship by such motives as these. Everywhere in wide America was an equality of freedom and of opportunity. New York state alone was sufficient to harbor with comfort the whole population of America. Then what motive drove those early settlers to court the dangers of the wilderness? The populous communities could give them equal civil liberty and far greater security. Then why westward to hardship and discomfort?

It was, I believe, the spirit of adventure. The more adventurous left home

and kindred for the uncertainties of the unknown. They became the pirates of the forest—the buccaneers of the wilderness—the rovers of the plains. The blood of the Vikings beat strong in their hearts, the restless spirit of the Norse legends inflamed their souls. They were the descendants of a heroic race, and in them burned the conquering impulse that flooded ancient Europe with Teutonic hordes. It was the spirit of the pioneer, which cannot be quenched, and which manifests itself in myriad ways, now in war and conquest, in exploration and adventure; now in science and literature, in art and poetry. When the physical and material is overcome, it soars upward toward the spiritual. When the work of the warrior and the settler is done it reappears in a Morse or an Edison. It is the spirit of the pioneer that makes for progress and for evolution—which impels humanity from its natal clay to God its Creator, thus completing the circle of being. It is the genius of poetry that charms the centuries with the grandeur of Milton and the beauty of Shakespeare. It is the soul of music and the dream of art.

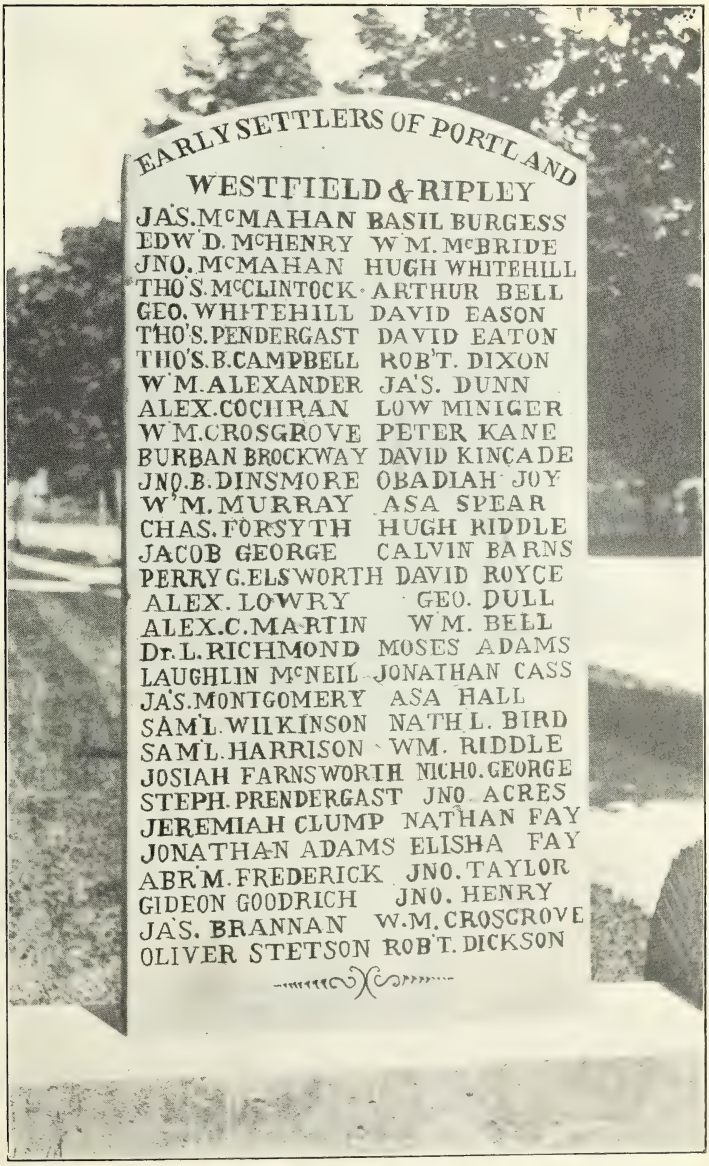
Groping blindly toward a large destiny those early pioneers laid the foundation of that continentalism which today is our greatness and our boast. Blazing paths through the wilderness, reclaiming the waste places and apparently seeking self, they established a community of interests that has made the continent one—one in purpose, in thought and in aspiration. It was thus that the settlement became the community, and the community, the city. It was thus that the cities were combined into the states and territories. It was thus again that these sought representation in a national capital—from which like a national heart the laws—the blood of popular thought, surge back through the arteries of the states to the extremities of the body politic.

Today, therefore, we have come to honor these builders of communities, because it was they who also became the builders of the nation. Their work was more than mere co-operation; it was foundation. And today as we gaze at the overshadowing dome of our colossal empire, as we wonder at its beauty and contemplate its blessing to the world, let us remember that it stands so firm in its grandeur only because superincumbent upon the granite foundation of the pioneers. Deep in the earth is that foundation, and the names of many of the builders are forgotten in the fame of the few who are remembered, but all honor be theirs! Not the honor of marble obelisks or of sculptured columns, not the praise of story or the triumph of song, but of right living of that noble thinking which translates itself into well doing, of that purity of thought which becomes power of deed, of that civic virtue which means personal sacrifice, of that ardor which is devotion, of that consecration which is prayer.

Forget not that also we are pioneers. It may not be ours to hew a settlement from the wilderness and to open a pathway through the forest. It may not be ours to found cities and to organize states. But we have a duty no less arduous, a work no less grand. It is to cherish the seeds of their example and to plant them in every home. It is to keep pure the institutions which they planted in the peace of those early years. It is to grow up to the height of their aspiration. It is to bring the glad message of liberty to the dark places of earth, that we may share with others the glory of our gladness. It is to expand boundaries only to extend blessings. It is to attain empire that we may enforce freedom. It is to be prosperous that we may remain peaceful. This is the work of the pioneers of the coming century. This only is

the ambition worthy of us and of our forefathers. This is our duty and the destiny of America.

The part of the pioneer is never done. Forever there are stars to be discovered. Always there are ideals still slumbering in the marble mass of opportunity which wait the wakening thrill of the sculptor's touch. Always there are peaks beyond, untrodden by the foot, which look serenely on a promised land. Would we attain them we must proceed sure-footed in the troublous path of the present that leads through the mists of our high destiny. Yet we know that the feet of faith can never stumble, and to go onward is to mount upward—starward. Let us glory that we, too, are pioneers!


EARLY SETTLERS OF PORTLAND
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EDW'D. McHENRY W'M. McBRIDE
JNO. McMAHAN HUGH WHITEHILL
THO'S. McCLINTOCK ARTHUR BELL
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ANNALS OF
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY,
NEW YORK.

1802-1902

PREPARED FOR THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

BY

OBED EDSON.

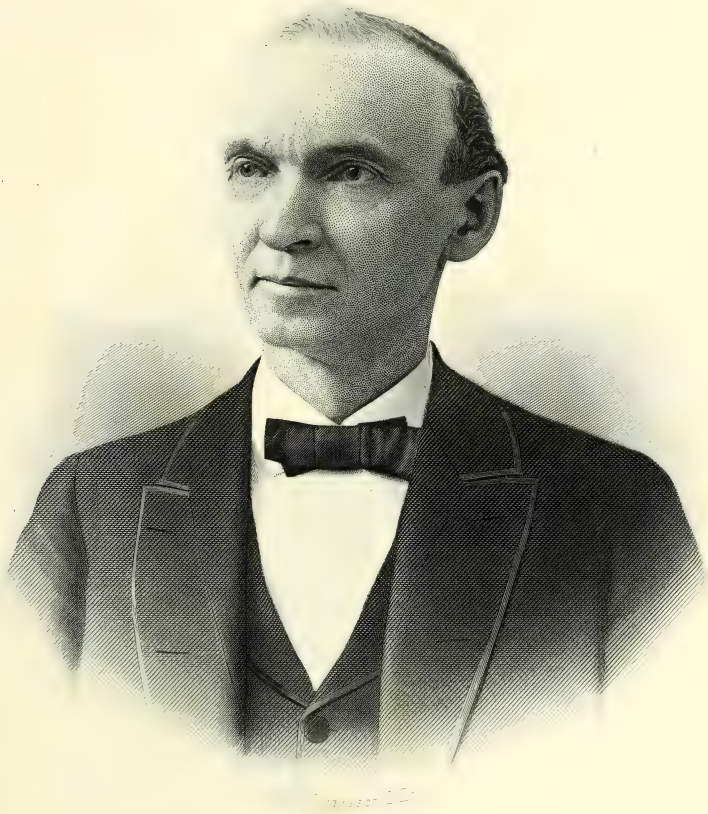
INTRODUCTORY

The limited space devoted in these annals to a general history of the county, renders it impossible to do full justice to all of its early settlers. Only the leading events in the hundred years of its history can be chronicled in the following pages, consequently the names of many prominent pioneers and representative citizens, not distinctly connected with this narrative, may not be even mentioned. The writer had intended at some time to have written a fuller and more detailed history of the towns and county than his present space will admit. It is believed however that in the sketches of the town history that accompany this record some amends for such unavoidable omissions have been made. For more information respecting the early settlers the reader is referred to Young's History of Chautauqua County, also to the History of Chautauqua County published by W. A. Ferguson & Co., in 1894, where the annals of each town are given.

Of the latter work the author of the following pages was a principal writer. He has there given in addition to the history of the county some account of its geology and archeology, and a more full and particular history of the events recorded in many of the early chapters of these annals. It is here the purpose as far as possible, without impairing the character of the book as a connected and continuous history, to give matter and relate events that are not contained in that work.

The esteem that a Chautauquan has for his county is in some measure due to the fact that so many of its citizens have taken an interest in cultivating and preserving its history. A brief review of what has been done in this respect may not be inappropriate here.

The first contribution to the history of the county throuh the press was made by the Hon. Samuel A. Brown of Jamestown, an early and wellknown lawyer, and for ten years its district attorney. In 1834 he wrote a sketch of the county which was published in numbers, in the Jamestown Journal. In 1847 he delivered a series of lectures



Reed Edson

before the students of the Jamestown Academy upon the history of the town of Ellicott.

In 1846 Hon. E. F. Warren, long a resident of the county, at one time its Surrogate, and later its County Judge, prepared a small history of the county, which was published by J. Warren Fletcher of Jamestown.

Before all others, Dr. E. T. Foote has done the most to preserve the history of its pioneer settlers and settlements. He became a resident of Jamestown in 1815. Besides filling other important official positions, he was for twenty years its first judge, ending with the year 1843. He was the leader in a great number of early enterprises to advance its business interests, and to promote the moral well-being of its people. It may be truly said that for many years he was himself an important factor in its history. He acquired an extensive acquaintance with the early settlers, and a full and accurate knowledge of early events. He was a man of ability, had a strong love for his county, and a desire to preserve its history, and early commenced to collect material for that purpose. Although during his later years he was a resident of New Haven, he continued to accumulate material for the chronicles of the county. Although a clear and accurate writer, his advanced years prevented the consummation of his labors by the preparation of a book. So he turned over his ample material to Andrew W. Young, the wellknown author of Civil Government and other valuable books, an experienced and competent historian, who, with Judge Foote's aid, produced what is known as "Young's History of Chautauqua County," a valuable book, to which the writer of the following pages had the honor of contributing the first part, and other portions of the book.

In 1887, Dr. Gilbert W. Hazeltine wrote and published an interesting history of the town of Ellicott, compiled largely from his personal recollections. It is written with ability and contains pleasing reminiscences of the early settlers and settlement of Jamestown.

In 1883 the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science was formed, and thereafter historical research was greatly stimulated, and many valuable papers were prepared and read by different contributors at its regular meetings usually held at places on Chautauqua Lake. The late Prof. Samuel G. Love and Dr. W. W. Henderson, both of Jamestown, were the leaders in founding this organization and were its most efficient supporters. Professor Love was president of the society until his decease. Doctor Henderson has served as its secretary during its whole existence. Its efficiency is due to him more than to any other. Professor Love and Doctor Henderson have both contributed valuable papers to its archives.

The venerable Dr. H. C. Taylor of Portland succeeded Professor Love and is now president of the society. Many papers of the first value, not only for their historic research, but for their literary merit, have been contributed by Doctor Taylor. His history of the town of Portland is the most comprehensive and complete of any history of a town in the state.

Judge L. Bugbee of Stockton, a leading member of the society whose life was passed among the old settlers of the county, and who was familiar with pioneer life, has contributed many interesting and excellently written articles in loving remembrance of the old settlers, chief among which is "Pioneer Homes and Characteristics," a classic of its kind; presenting in a vivid and truthful manner, the best pictures of

pioneer life in Chautauqua County that have ever been written.

The late Dr. Henry Raymond Rogers, of Dunkirk, has made the most valuable contributions to the society of a scientific character. His "New Philosophy of the Sun," first presented before the society in a series of papers, has met with more than local commendation, and has attracted the attention and received the approval of distinguished scientists. Prof. James T. Edwards, Dr. Ai Waterhouse and John M. Edson, of Whatcom, Washington, have also contributed papers bearing upon the natural history of the county.

It was under the auspices of this society that a history of the county of which the author of the following pages was the principal writer, was published in 1894, by W. A. Ferguson & Co. To the experience and ability of W. A. Ferguson and Georgia Drew Merrill, its publisher and editor, is the excellence of that book greatly due.

The latest work of the society has been in connection with the late celebration of the centennial year of the settlement of the County in which it was was the first mover. The enterprise was, however, made successful through the hearty co-operation of the Board of Supervisors, the financial aid given it by liberal Chautauquans, and by the efficient and energetic efforts of many prominent citizens, particularly by the ladies and gentlemen of the village of Westfield, and by the zeal of the people of the county generally.

Others have made valuable contributions to our historical records. Oscar W. Johnson, among the other excellent historical sketches, has preserved in a masterpiece of elegant English, the Early History of the Town of Pomfret. Among the many others who in the past and prior to the centennial celebration have made considerable contributions to the literature of the county, we may mention: Daniel Sherman, R. P. Marvin, Rev. W. L. Hyde, Willard McKinstry, Rev. H. H. Moore, Marcus Sackett, C. R. Lockwood, Nathan Brown, Olof A. Olson, Elijah Bishop, Rev. Chalon Burgess, Henry Severance, Theodore A. Case, George E. McLaury, Marian L. Dickinson, Mrs. Bela B. Lord, Martha T. Henderson, Newel Cheney, Abner Hazeltine, E. A. Ross and William S. Blaisdell.

BARCELONA.

CHAPTER I.

INDIAN OCCUPATION AND WARS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND EXPEDITIONS BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PERIOD PRIOR TO 1776.

The forest here,
Rivers and stiller waters paid
A tribute to the net and spear,
Of the red ruler of the shade.
Bryant.

Before we begin the story of the settlement of our county of Chautauqua, let us briefly review the history of discovery and conquest, that led the pioneer to seek its forest aisles. French enterprise far outstripped the English in exploring and settling the continent. In 1615, before the landing of the Pilgrims, the French, led by Champlain, had penetrated hundreds of miles into the wilderness and reached the distant shores of Lake Huron. There he learned that the country southeast of Lake Erie, where lies Chautauqua County, was the home of the Je-go-sa-sa—as the Senecas called them—the Eries, or the nation of the Cat. The same year, and before Miles Standish smote the heathen with his sword of Damascus, Ettiene Brule, Champlain's interpreter, guided by twelve Hurons, had traversed the wilderness of Western New York and visited the country of the Eries and Carantouan, their principal village.

In 1656, in a fierce war with the Iroquois, the Eries were destroyed and ceased to exist as a nation. Their warriors were mostly slain, their women and children driven from their villages, perished in great numbers in the wilderness. Their towns, of which we find such numerous remains in our county, were destroyed, or went to decay, and their rudely cultivated fields were covered with a forest growth again.

The young Frenchman, La Salle, the most remarkable explorer that ever visited this continent, on his voyage westward in the Griffin, the first vessel to spread its sails to the breezes of Lake Erie, in 1679, passed in plain sight of the forest covered hills of Chautauqua. Two or three years later he journeyed westward from the Onondaga country in New York, to the headwaters of the Ohio. "After fifteen days' travel," says his ancient biographer, "he came to a little lake six or seven miles south of Lake Erie, the mouth of which opened southeastward." There is little doubt that this was Chautauqua Lake, and that La Salle and his companions were its first European visitors. At that time there must have remained many evidences of the great calamity that had then so recently befallen the Eries; abandoned cornfields grown up to briars and saplings, fallen palisades—the sites of their longhouses—overrun by nettles and fireweed, and now and then, amid wood flowers and forest verdure the yellow bones of a murdered Erie. Now, nearly two and one-half centuries after the fires of the Eries have been put out, there remains in Chautauqua County abundant evidence of their ancient oc-

cupation. More than thirty entrenchments enclosing from one-fourth of an acre to ten acres, are known to have existed within the limits of the county: At least ten along the country bordering the Cassadaga Creek; as many more along the Valley of Clear Creek in Ellington; a half a dozen or more in the towns along Lake Erie; several around Chautauqua Lake and its outlet, and in other parts of the county. Six or seven of these earthworks are now in perfect preservation, and a few more but partly obliterated.

Sometimes the plow in the springtime reveals the mouldering relics of an ancient burial place that had long been hid beneath the sward of some green hillside, or in a grassy valley; a melancholy reminder that this was once the home of another race, to whom these lakes and hills were as familiar, and as dear, as they are now to us; that in these shallow sepulchres are the remains of men who fought for home and kindred, as men have done ever since the human race began.

It is the spot I came to seek—
My father's ancient burial place
Ere from these vales, ashamed and weak
Withdrew our ancient race.

INDIAN MOUND.

It is the spot—I know it well—
Of which our old traditions tell.

This bank in which the dead were laid
Was sacred when its soil was ours;
Hither the silent Indian maid
Brought wreaths of beads and flowers,
And the grey chief and gifted seer
Worshiped the god of thunders here.

Ah little thought the strong and brave
Who bore their lifeless chieftain forth—
Or the young wife that weeping gave
Her first born to the earth,
That the pale race who waste us now,
Among the bones should guide the plow.

Bryant.

Besides low mounds in which many were buried in confused masses, separate graves of many others have from time to time been discovered. About one mile south of Sinclairville, not far from an old intrenchment, there seems to have been an extensive cemetery. In a single mound, opened May 25, 1887, when the writer was present, were revealed more than fifty skeletons. Not many rods away, other mounds and graves had previously been opened, disclosing the bones of many of their dead. Hearths of their longhouses, and ash heaps, some of them extensive, numerously exist in all parts of the county; also caches for preserving their corn. In and around these old intrenchments and ash heaps, arrowheads, stone axes, ornaments of stone, pipes of clay and other implements are still abundantly found, while flint arrowheads lost by the Indians in their hunting excursions, are found on almost every farm.

Prior to and at the time of the destruction of the Eries, there dwelt around Lakes Erie and Ontario, several nations of Indians, who were of the same race, spoke a language much alike, practised the same customs, and undoubtedly were once one people. The valley of the Mohawk, and the country westward in the state of New York to the Genessee River, was the territory of the Iroquois or Six Nations. In Can-

PREHISTORIC BONES.

ada between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay, were the homes of the Hurons. Along the northern shore of Lake Erie and extending east of the Niagara River toward the Iroquois, was the country of the Neutral nation. The Eries lived in Chautauqua County and their territories expended a little eastward towards the Iroquois, and westward along the southern shore of Lake Erie.

North of the Eries, and between Lake Erie and the dominions of the Iroquois, and not far from the borders of our own county, the precise location of which is not certainly known, once dwelt a kindred people called the Wenrohronons, or Ahouenrochrhonons, a small tribe allied to the Neutrals, and once the associate nation of that people. For some cause, enmity arose between them. The domain of the Iroquois, their common foe, and the fiercest and most warlike of these nations, extended near them. The Wenrohronons being weak in numbers, feared that they might be exterminated by one or the other of their enemies, so they sent a deputation of the most intelligent of their people to the Hurons, and asked to be taken into that nation. The Hurons, in their councils and assemblies, fully considered the matter, and decided to receive them, whereupon the Wenrohronons abandoned their old homes in Western New York and traveled through the wilderness to the land of the Hurons on Lake Simcoe. The Hurons sent a delegation to escort them through the territories of their enemies, and to assist them in carrying their household goods and little children. There were over 600 of the Wenrohronons, a majority of whom were women and children. So great was their fatigue that many of them died on their way, and nearly all were sick at the end of their journey. When news of their approach was received at the nearest Huron village all of its inhabitants went out to meet them and received them with the greatest kindness. No civilized people could have displayed more sympathy and humanity than the Hurons. They gave these strangers, who in their extremity had sought refuge among them, the best places in their cabins, they opened their granaries of corn, which the Wenrohronons were given the liberty to use as their own. Father Jerome Lalemant, the Jesuit, was present among the Hurons at the time, and witnessed these occurrences. This hegira of the Wenrohronons took place in 1639.

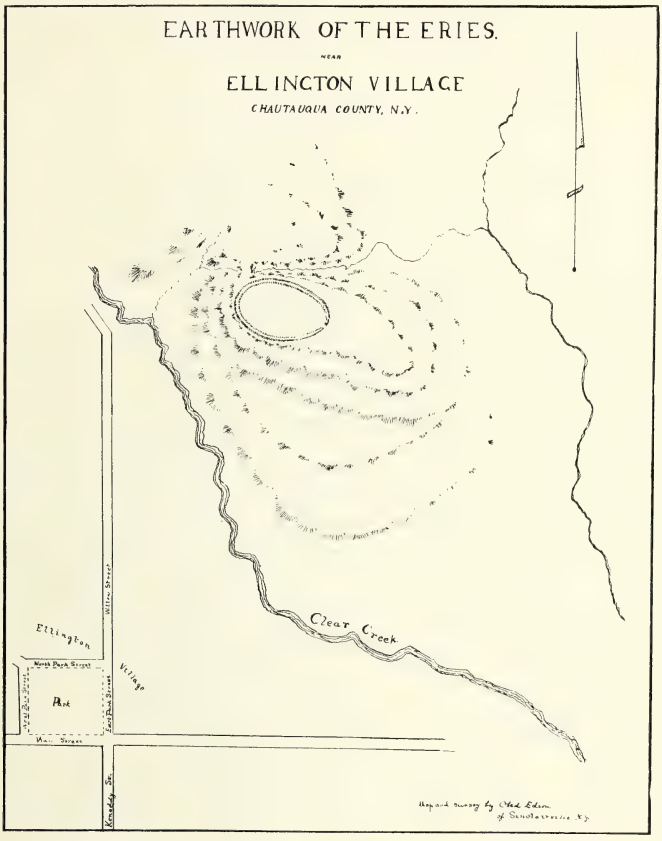
The Hurons and the Iroquois were implacable foes. In 1642 they engaged in a fierce war which resulted in the annihilation of the Hurons, and the massacre of the French Jesuits living among them. In 1651, in another savage war the Iroquois entirely wiped out the Neutrals. In 1656, between 1,000 and 2,000 warriors of the Iroquois entered the territory of the Eries, and with savage fury assaulted one of their towns which was resolutely defended by the Eries, who fought with poisoned arrows. It was finally carried by the Iroquois, with a slaughter so terrible as to wholly destroy that people. The Senecas, a nation of the Iroquois, have a tradition that on the night after the battle, the forest was lighted up by a thousand fires, at each of which an Erie was burning at the stake. Chautauqua County was the scene of much of this savage strife, but where the final encounter occurred is not at this time precisely known (1).

Among the many evidences that the earthworks in Chautauqua County are

(1) William H. C. Hosmer, an early poet of merit of Western New York, known as the "bard of Avon," of Livingston Co., N. Y., in his principal poem entitled "Yonnondio," alluding to these wars waged by the Iroquois, puts into the mouth of an Iroquois warrior these words:

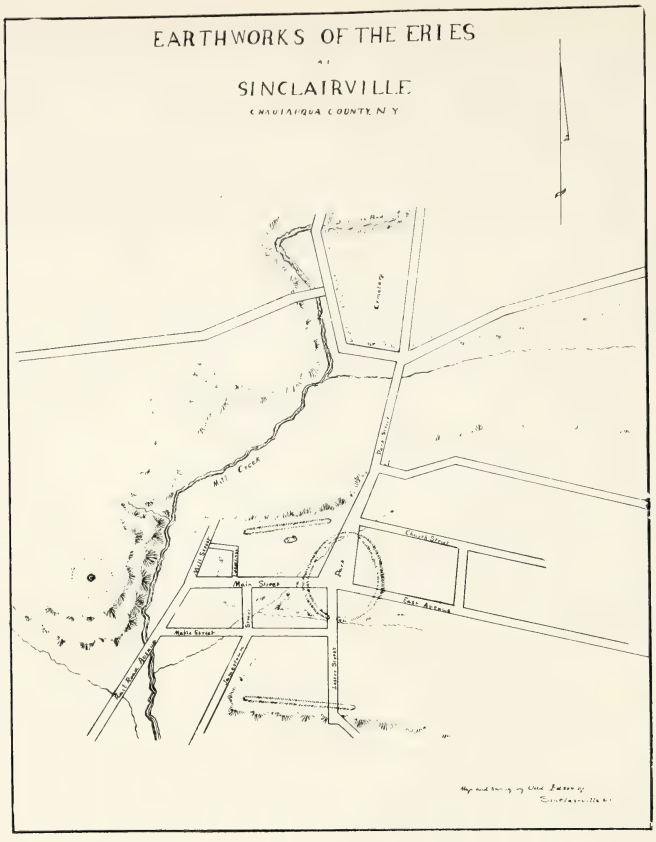
Our muffled tread at midnight deep,
The Huron heard not in his sleep—

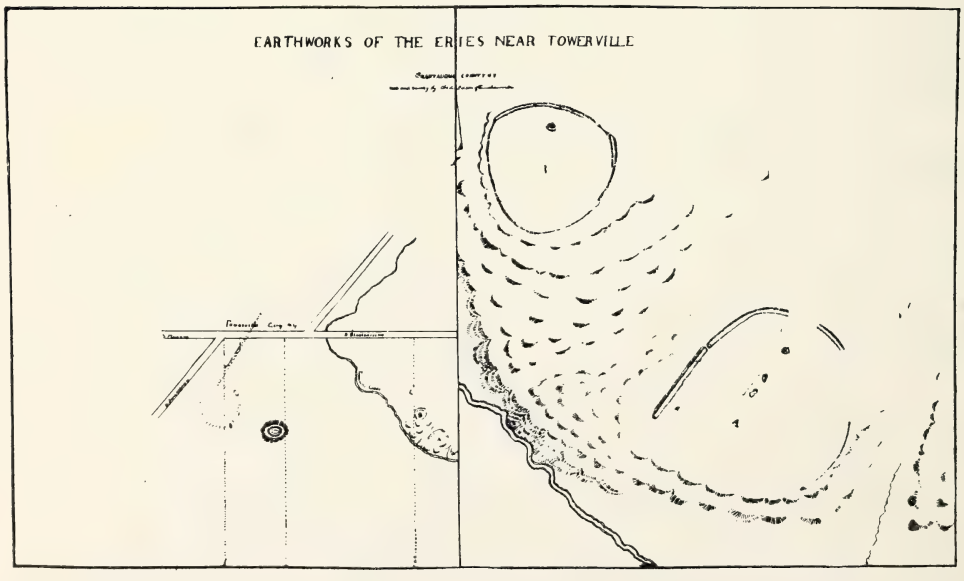
the remains of the conquered Eries, is that furnished by the ancient French map of Frankuelin, dated 1684, less than thirty years after the overthrow of that people, upon which Lake Erie and the Allegheny River are represented. On the upper waters of that river, and towards Lake Erie at a location corre-



sponding with that of Chautauqua Lake, is noted in words of French "two villages destroyed," and east of this locality is noted "nineteen villages destroyed." This last reference is probably to the villages represented by the numerous remains of the earthworks found in Eastern Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties. The people living south of Lake Erie are called Kentaientonga. Upon several old maps made by the French Chautauqua Lake is called Oniasont or Oniassont, and the people who inhabit the region, Ontarononas, and on one map Oniassontkeronons. A village is represented as having been located at Bemus Point. Oniasont is the first record we find of a name for Chautauqua Lake. The word is said to mean a lake with a narrow connecting strait; Oniasa, a neck or throat (2).

Still as the dew by evening wept,
We stole upon him while he slept;
The knife, in darkness, pierced his side,
The gore upon his scalp is dried.
The prowling Eries of the Lake
Our chain of friendship dared to break;
The waters moan upon the shore,
Their feet will print its sands no more.
As flame consumes the yellow leaves,
When the sad wind of autumn grieves,
Their warriors perished in the fire
Of our wild, unrelenting ire—
We took no captives, and their race
Among the tribes have now no place;
Well was the work of ruin done!
Their bones bleach in the rain and sun;
Hushed are the chase-grounds where they ranged;
To ashes cold their huts are changed;
Their bows are broken, and the deer,
Unscared by shaft, is browsing near.





(2) I am indebted to Hon. Dilworth M. Silver of Buffalo, a thorough investigator in the Indian archaeology of Western New York, for valuable assistance and information concerning these maps.

From the destruction of the Eries until its settlement by the pioneers of the Holland Purchase, Chautauqua County continued the domain of the Senecas, the most western of the Iroquois nations. Sixty years after the death of La Salle, we find France and England engaged in an earnest contention respecting the boundary between their possessions in America. France in order more distinctly to assert her rights to the disputed territory, in 1749 sent Capt. Bienville De Celoron, a chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, from La Chine in Canada, with a force of two hundred fourteen soldiers and Canadians, and fifty-five Iroquois and Abenakies in order to take a more formal possession. He coasted along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and arrived at the mouth of the Chautauqua Creek (now Barcelona) on the 16th of July of that year, where he landed his motley retinue of French soldiers, Canadian frontiersmen, half-naked Indians, and here and there a priest, and some undoubtedly of those remarkable rangers, the Coureurs-de-Bois, or Canadian voyagers. He then pushed over the difficult portage to the head of Chautauqua Lake, where he arrived on the 22d.

On his arrival, he and his companions must have been impressed with the lovely and tranquil scene, as it appeared on that summer day. He saw before him a placid and sequestered lake, stretching away southeast into the primeval forest, its beauty enhanced by the dark and silent wilderness that surrounded it. Not long did he tarry there. The next day he embarked. His fleet of bark canoes manned by the French and their dusky allies, passed the maple groves of the Assembly ground at Fair Point—shades then unvisited, save by the wild deer that strayed in from the forest depths, to sniff the cool breezes of the lake. Watched from the shore by strange Indians, he passed Long and Bemus Points, into the broad expanse of the lower lake, and encamped for the night upon the shore three miles above the outlet. On the 24th, he passed through the shadows of its narrow and winding channel, and encamped at night it is

LANDING OF DE CELORON AT BARCELONA.

believed, within the limits of what is now the City of Jamestown. The next day he proceeded on his voyage down the Chadakoin, Cassadaga, Conewango, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, burying leaden plates on his way, as tokens of French dominion. When he reached the mouth of the Great Miami, he directed his course up that river, and returned again to Canada. A leaden plate prepared for burial at Chautauqua, was obtained by some artifice of the Senecas accompanying Celoron, and sent to Sir William Johnson at Johnstown on the Mohawk. Upon the leaden plate, with other French words, was engraved the word Tchadakoin—the name of the place of its intended burial. This is the earliest record that we have of the Indian word from which our name Chautauqua is derived.

A few years later the French asserted their claim to these regions in a still more decisive manner, and our county, although a deep solitude, far from the outmost line of settlement, became the scene of warlike demonstrations.

In April, 1753, while the Marquis du Quesne was governor general of Canada, an advanced force of two hundred fifty Frenchmen, under Barbeer, arrived at the mouth of the Chautauqua Creek, and commenced the building of a log fort. A little later Sieur Marin, the chief commander of the expedition, arrived with five hundred more, and put a stop to the building. The French then advanced further to the west, and built a fort at Erie, Pa., then known as Presque Isle, and another at La Boeuf (now Waterford, Pa.) on French Creek, and still another at Venango at the mouth of French Creek (now Franklin, Pa.).

October 30th, the French assembled twelve hundred men at or near Barcelona, where they remained encamped four days, while two hundred of their number, under Hughs Pean, afterwards a knight of St. Louis, cut a wagon road from the mouth of Chautauqua Creek to the head of Chautauqua Lake. All the French then returned to Canada.

Samuel Shattuck, afterwards a resident of Chautauqua county, when a mere lad, accompanied an officer and five men detailed by Lieut. Hitchen Holland, the commanding officer of the English post at Oswego, in the month of April, 1753, to watch the French while they were engaged in these expeditions. Shattuck and his party traversed the wilderness from Oswego to a point on Lake Erie, a few miles from the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek, and soon after had the good fortune to witness the French flotilla bearing the forces of Barbeer on their way westward. Lake Erie was then a sailless waste of waters, bordered on every side by primeval forests. The scene as witnessed from within the depths of this great western solitude, on that fine April afternoon, is described as beautiful, and animated, as the fleet of barges and canoes rowed rapidly up the lake.

This scouting party continued to watch the French from the recesses of the woods. They encamped on the banks of a stream that Shattuck afterwards knew to be the Canadawa, and the place of encampment to have been a few miles west of Dunkirk. The next day, after some narrow escapes from the Indian allies of the French, that were scattered through the woods, Shattuck and his party reached the Chautauqua Creek, where they discovered the French had landed and were felling trees on its west side. Soon they saw a larger force of French arrive, undoubtedly the same that was commanded by Marin, who put a stop to the work, and embarked the whole force in boats and moved westward. The English party moved westward also, and for four months hovered near the French,

cautiously watching them while they were building forts at Erie and on French Creek. The English party was all of this time obliged to conduct operations with the utmost caution, on account of the redskins skulking about in the woods. Their escape from discovery and capture was due to the experience of their leader, an old leather stocking and Indian fighter from Onondaga. They made use of the dark coverts of the forest for concealment, while not watching the foe, and at no t me used their firearms, but depended upon bows and arrows, traps and snares to secure game for food.

In September they returned to Oswego, and made a report of their operations. They were sent back in October, to further watch the proceedings of the French. This time their course while in Chautauqua County, led along the crest of the Ridge of Highlands south of Lake Erie, where they could keep the lake in sight, and be free from danger from Indian scouting parties; when they arrived at Chautauqua Creek, near the south borders of the village of Westfield, they suddenly came upon the French, engaged in rolling logs into the bottom of a deep gulf, and digging into the steep sides of this ravine for a road. The scouting party watched the completion of the road, which extended from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake, they witnessed also the embarkation of the French on Lake Erie on their return to Canada. The English scouting party then returned to Oswego. Shattuck afterward served as a soldier of the Revolution. In 1823, when he was an old man, he came to reside with his kinsmen in Portland, in Chautauqua County, once the scene of his experiences in Indian warfare. He lived there until he died in 1827. (3)

In the year in which these events occurred, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent Washington, then a youth of but 22 years of age, to learn the purpose of the French. Washington spent five days negotiating with the French commandant, St. Pierre, at La Boeuf, now Waterford, Pa., which is situated but fourteen miles from the town of French Creek.

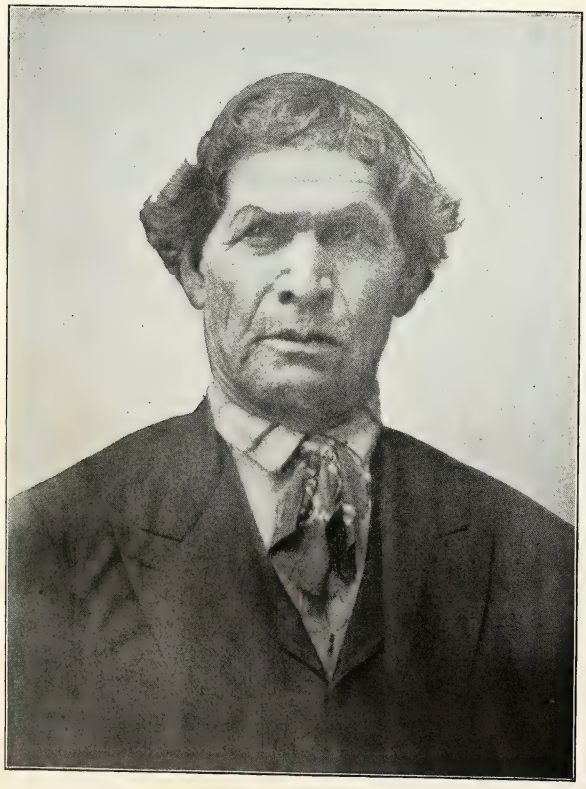
The operations of the French led to most important results. They were the immediate cause of the Old French war, which being begun, finally extended into Europe, where it was waged on a grand scale. There it was known as the "Seven Years War." It involved nearly all the great powers of Europe. One of its later results was the creation of the German Empire. It even extended to Asia. There the French and English contended for empire in India. The discovery of Chautauqua Lake by La Salle; the voyage of De Celoron over its waters in 1749; the arrival of the French forces under Barbeer and Marin at the mouth of the Chautauqua Creek, and the building of the Portage Road, all of which we have related, and all of which transpired within the borders of our county, if they cannot be strictly said to have been the cause, stand at the very beginning of a series of events among the most momentous that have occurred in modern times. During this time, Chautauqua County was the scene of other military movements and warlike expeditions. In one of these excursions, the French left a four pounder upon the shore of Chautauqua Lake which was seen by the early explorers of this region.

The gallantry of the French won them victories early in the contest, but the English prevailed in the end.

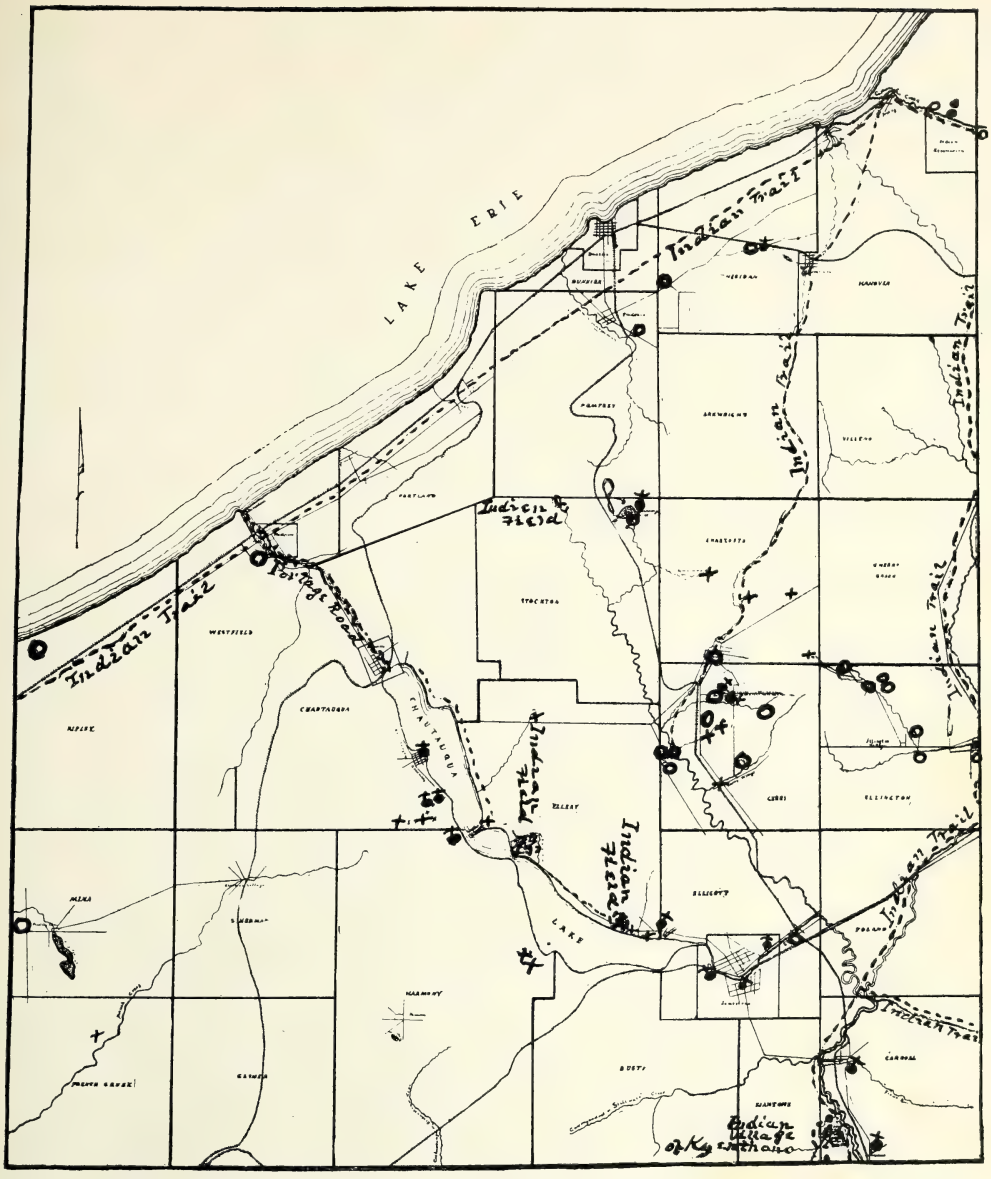
Notwithstanding the close of the Old French and Indian War, Chau-

(3) These facts were gathered by Dr. H. C. Taylor from the descendants of Samuel Shattuck, residing in the town of Portland.

tauqua County continued to be the scene of military operations. Major Rogers, long celebrated for his skill in border war, at the head of two hundred rangers, coasted along the shore of the county on his way west to take possession of Detroit. A little later the Indians formed a conspiracy to dispossess the English of all their forts and posts in the west. Their leading spirit was Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, whose lofty character and great abilities fitted him for a nobler destiny than the leader of savages. Pontiac's War again brought the scene of savage warfare close to the borders of our county. The Indians made a desperate assault on the English garrison at Presque Isle, now Erie, compelled them to surrender, and carried them into captivity. They attacked the blockhouses at Le Boeuf, but the few soldiers there managed to escape into the forest. At Venango, now Franklin, the Indians gained admittance into the fort, burned it to the ground, and murdered the garrison, leaving none to tell the story of its fall. In August, 1764, General Bradstreet, with three thousand men in small boats, coasted along the shore of our county, on his way west to raise the siege of Detroit, commenced by Pontiac. Bradstreet raised the siege, and in October set out on his return; his boats were wrecked, and about 150 of his men made their way on foot along the southern shore of Lake Erie, through the forests of Chautauqua County to Fort Niagara. They suffered great hardships, and many perished in the woods. Among the Indian chiefs who took an active part in the contest was Guyasutha, a Seneca. Like Pontiac, he was a leader among his people, and endowed with the stern virtues of his race. Guyasutha, and afterwards Cornplanter, also a Sen-



CORNPLANTER



MAP OF THE ABORIGINAL REMAINS OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

O, represents earthworks, T burial mounds, X hearths and other evidences of Indian occupation, and dotted lines Indian trails.

On page twenty-eight, is a plan of the earth works of the Eries, near Towerville, on lot sixty, town three, range eleven, (Gerry). Earthworks A and B are now (1903), very distinct and plain. Within earthworks A several hearths and considerable pottery have been found. These earthworks are situated on the elevated plateau. The earthwork represented in the lefthand plate was in the valley. It has disappeared.

In the picture on page twenty-four, is to be seen portions of the earthworks at Towerville as they now (1903) appear. Upper plate represents the southwestern portion of earthwork A. Lower plate the northerly portion of earthwork B, Charles J. Shults standing near, and Obed Edson on the earthwork.

On page twenty-seven, is represented an earthwork of the Eries, situated on a very high hill near Ellington village. It occupies a commanding and sightly position, almost every part of this earthwork is marked and visible.

On page twenty-eight, is represented a circular earthwork of the Eries, that in-

eca chief, were lords of the forest along the Allegheny. They were familiar with the region, including our county, and often visited our beautiful lake. They belonged to these regions, as Robin Hood to Sherwood Forest. (4)

cluded the central part of the village of Sinclairville; also two other straight earthworks. These were very prominent when the village was first settled, but have now entirely disappeared.

These plans are reduced from maps prepared and exhibited by Obed Edson at Buffalo Pan-American Exposition in 1901.

On page twenty-five, is a picture of bones taken from a mound of the Eries, on the Harrison farm in Gerry, one mile south of Sinclairville May 25th, 1887, in the presence of Richard Reed, Dr. Frank G. Smith, Obed Edson and others. W. J. Donihue, photographer. Over fifty skeletons were disinterred at this time. From other mounds in the immediate vicinity at different times, many bones have been exhumed.

(4) Gy-ant-wa-chia, the Cornplanter, who exercised his rude authority over these regions, was a celebrated Seneca warrior and chieftain, and the rival of the Indian orator, Red Jacket. His sagacity, eloquence and courage, for a long time justly gave him great influence with his tribe. He was born about the year 1732, at Conawaugus, on the Genesee River. His father was a white man named John O'Bail, or Abeel; his mother was a Seneca woman. Ga-ne-odi-yo, or Handsome Lake, the Prophet, and Tawan-ne-ars, or Blacksnake, were his half brothers. When about twenty-three years of age, he first appeared as a warrior with the army of French and Indians which defeated Braddock in 1755, and he afterwards probably, participated in the principal Indian engagements during the Revolution, fighting against the colonies. He is said to have been present at Wyoming and Cherry Valley, and was with Brant at the head of his tribe in opposing Sullivan's expedition. He also afterwards led the Senecas in the invasion of the Mohawk Valley, when, it is said, he met his father, John O'Bail, a prisoner, and after marching him several miles with the usual Indian stoicism, without disclosing himself, he abruptly, and in the sententious manner of the Indian, announced his relationship, and gave O'Bail his choice, to live with him and his red followers, where he would support him at ease in his old age, or to return to his home on the Mohawk. He chose the latter and Cornplanter sent his young men, who conducted him back in safety. Cornplanter was an able man, and also honest and truthful; he acted a most conspicuous part in the treaties and transactions between the Indians and the United States, subsequent to the Revolutionary war, and he saw at its close, that the true policy of the Indian, was to recognize the growing power of the United States, and bury the hatchet. He advised his tribe to this course, in opposition to the counsels of Brant and Red Jacket, and during the Indian wars that followed, he remained the true and steadfast friend of the United States. In the last war with England, when about eighty-four years old, accompanied by 200 warriors of his nation, he called upon Col. Samuel Drake, at Franklin, and offered his services to the United States, which were declined for the want of authority to muster Indians into the service. A considerable number of the tribe, however, led by his son Henry Abeel, who held a commission as major, acted during the war as scouts, and did good service to the United States. Cornplanter in his lifetime often visited Chautauqua County; and years before its settlement by the first white man, he thoroughly understood the geography of its lakes and streams. After the Revolution he resided principally at Jen-nes-a-daga, his village on the Allegheny River, in Warren county, Pa., and for the remainder of his life, a period of fifty years, became thoroughly identified with this region of country. Cornplanter died at Jennesadaga, aged 105 years. A monument was erected in 1866, with appropriate ceremonies, under the superintendence of Judge Samuel P. Johnson of Warren Pa., and at the expense of the State of Pennsylvania, over his remains, upon which the following inscription was lettered: "John O'Bail, alias Cornplanter, died at Cornplanter town, February 18, 1836, aged about 100 years, chief of the Seneca tribe, and principal chief of Six Nations, from the period of the Revolutionary war to the time of his death. Distinguished for talents, courage, eloquence, sobriety, and love of his tribe and race, to whose welfare he devoted his time, his energies and his means, during a long and eventful life."

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CHAPTER II.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1779.

The sun smiles on the meadow green
  Once shadowed by the wood
And domes of beauty crown the hill
  Where our rude cabin stood;
Where rang the hunter's call of yore,
  And blazed the council Fire,
The ploughman's whistle shrill is heard,
  And skyward points the spire.

The moss of age has over-crept
  Our hallowed altar-stone
And traces of our former sway
  Are gone—forever gone.
The dusky pilot guides no more
  His dancing bark-canoe.
And bows of strength are snapped in twain,
  From which our arrows flew.

Wm. H. C. Hosmer.

It was not long after the overthrow of the French and the conquest of Canada, that England in her turn was bereft of the most valuable of her possessions in America by the war of the Revolution. Among the important events of this war, that occurred along the western border, was the expedition of Colonel Brodhead sent up from Fort Pitt against the Indians of the upper Allegheny River in 1779. As the route of this expedition extended close to the southern boundaries of the county, and it is possible that a detachment from Colonel Brodhead's command may have ascended the Conewango Creek to a point within its limits, a full account of it should be given.

The following is a history of this expedition by the writer of these pages, published in the Magazine of American History for November, 1879. It contains beside an account of the occupation of this part of the country from the time of the destruction of the Eries, to the close of the Revolution, many other facts of interest relating to our subject. The author believes that he can give no more concise or complete history of the regions which include Chautauqua County and also of the expedition of Colonel Brodhead than is contained in this article. (a)

BRODHEAD S EXPEDITION.

A century has elapsed since the council fire of the Six Nations was extinguished, and their longhouse destroyed. The firmness and tact of this little confederacy, enabled it for more than an hundred years, to maintain its ancient seats along the rivers and lakes of Central New York against powerful neigh-

(a) "Brodhead's expedition has usually been considered of little moment, and it has even been denied or doubted by some writers that it ever took place. Its incidents are for the first time carefully collated, and fully told by Obed Edson, in the Magazine of history for November, 1879."

4th volume of Bryant's History of the U. S. page 7, note.

bors. With the French close on one side, and the English upon the other, a less vigorous people would have been crushed as between two millstones. Although these Indians were of a barbarous race, and few in numbers, their story will not be soon forgotten. Their military enterprise and conquests justly gained for them the title of "Romans of the West," and their practical wisdom enabled them to frame a perfect Representative Federal Republic, which a trial during a period longer than the existence of our own Republic, has proved to have been as efficient in practice as it was perfect in theory; an achievement that had long baffled the skill of enlightened statesmen, and which is alone sufficient to render the name of the Iroquois illustrious. This rare piece of Indian workmanship affords remarkable evidence of their political sagacity, and presents the paradox that unlettered men, by simple methods can effect results that cultivated minds accomplish only after great effort. These achievements, the eloquence of their orators, and the prominent part they filled in the early history of this country, will prevent the name of this people from soon fading into oblivion.

At the commencement of the Revolution, the Six Nations held friendly relations with all their white neighbors, whether adherents to Congress or the Crown. But the wanton massacre of Logan's family, and other enormities committed by the whites during Cresap's war, had weakened their friendship for the colonies. The authority that Colonel Guy and Sir John Johnson, and Col. Daniel Claus, who succeeded to the power that Sir William Johnson possessed with the Indians, and the influence of Col. John Butler and his son Walter, influential citizens of the Mohawk Valley, were exerted to attach the Confederacy to the King. Joseph Brant and his sister Molly, strived also to embitter the Mohawks against the colonies. On the other hand, the patriots of Tryon County, the Rev. Samuel Kirkland and the Oneida chief, Shennandoah, endeavored to persuade the Indians to pursue a neutral policy. The Indians for some time hesitated. Councils were held with them by patriots and by loyalists, with the result that the Oneidas, a large portion of the Tuscaroras, a portion of the Onondagas, and a few of the Mohawks, favored the Americans. But the greater number, of whom the Senecas and Mohawks were foremost, under the lead of Brant and the Seneca chiefs, became their bitter and active foes.

The first hostilities of which we learn, were committed in May, 1776, by Brant and the Mohawks at the Battle of the Cedars, which occurred about forty miles above Montreal, on the River St. Lawrence. The hostile Indians next joined the forces of St. Leger, participated in the siege of Fort Stanwix, and in the desperate battle of Oriskany. Then followed the massacre of Wyoming, and raids into the Mohawk Valley; and finally, November, 1778, occurred the burning and massacre of Cherry Valley. The barbarities committed in these bloody forays have been in some instances exaggerated. Too much, perhaps, has been charged upon the Indians, and too little upon the Tories and refugees who accompanied them. The inhabitants on the border, however, suffered so greatly from these incursions that the States became aroused to the necessity of waging a more decisive war on the frontier, and Congress, on the 25th of February, 1779, by a resolution, directed Washington to take the most effective measures to protect the settlers and chastise the Indians. Accordingly he planned two expeditions; one to proceed from the east, penetrate into the Seneca country, and devastate the fields of the Indians, destroy their

villages, and drive their inhabitants into the woods; the other to advance up the Allegheny River, and in like manner destroy the Indian towns and fields there, and ultimately join the expedition from the east in a combined attack upon Fort Niagara.

The expedition from the east moved in two divisions. One under the immediate command of General Sullivan, left Wyoming, ascended the Susquehanna, and arrived at Tioga August 11th, 1779. The other, under General James Clinton, marched from Canajoharie on the Mohawk, passed over Otsego Lake, descended the Susquehanna, and joined General Sullivan August 22d. A part of Clinton's force, under Colonel Van Schaick, had previously destroyed the fields and towns of the Onondagas. The two divisions, consisting in the aggregate of five thousand men, under the command of Sullivan, moved forward from Tioga up the Chemung River. They defeated the British and Indians at Elmira on the 29th of August, in the battle of Newton, and immediately pushed forward into the heart of the Indian country. They advanced to the head of Seneca Lake, and thence along its shores, destroying the Indian towns on the way, including the large Indian village of Kanadaseagea at its outlet. They then proceeded to the Genesee River, and destroyed the large villages and extensive cornfields there. The original design of advancing on Fort Niagara having been abandoned, Sullivan commenced his return march. On his way he caused the towns and fields of the Cayugas, which were situated on the eastern and southwestern shores of Cayuga Lake, to be destroyed. He arrived at Tioga on the 30th of September, and at Easton, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of October, having destroyed forty Indian towns, and one hundred sixty thousand bushels of Indian corn, besides a large amount of other property.

As a less full history has been written of the expedition moving from the south, it is the design of this article to supply some account of it. First, however, a brief description should be given of the Indian settlements along the Allegheny River.

When the Iroquois first became known to Europeans, their villages and hunting grounds were confined to Central New York. The fierce wars which they subsequently waged, and by which kindred nations—the Hurons, Neutrals, Eries and Andastes—were successively vanquished, secured to them an extensive territory to the west and south of their domains, including the mountainous region of New York and Pennsylvania which was traversed by the Allegheny River. Their enterprise soon led them to new hunting grounds and finally to establish villages in this conquered territory. The Senecas, who dwelt at the western limits of the Confederacy, were its most numerous and warlike nation. The greater number of their villages were situated along the Genesee. They ultimately became the chief colonizers of the Confederacy. They did not extend their settlements directly westward, or along the shore of Lake Erie, until near the close of the Revolution, excepting only in the immediate vicinity of Fort Niagara. They seemed to prefer the rivers and their tributaries and the shores of the smaller lakes. They extended their towns up the Genesee to Caneadea. A broad Indian trail joined this settlement with the Upper Allegheny at Olean, in New York. They then planted their villages along the Allegheny and its tributaries to its mouth, and thence down the Ohio. The Seneca villages were the most numerous along the Upper Allegheny. As early as 1724, the Munsey or Wolf tribe of the Delawares, who had previously

dwelt in Northeastern Pennsylvania, but had been crowded out by the encroachments of the whites, were allowed by the Six Nations to settle along the Lower Allegheny; and between 1724 and 1728, the Shawnees, a restless and warlike people, located along the Lower Allegheny and Upper Ohio. The Indians of these different tribes were often found strangely mingled, living peaceably together in one village, at the same time observing different customs, and obeying different laws.

The first accurate knowledge acquired by Europeans concerning the Indian settlements along the Allegheny was obtained during the expedition under Capt. Bienville de Celoron, which was sent in the summer of 1749, by the Governor of Canada,to take formal possession, in the name of France, of the territory lying west of the Allegheny Mountains. From the records kept by the expedition, we learn that it ascended the St. Lawrence, coasted along the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and arrived at "Chatakouin" portage the 16th of June, 1749. It passed over the portage to the head of Chautauqua then a secluded but, as now, beautiful sheet of water, buried in the depths of the forest. Having traversed this lake, the expedition descended its outlet and the Conewango Creek in canoes, and entered the Allegheny ten miles south of the boundary line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania just above the village of Warren. On the south bank of the Allegheny, opposite the mouth of the Conewango, Celoron buried a leaden plate, inscribed with the date and place of deposit, as a token of his possession of the country in the name of the King of France. On the right bank of the Allegheny, occupying the site of the present village of Warren, there was then an Indian village called "Kanaougon." It was inhabited by Senecas and Loups, or Munseys. This village was called Conawago by Colonel Brodhead when he visited the place just thirty years later. Celoron descended the river, and on its right bank, about six miles below this town, on a beautiful prairie now owned by Dr. William A. Irvine, and just below the mouth of the Broken Straw Creek, he found a Seneca village which he called Paille Coupee, or Cut Straw. Its Seneca name was De-ga-syo-ush-dy-ah-goh, meaning Broken Straw; referring, it is said by Alden, to the accumulation of straw and driftwood in the waters of the creek; but more likely, as we are informed by General Callender Irvine who preempted the land at the confluence of the Broken Straw and the Allegheny in 1795, and was familiar with the Indians and early traditions of that region, to the broken straws and drooping plumes of the tall wild grass that stood thickly on the meadows there, after the storms of autumn had swept over them. This Indian village was called Buckaloons by Colonel Brodhead. Four French leagues below this town the expedition came to a village of ten houses on the left bank of the river inhabited by Delawares and Renards. These Indian houses usually contained more than a single family. Four or five leagues further down they passed a village of six houses on the right bank of the river. This may have been situated near the present site of Hickory Town, in Venango Co., and identical with the Indian village familiar to the Moravians as Lawanakana, meaning Middle Branch or Stream, or where the waters meet. They next passed a village of ten houses, probably the same that was afterwards known to the Moravians as Gosh-gosh-unk, or Place of Hogs. The expedition then came to an Indian village of ten houses, subsequently called Venango by the English, a corruption of the Indian word In-nungah, alluding to a rude and indecent

figure that the Senecas found carved upon a tree when they first came to this region. This town was situated near the site of the present enterprising town of Franklin; at the mouth of the Riviere Aux Boeufs, now called French Creek. Nine miles below Franklin there still remains, close to the water's edge, on the eastern side of the river, a large rock, covered with curious Indian carvings, which has excited the interest of passersby from the earliest French and English explorers to the raftsmen of the present day. It is called the "Indian God," and near it Celoron buried his second leaden plate. Passing a river having on its upper waters some villages of Loups and Iroquois, the expedition came to Attique, a large village of twenty-two houses, situated on or near the Kiskiminitas River. Below this town they passed an old Shawneese village upon the right bank of the river, and came finally to a village of Delawares, the finest seen, and which is supposed to have been situated at or near the present site of Pittsburg. From this place, the expedition proceeded on its way down the Ohio. There had undoubtedly occurred some changes in the situation and population of the Indian towns along this river during the thirty years that elapsed between Celoron's and Brodhead's expeditions.

When Washington in November, 1753, on his journey to French Creek, arrived at the junction of the Allegheny with the Monongahela, where Pittsburg is situated, no white man was living there. During the succeeding February the English commenced to lay the foundation of a fort there, which was taken from them by the French the April following. The French held Pittsburg, then called Du Quesne, until 1758, when it was retaken by the English under General Forbes. It remained in their possession until the Revolution, when a party of Virginians under Captain Neville took possession, and held it until they were superseded by the Continentals under Brigadier-General Hand. Hand was in turn succeeded by Brigadier-Generals Lochlan and McIntosh, and he by Col. Daniel Brodhead (1), whom we find in command early in 1779. It was during this year, while Brodhead was in command of the Western Department, with his headquarters at Fort Pitt, that the campaign was planned and prosecuted against the Indians of the Upper Allegheny. General Washington, as it has been stated, desired that the expedition sent

(1) Daniel Brodhead was born at Marbletown, Ulster County, New York, in 1736. His greatgrandfather, Daniel Brodhead, was a royalist, and Captain of Grenadiers in the reign of Charles II. He came with the expedition under Colonel Nichols in 1664, that captured the Netherlands (now New York) from the Dutch, and settled in Marbletown in 1665. His grandfather, Richard Brodhead, and his father, Daniel Brodhead, both resided in Marbletown. The latter, in 1736, removed to a place called Dansville, on Brodhead's Creek, near Stroudsberg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. His sons became famous for their courage in conflicts with the Indians on the border. At the breaking out of the Revolution, Daniel Brodhead was elected a Lieutenant-Colonel, and subsequently became Colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was first mustered for pay at King's Bridge, September 5th, 1776. He participated in the battle of Long Island, and in other battles in which Washington's army was engaged. He was next given in command on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. March 5th, 1778, Washington appointed him to the command of the Western Department, which extended over the whole west from Detroit to Louisiana. While in command there, several important expeditions were planned and executed against the Indians. He held the office of Surveyor-General from November 3d, 1779, until April 23d, 1780. He was twice married; first to Elizabeth Depui, and subsequently to Mrs. Mifflin, widow of Governor Mifflin. He died at Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania, November 15th, 1809, aged seventy-three years. His descendants and kinsmen are numerous, and among them are many who have filled honorable positions in civil life and in the army. Among them was John Romeyn Brodhead, the historian. Feeling a just pride in the good name of their gallant relative, they, in 1872, erected at Milford an appropriate monument to his memory. (See Turner's History of the Holland Purchasers, page 661.)

north from Pittsburg should co-operate with the expedition from the east under Sullivan. With this object in view, he directed Colonel Rawlings to march with three companies from Fort Frederick in Maryland to Pittsburg. He also directed Colonel Brodhead, upon his arrival there, to increase Rawlings' force to one hundred men and send them up the river to Kittanning, and there throw up a stockade fort for the security of convoys; and when completed, to leave a small garrison, proceed still further up the river to Venango, and there establish another post for the same purpose and to direct Colonel Gibson (2), of the Seventh Virginia Regiment, who was stationed at Tuscarawas, to hold himself in readiness to join the forces at Pittsburg. Also to prepare water craft and engage good guides, "who know the way from the head of navigation of the Allegheny to the nearest Indian towns, and to Niagara." Also to report by express "when he would be ready to begin his movement; when he would be at Kittanning, Venango, and the head of navigation, and how far it would be to the nearest Indian towns, and to Niagara;" and to keep all a profound secret until the proper time should arrive. He also gave Colonel Brodhead careful directions how in the meantime to pacify the Western Indians, so that they would not interfere with his success.

Notwithstanding these careful plans, further consideration induced Washington a month later to relinquish the idea of concert of action between the two expeditions. The difficulty of providing supplies in time, want of information of the route and country up the Allegheny, and between that river and the Indian settlements on the Genesee, and consequently the uncertainty of co-operation to advantage, were his principal reasons for abandoning the original plan. He, however, directed Colonel Brodhead to make preparations, and as soon as it was in his power, to chastise the Indians by an expedition into their country; also to make inquiries with a view to an attempt against Detroit. An enterprise against that post, whence marauding parties of British and Indians had proceeded against the extreme western settlements, had been a favorite scheme with Colonel Brodhead's predecessor, Colonel McIntosh, as it afterwards became with Brodhead himself.

The Government had been able to place at the disposal of Colonel Brodhead only a dispersed and feeble force by which to protect the wide borders of Pennsylvania against the cruelties of the Indians. On the 15th of April his regiment, the Eighth Pennsylvania, was much scattered. Besides a portion at Fort Pitt, there were one hundred men at Fort Laurens on the Tuscarawa, twenty-five at Wheeling, Va., twenty-five at Holliday's Cove, some at Fort McIntosh in Beaver County, some employed as artificers, and some as boatmen and wagoners. Colonel Brodhead

(2) Colonel John Gibson was born at Lancaster, Pa., in 1740. He entered the army at eighteen, after having obtained a good classical education. He served in the campaign against Fort Du Quesne, under General Forbes. He was subsequently captured by the Indians, and remained with them several years, becoming familiar with their language and customs. To him Logan addressed his celebrated speech. It is said that when murderously assaulted by Little Eagle, a chief of the Delawares, with one blow of his sword Colonel Gibson severed his head from his body, and became afterwards known as the Long Knife warrior. Gibson was in active service during the Revolution, in the east and west. He was second in command in Brodhead's expedition, and commanded at Pittsburg after Brodhead. He had at one time an unfortunate controversy with that officer. After the war he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County in that State, and Secretary of the Territory of Indiana. He died at Braddock's Field in 1822. He was a brave soldier and an honest man.

was energetic, active and ambitious to serve his country, but he found his duties arduous and disagreeable. The population of this thinly settled frontier from which he was to draw recruits and obtain supplies, harrassed by incursions of the Indians, and wearied by the long continuance of the war, was in a destitute condition; and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could keep his soldiers clad and fed. Yet during the summer of 1779 he made vigorous preparations to strike a blow that would prove a diversion in favor of General Sullivan. Profiting by the suggestions of Washington, made when co-operation between the two expeditions was contemplated, he commenced constructing canoes and batteaux at Fort Pitt and at other posts. He had as many as one hundred fifty boatbuilders employed at one time. On the 31st of July he had about sixty boats nearly finished. Some of the canoes made of poplar would carry two tons. About the middle of June Lieutenant-Colonel Bayard, by his command, commenced the construction of a fort at Kittanning, which was completed during the last of July, and called Fort Armstrong, in commemoration of the exploit of Col. John Armstrong in September, 1756, when he surprised and burned the old Indian town of Cattauyan, which then stood there, killing thirty or forty of its Indian defenders, including their resolute Chief, Captain Jacobs. Hugh Mercer, afterwards a distinguished American General, who fell at the battle of Princeton, accompanied Armstrong on this expedition. Colonel Brodhead exerted himself also to secure the friendship of the Delawares, and to excite them to war against the Six Nations. He secured the adhesion of Killbuck and other warriors, and also that of the young Delaware Chief Nanoland, who subsequently distinguished himself on several occasions. While making preparations for the campaign, early in the summer, he received private intelligence that Butler and two hundred Rangers and a number of Indians designed making an attack upon the frontier, west of Laurel Hills, when the strawberries should become ripe; and during all the spring and summer prowling parties of Indians committed murders in Western Pennsylvania. These dangers required constant vigilance upon the part of Colonel Brodhead, and obliged him to keep parties of Rangers traversing the wilderness to protect the inhabitants. In June Lieutenant Hardian, a brave partizan officer who had often distinguished himself was sent with eleven men, skilled in the warfare of the border, towards the Seneca country. Lieutenant Peterson and Ensigns Morrison and Wood led other parties towards the Indian towns. In June three men, who had been sent to reconnoitre in the Seneca country, returning from Venango, were pursued by a party of Indian warriors some distance below Kittanning, and narrowly escaped. These Indians proceeded to the Sewickley settlement, on their way killed a soldier, and upon their arrival there, a woman and four children, and took two other captives. Captain Brady (3), who with twenty men and

(3) Captain Samuel Brady was born at Shippensburgh, Pa., in 1758. He was at the seige of Boston, and a Lieutenant at the massacre of Paoli. He lost both his father and brother by the hands of the Indians; and took an oath of vengeance against the race. Having been ordered to Pittsburg with the rest of his regiment under Colonel Brodhead, he had an opportunity to fulfill his vow. He was generally placed in command of the scouting parties sent into the Indian country from Fort Pitt; and being an athletic, active, and courageous man, familiar with the woods and with Indian warfare, became the hero of many bold exploits in the northeastern part of the valley of the Ohio, and a serious trouble to his Indian foes. An account of his daring adventures and hair-breadth escapes would fill a volume, and has given his name permanently to many localities in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

the young Delaware Chief, Nanoland, was on his way towards the Seneca country, fell in with seven of these Indians about fifteen miles above Kittanning, at a point on the river now well known as Brady's Bend. Brady attacked them at the break of day, killed their captain and mortally wounded the most of them, but the Indians staunced their wounds so that they could not be traced, and the greater number succeeded in escaping into a remarkable thicket lying at hand. In the language of Colonel Brodhead in a letter to Washington, "Brady retook six horses, two prisoners, the scalps, and all the plunder, which was considerable; and took six guns and everything else the Indians had, except their breech clouts." The young Delaware Chief, Nanoland, greatly distinguished himself on this occasion.

Brodhead fixed the early part of August as the time for his movement against the Indians for the reason that it would then be between harvest and seeding, when he could expect volunteers from the country. It would also be before the corn of the Indians could ripen and be carried away by them; and for the further reason, that the term of service of two hundred of his men would expire on the 10th of the succeeding month. The movement which he contemplated he intended as a diversion in favor of Sullivan, and also to cause as great destruction of Indian towns and fields as possible. This obviously could best be effected in the region around the headwaters of the Allegheny. On the 17th of July he addressed a letter to Colonels Lochry, Shepherd Stephenson and Evans, Lieutenants of the counties of Westmoreland, Ohio, Yoghagania and Monongahela, to engage as many volunteers as possible for two or three weeks' service. He promised to well treat and pay them, and give them an equal share of the plunder. In this letter he fixed the 5th day of August as the time to rendezvous at headquarters for the excursion. He directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bayard, who was in command at Fort Armstrong, and the commandants in other localities to forward troops to headquarters. Being nearly ready for his march, he on the 6th of August dispatched two soldiers with a letter to General Sullivan. This letter in a few words fully expresses the purposes of the expedition. It is as follows:

Headquarters, Pittsburgh,
August 6th, 1779.

Dear General—

I have obtained leave from his Excellency, the Commander in Chief, to undertake an expedition against the Seneca towns, on the waters of the Allegheny; and he has directed me to open a correspondence with you, in order that our movements might operate in favor of each other. I shall be very happy in such a correspondence (if it can be effected without too great a loss of Messengers), and an opportunity of favoring your designs against the enemy, but fear this will not reach you in time to form a useful co-operation.

I have everything in readiness, and am only waiting for the garrison of Fort Laurens to come in. If no unforseen impediment happens, I shall set out for Conawago in three or four days, and expect to reach it about the 20th inst. I do not intend to stop there, but expect to proceed nearer to the route I am informed you are going, and will endeavor to write you again. I have twelve Delaware warriors ready, and have the promise of a number more. The Cherokee Chiefs have entered into Articles of Confederation here, and received from my hand the war-belt and tomahawks.

Should you have a little leisure, you will greatly oblige me with a long let-

ter; I have but little news. The Indians sometimes take a scalp from us, but my light parties, which I dress and paint like Indians, have retaliated in several instances. They have destroyed one whole party of Munseys except two and they went home wounded and quite naked. I think they are willing by this time to make peace, but I hope it will not be granted them until they are sufficiently drubbed for their iniquities.

With the most perfect regard, and esteem, I have the honor to be, General, your most obed't h'ble Serv't.,

Daniel Brodhead,
Col. Commanding W. D.

We have not the names of the messengers sent upon this difficult and perilous duty, through the wilds of Western Pennsylvania, over rivers and mountains, between Pittsburg and the Tioga. They reached their destination in safety however, and delivered the letter to General Sullivan; and he from Catherinestown, at the head of Seneca Lake, wrote a reply, which these adventurous men bore back through the wilderness, and delivered to Colonel Brodhead in September at Pittsburg a few days after his return from the expedition.

The march was delayed until the 11th of August. On that day, at the head of six hundred five men, rank and file, including militia and volunteers, and with one month's provisions, Brodhead set out from Pittsburg. The expedition proceeded up the river, partly by water and partly by land. It passed the Kiskeminitas and Crooked Creek, and forty-five miles above Pittsburg, Fort Armstrong, where now stands, in the midst of an iron and coal country, the thriving town of Kittanning. Here a garrison had been retained, but Colonel Brodhead moved forward without delay, fifteen miles farther, to the mouth of the Mahoning, a tributary of the Allegheny from the east, at the mouth of which was situated an Indian village. At this place, after a detention of four days by excessive rains and the straying of some cattle, the stores were loaded upon pack-horses, and the expedition proceeded wholly by land. For miles above the Mahoning the Allegheny is circuitous and crooked; to avoid following its winding course, and to shorten his march, Colonel Brodhead chose a blind and rugged path, that led more directly to the Indian country of the Upper Allegheny, by the way of the Indian town, called Goshgoshunk, upon the river, near the mouth of its tributary, the Tionesta.

His march through the forests of Clarion and Venango Counties was beset with many difficulties. Thorns, thick underwood and fallen timber obstructed his way. The obscure wilderness path that he followed led up steep ascents, and over ranges of lofty hills, from the crests of which extended and magnificent views were to be had of the wild mountainous regions of Western Pennsylvania. Again the path would descend into some gloomy valley, where the sunlight scarcely penetrated, and was traversed by the Red Bank, the Clarion, or some dark rolling tributary. At Goshgoshunk the path crossed the Allegheny. Here had been three Munsey villages, where Rev. David Zeisberger, a Moravian missionary, commenced in 1767 to teach the Indians. He and his coadjutor, Dr. Gotlob Senseman, daily preached the Gospel to their red hearers, who came with faces painted black and vermillion, and with heads decorated with fox-tails and feathers, in great numbers to listen. The missionaries brought with them several Moravian families, built a blockhouse, and established a regular mission there. Among the Indians, the magicians and old women violently opposed the Moravians. "They asserted that the corn was blasted; the deer and game began

to retire from the woods; no chestnuts and bilberries would grow, because the missionaries preached a strange doctrine, and the Indians were changing in their way of life;" and Zeisberger was compelled to remove fifteen miles farther up the river, to Lawanakana, near Hickory Town, where he gathered around him a little settlement, built a chapel, and placed in it a bell, the first ever heard in Venango County; and he here for two years prosecuted his holy purpose.

The expedition of Brodhead crossed the river at Goshgoshunk, and pursued its march along the western shore. High hills—spurs of the Allegheny mountains—bordered one side of the way, and the clear waters of the river flowed on the other. Yet the route at this place was even more difficult and perilous than that through the forests of Clarion County. Beetling cliffs pressed close to the river's side, leaving a passage much of the way no wider than an Indian trail, through which he was compelled to march. It was in one of these dangerous defiles that his advanced guard, consisting of fifteen white men and eight Delaware Indians, under Lieutenant Hardian, saw thirty or forty Indian warriors descending the river in seven canoes. The Indians at the same time discovered the troops, and immediately landed, stripped off their shirts, and prepared for action. Lieutenant Hardian disposed his men in a semi-circular form, and they, with tomahawk in hand, began the attack with such courage and vigor that the Indians soon gave way and fled; part, plunging into the water, escaped across the river and the remainder, favored by the thick bushes, secured safety on land. The main body of the troops, with the exception of one column and flankers, were at the time in a narrow pass between the river and a high precipice. The troops had great confidence in Colonel Brodhead, and he was consequently able to quickly prepare his men for action, which being done, he passed to the front in season to see the Indians retreating across the river. Of the Indians in this engagement, six or seven were killed, their bodies left upon the field; several also were wounded. The canoes of the Indians and their contents, which included clothing and guns, fell into the hands of Colonel Brodhead. Of his force, three men only were slightly wounded, one of whom was the Delaware Indian, Nanoland. The celebrated scout, Jonathan Zane (4), was also one of the wounded. This encounter probably occurred near Thompson's Island in Warren County, five miles below the mouth of the Broken Straw.

Col. Thomas Proctor in 1791 journeyed from Philadelphia upon a mission to the Western Indians to persuade them to peace. On his way he visited the Allegheny River, and was there joined by Cornplanter with a fleet of thirty canoes. On the 11th of April they arrived at an old Indian settlement called Hogstown (undoubtedly Goshgoshunk), and afterwards proceeded up the river to Hickory Town, (Lawanakana). On the 13th of April they set out from Hickory Town, and ascended the Allegheny ten miles to Log Trap Creek. Colonel Proctor states in his journal that he, the next day, the 14th, "Proceeded up the river today, took up our encampment near the mouth of Casyoudang Creek, it being the place where Colonel Brodhead in 1779 had

(4) Jonathan Zane was born in Berkley County, Va. He was an experienced hunter; a man of activity and resolution. He was familiar with the western wilderness, and acted as a pilot and scout in many expeditions against the Indians. He and John Sloven were appointed guides in Colonel Crawford's disastrous expedition. He was one of the best marksmen on the border. His skill with the rifle he displayed against the Indians with fatal effect in several instances.

fought against the savages, and in which action Joseph Nicholson, his interpreter, was wounded."

The day after this affair Brodhead resumed his march, and arrived in the morning at the Indian town of Buckaloons, just below the mouth of the Broken Straw. The Indians were driven from the village, and retreated to the hills in its rear (5). A breastwork of felled timber and fascines was thrown up. The remains of this stockade were plainly to be seen a few years ago. It was situated about one-half mile above the mouth of the Broken Straw, on the west side of the road from Irvineton to Warren, upon a high bluff by the Allegheny, and commanded an extensive view up and down the river. A captain and garrison of forty men were left to guard the baggage and stores, and the troops immediately marched to Conawago, the Seneca town that stood where the thriving village of Warren is now situated. Conawago they found had been deserted for about eighteen months. Brodhead, it is said, sent a force several miles up the Conewago, and found deserted villages there.

The country around the headwaters of the Allegheny, and much of Western New York, was then a region unexplored by white men. Undoubtedly there were with this expedition most experienced hunters and bordermen; yet no one was sufficiently familiar with the country above the mouth of the Conewago to guide the expedition directly to the upper Seneca towns, which were the most important settlements upon the river. This led to much uneasiness upon the part of the troops. Colonel Brodhead, however, promptly ordered the force to proceed upon an Indian path that appeared to have been for some time used. The expedition advanced by this route up the right or west bank of the river with the utmost dispatch. After a march of twenty miles without discovering other signs of Indian occupation or presence than a few tracks of their scouts, upon arriving at the crest of a high hill, they saw the sparkling waters of the Allegheny glistening beneath them, and along either side of the winding river the broad and luxuriant cornfields of the Indians. A little after, on descending the hill, they came in sight of their towns, which had just been deserted. These Indian villages and cultivated fields were situated above the modern village of Kinzua along the Allegheny for a distance of about eight miles, their northern limit being not far from the boundary line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

Colonel Brodhead estimated that there were in these Indian villages as many as one hundred thirty unusually large houses, some of them sufficient to accommodate three or four Indian families. Here was seen the natural superiority of the Six Nations over the other Indian races in the advance in civilization that they had made in this isolated region, far away from civilizing influences. Their houses were substantial; some of them constructed of logs, a part of round and others of square timber, while others were frame buildings. Around them were extensive and highly cultivated fields of grain and vegetables. Colonel Brodhead declared that he never saw finer corn than in these fields, although it stood much thicker than white farmers plant this grain. From the great quantity of corn that was here in the ground, and the number of new houses built and building, Col-

(5) Several days afterwards, Major Morrison, who subsequently became a distinguished citizen of Lexington, Ky., returned to this place to reconnoitre; as he stooped to drink at the mouth of the creek, a rifle ball splashed the water in his face. The fact was long afterwards confirmed to Dr. William A. Irvine, by one of Cornplanter's men.

onel Brodhead inferred that the whole of the Seneca and Munsey nations contemplated settling here. At the approach of the advanced guard to the first of these villages, the Indians fled, leaving several packs of deerskins. Upon the arrival of the main body of the troops, the work of destruction was commenced, and continued for three whole days without the least interruption from the Indians, they having retreated to the woods for safety. Eight towns, deserted by their inhabitants, were first set in flames; the corn was next cut down and piled into heaps; over five hundred acres, at the least estimate, were destroyed. Three thousand dollars' worth of plunder was taken, which Colonel Brodhead ordered sold for the benefit of the troops. At the Upper Seneca town was found a painted war-post or pagod, clothed in dog-skins, which was committed to the river. This place was called Youghroonwago.

Colonel Brodhead makes no mention of having advanced beyond these Indian towns. Mrs. Mary Jemmison, who is usually accurate, states in her narrative that he ascended to Olean Point, destroying all the Indian villages on the Allegheny River. In Cattaraugus County there was at this time, at the mouth of Cold Spring Creek, the village of Che-na-shun-ga-tan; at the mouth of Little Valley Creek, the village of Bucktooth; at the mouth of Great Valley Creek, Killbuck's-town; and in the town of Carrollton, Tu-ne-nu-gwan—all of which were destroyed, if any detachment of Colonel Brodhead's command reached Olean Point. The latter place is situated upon the Allegheny River, in the southeast part of Cattaraugus County, New York, and is distant less than thirty miles from Caneadea, an Indian town on the Genesee River, and less than sixty miles from the larger Indians towns destroyed by General Sullivan.

Brodhead's expedition was in advance of that of Sullivan. About the time the former was completing the destruction of the Seneca towns on the Allegheny, the latter, having been joined by the troops of General Clinton, was more than one hundred miles to the east, contesting the battle of Newton with the forces of Brant and Butler at Elmira; and it was not until two weeks later that Sullivan had reached the heart of the Seneca country on the Genesee River, and entered upon the destruction of the Indian towns and the corn and orchards. This early movement upon the part of Brodhead undoubtedly served to divert the attention and distract the efforts of the Indians, and to aid Sullivan in his campaign. Brodhead could, it is probable, have easily united his forces or a larger body of men to those of General Sullivan, by pursuing the Indian trail along the Allegheny to Olean, and thence to Caneadea and along the Genesee, to join with him in a movement upon Fort Niagara. Indeed, Brodhead wrote to General Sullivan, October 10, 1779, that he should have marched to Genesee, if he had not been disappointed in getting a sufficient number of shoes for his men.

Having completed the work of destruction at the upper Indian towns, the Americans began their return. On their way they consigned to the flames Conawago and Buckaloons. The route chosen for their return march was the Venango road. According to a private letter they crossed Oil Creek several times. Their attention was there attracted to the inflammable oil issuing from the bottom and sides of its channels, and from the adjacent springs, which they thought resembled British oil. The Massachusetts Magazine, published in the succeeding year, 1780, referring to this expedition, states that, in

the northern part of Pennsylvania, "there is a creek called Oil Creek, which empties into the Allegheny River. It issues from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil similar to that called Barbadoes tar, and from which one may gather several gallons a day. The troops sent to guard the Western posts halted at this spring, collected some of this oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief from the rheumatism with which they were afflicted. The water, of which the troops drank freely, operated as a gentle purge."

Leaving Oil Creek, they arrived at French Creek, formerly known as Riviere Aux Boeufs. The French first built a fort below its mouth, which they named Machault, after the French Minister of Marine. There Washington, when on his journey to Le Boeuf, in December, 1753, had an interview with the celebrated Captain Jancaire. The English afterwards built a fort a little higher up, which was called Fort Venango. About eight years after Brodhead's expedition a fort was built by the United States upon the south bank of the creek, about one-half mile from its mouth, which was called Franklin, and from which the present town derives its name. Leaving Venango, Brodhead ascended French Creek. The Indian path extended up its eastern side to the site of Meadville, where it crossed the stream. General Washington had followed it twenty-six years before, when on his journey to Le Boeuf. About twenty miles from Venango, as estimated by Brodhead, he came to the Indian village of Maghinquechahocking which was composed of thirty-five large houses. This town he burned. The distance from Venango indicated by Brodhead would fix its site not far from the mouth of Conneaut Creek, the outlet of Conneaut Lake, and about seven miles below Meadville, upon the rich and level lands at the confluence of the two streams; owing to the difficulty of accurately determining distances in the wilderness, Brodhead's estimate may not perhaps be reliable. Of these fertile flats, and of those about Meadville, a portion was undoubtedly devoted by the Indians to the raising of corn; but substantial evidences of the precise location of this village have long since disappeared. Yet when the canal, at the point where it leaves the aqueduct over French Creek, near Meadville, was being constructed, there was found an Indian burial ground, and various Indian implements, among which were very much corroded cooking utensils of brass. In the graves, besides human bones, were also found corroded copper ornaments, and it may be, that at or near where these relics were found, this ill-starred Indian village stood. With the destruction of Maghinquechahocking, the objects of this expedition were accomplished, and Brodhead resumed his return march through the wilderness. It is related, that on this march, a young man named John Ward, was badly injured in Butler County, by a horse falling upon a rock in a creek; hence the name, Slippery Rock, in that county. This was probably the most serious injury received by any one of the force during the expedition. Colonel Brodhead arrived at Fort Pitt on the 14th of September.

The campaign thus terminated was successful throughout. It was prosecuted with promptness and dispatch; and completely and thoroughly accomplished all of its objects, without the slightest mishap. In thirty-three days over three hundred miles were traversed, many Indian towns destroyed, and fields devastated, without the loss of a single man or beast; one hundred sixty-five cabins were destroyed, one hundred thirty of which were deserted upon the approach of the troops; the most of

them were sufficiently large to accommodate three or four Indian families. The extensive mountain region, and the tangled forests which had to be traversed in order to reach the villages of the hostile Indians, had been regarded by them as impenetrable, and as a sufficient barrier for their protection.—(6)

The enterprise and resolution of Colonel Brodhead, and the enthusiasm, perseverance and endurance of his officers and men, enabled him to overcome all obstacles. Considering the small force engaged in this expedition, and its considerable results, it was more beneficial than the costly expedition that proceeded from the east under Sullivan. The conduct of all engaged in Colonel Brodhead's campaign was evidently regarded as most creditable. The thanks of Congress was voted to him for executing the expedition; and by General Washington as appears by the following extract from General Orders, issued from his headquarters at More's House, to his army at West Point: "The activity, perseverance and firmness, which marked the conduct of Colonel Brodhead, and that of all the officers and men of every description in this expedition, do them great honor, and their services entitle them to thanks and to this testimonial of the General's acknowledgment."

Brodhead believed that the destruction of the towns and fields of the Indians would fill them with consternation, and promote the safety of the frontier. It had that immediate effect, to some extent, for on his return to Pittsburg, he found distant tribes ready to form friendly treaties with him. The Chiefs of the Delawares were there. The principal Chiefs of the Hurons and Wyandots were also there; and soon after came the King of the Maquichee branch of the Shawneese. They had been less hostile towards the United States than the remainder of that nation. On the 17th of September, a council was held with them. Doonyoutat, the Wyandot Chief, delivered a formal speech, presenting many belts of wampum, according to the Indian style. He professed friendship towards the United States, and promised to deliver up the prisoners that were in the hands of his nation; and he promised that his people would assist the English no more. The Delawares (with the exception of the Munceys) were at peace with the United States, and several of their warriors had accompanied Colonel Brodhead in his recent expedition. They on this occasion pleaded the cause of the Maquichee clan of the Shawneese, whom they called their grandchildren. Kelseleman, Killbuck, and another Delaware Chief, were the speakers. The speeches of these orators have been preserved, and are fair specimens of Indian oratory. Colonel Brodhead replied to their addresses according to the Indian form, but expressed himself with great independence. He plainly told them that fair promises would not do; that they must give a practical exhibition of their friendship; that they must deliver up their prisoners; kill, scalp, and take as many English, or their Indian allies, as they had before Americans; and on all occasions join the latter against their enemies. Peace was made on this basis. Hostages were, however, required

(6) Besides the principal towns, small settlements, saved from destruction by their insignificance, were also abandoned. At Bemus Point, a beautiful cape extending into Chautauqua Lake, the earliest white settlers found remains of habitations, and traces of cultivation; cleared fields where wild plum trees were growing; ancient corn-hills, and even potatoes of the lady finger variety that had been naturally propagated from year to year. At other points upon that lake, and along the Conawango, and in Western New York, that had been possessed by the Six Nations, were seen melancholy traces of the ruin which had befallen them.

from the Wyandots to insure the faithful performance of its terms.

The consequences which followed these expeditions were most disastrous to the Six Nations. They were superior to all the other Indian nations. None but they had what might be called a government. The people of this Confederacy were advanced in civilization far beyond what had been generally understood. They lived by the cultivation of the soil, as well as the chase. They resided in permanent villages composed of comfortable houses, some of which were painted and even well furnished. At Kanandaigua General Sullivan "found twenty-three elegant houses, mostly framed, and in general large." The town of Genesee contained one hundred twenty-eight houses, mostly large and very elegant. It was beautifully situated, almost encircled with a clear flat, extending a number of miles, over which extensive fields of corn were waving, together with every kind of vegetable that could be conceived." Besides gardens and cultivated fields, they had extensive orchards of apples, pears and even peaches. One destroyed by Sullivan contained one thousand five hundred trees. As this people had learned to enjoy the comforts and conveniences of civilization, the calamity which had now befallen them seemed the greater. The winter of 1779 and 1780 was remarkably long and bitter. The cold was the most intense ever known in this country. Washington's army suffered at Morristown as severely as it suffered at Valley Forge two winters previously. New York harbor was frozen so firmly that the heaviest cannon were wheeled over from Staten Island on the ice. In Western New York the snow fell to a depth of five feet. The game, upon which the Indians partly subsisted, perished in great numbers, and when the snow, in the spring, disappeared, multitudes of deer and other animals were found dead in the woods. Even in the latitude of Pittsburg the winter was very severe. Colonel Brodhead, in a letter from Pittsburg, dated February 11th, 1780, wrote to General Washington: "Such a deep snow, and such ice has not been known at this place in the memory of the eldest natives; deer and turkies die by hundreds for want of food. The snow on the Allegheny and Laurel Hills is four feet deep."

Their villages and the products of their fields having been destroyed as the harvests were ripening, and the previous year's crops exhausted, the Indians were without shelter and food. Great numbers of them perished during the winter from starvation and cold. These calamities fell heaviest upon the women and children. To escape general destruction the Indians fled to Fort Niagara for shelter and relief. There, to add to their desolation, a fatal disease, induced by the unusual exposure they had suffered, swept them off in great numbers. The Delaware Chief Killbuck wrote to Colonel Brodhead from Salem on the Muskingham, June 7th, 1780, that, "some days ago one man and an old woman came from Niagara who acquainted me that last winter three hundred Indians died at that place of the flux."

As the Indians had freely shed their blood during the war, and now had suffered almost annihilation for their faithful adherence to the cause of the King the British authorities could not without gross ingratitude omit to provide for their relief. Large numbers had gathered around the fort and along the River Niagara, and during the winter fed from the British stores. To relieve themselves of this burden, the British government encouraged the Indians to establish themselves at convenient places and obtain support by cultivating land. In May or June, 1780, they first

permanently established themselves upon Buffalo Creek, near Buffalo, and in 1780 and 1781, a portion made the first settlement upon the Tonawanda and Cattaraugus Creeks, while others settled along the Genesee and Allegheny Rivers.

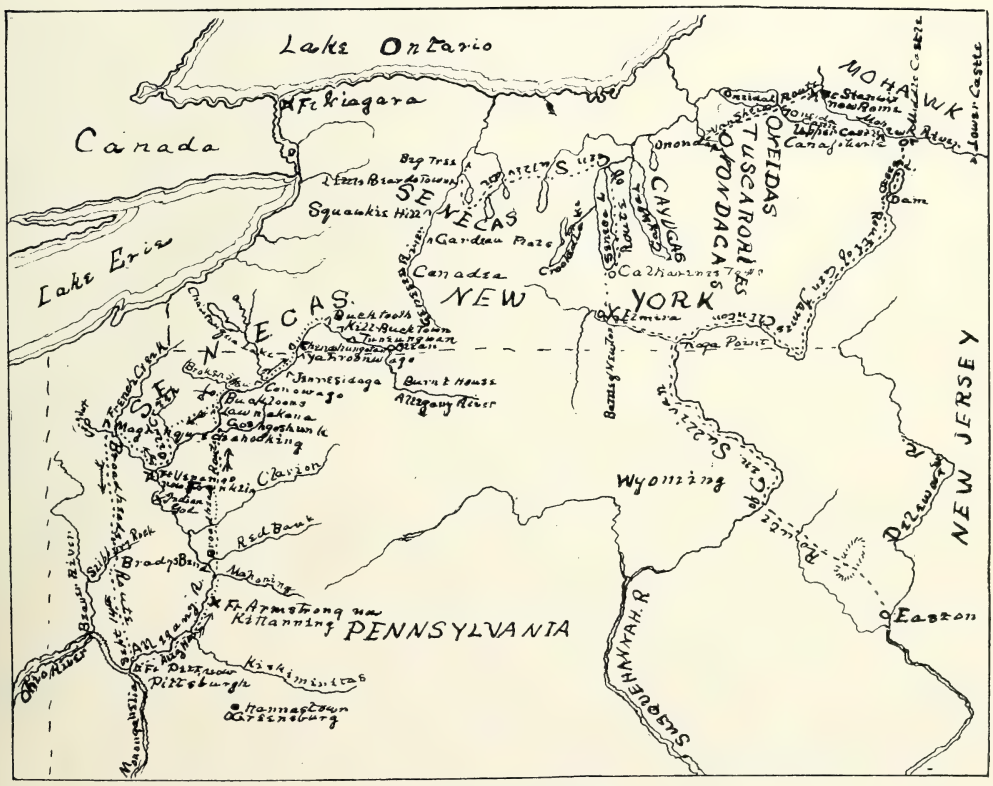
The British officers also incited the Indian warriors, who, exasperated and smarting under the chastisement administered by Sullivan and Brodhead, were assembled at Niagara in great numbers, to make warlike excursions along the borders. Seldom less than five hundred warriors were on service at one time. Guy Johnson wrote to Lord Germain from Niagara, July 26th, 1780, that "the Oneidas have joined the British, and that the remainder of the Indians with the Rebels will soon join the British, and thereby lay open the Rebel frontier near the Mohawk River." "The number of killed and prisoners (Americans) amounted early in June to one hundred fifty-six, and is now enlarged." "The number of men of the Six Nations (exclusive of their people southward) is about one thousand six hundred; above one thousand two hundred are warriors, and of the latter eight hundred thirty-five are now on the service on the frontier." Accompanied by British officers, these warriors committed cruelties along the frontier until the close of the war. They destroyed the towns of the friendly Oneidas. They invaded and overran the valley of the Mohawk, and made frequent descents upon the settlements along the borders of New York and Pennsylvania.

The English Government, in the Treaty of Peace that closed the Revolution, required no stipulation in favor of the Indians, to the great indignation and disappointment of these allies. Yet a portion of them, including Brant and Red Jacket, subservient to British interests, favored confederating with the North Western Indians in the war against the United States that afterwards followed. Cornplanter, and other influential chiefs, saw, however, the folly of contending against the growing States, and gave wiser counsels in favor of peace. In a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1784, peace was made with the United States. About this time the British Government granted to the Mohawks a tract of beautiful land along the Ouise or Grand River, in Upper Canada. The other nations of the Confederacy afterwards resided upon lands set apart for them in the State of New York, portions of which, at different times, they subsequently ceded to that State, until there only remained to them the present diminished reservation.

Allegheny, the name of the river upon which their remaining lands mostly lie, has the same signification in the Delaware tongue that Ohio has in the Seneca, and means Fair or Beautiful Water. The Allegheny is indeed a beautiful river; its waters, supplied by mountain streams, are remarkably pure and limpid. They flow uninterrupted by falls over a bed of polished pebbles, free from rocks, in winding course, through scenery of most varied character; at times rough and rugged, but more often picturesque and beautiful. Above Warren the bordering hills along its course rise in wild confusion, and are covered with dense forests. The dark green of the pines and hemlocks contrasts strikingly with the light verdure of the maples. The smooth flowing current of the river now glides along the shadow of a lofty headland, now washes the pebbles of some gently sloping shore, and wild flowers bloom everywhere along the banks. In this romantic region the Indian towns are situated for thirty miles along the river. Commencing just above the northern boundary of Pennsylvania lies their

principal reservation. The Seneca-Abeel, the clan who were under the immediate control of the able and just Cornplanter, settled in Pennsylvania, a little south of its northern boundary, in the very region invaded by Colonel Brodhead. Cornplanter made his residence at the close of his life, four miles below the state line and five miles above Kinzua, near the center of a Seneca village, built upon the site of the upper Indian towns destroyed by Brodhead, which he called Jennesadaga, meaning Burnt Houses. Another tract of land, consisting of about five hundred acres, which includes the celebrated Oil Springs at the mouth of Oil Creek, was granted to Cornplanter by the State of Pennsylvania about 1792.

With the Independence of the States the prestige of the Six Nations departed. Their government was as perfect a Federal Republic as human ingenuity could devise. The independence of each State was absolute, and yet they were bound together as a Confederacy by the strongest of bonds. Each of these states, or little nations, was divided into tribes; a near family relationship was supposed to exist between the people of a tribe of one nation and those of the corresponding tribe of others having the same name; and thus the strong tie by which consanguinity links man together was adroitly used to bind these nations into one. No maxim of enlightened statecraft was ever more skillfully used to attach a people to their country than was this device by them. But the obliteration of political and territorial lines, the mingling and scattering of tribes, extinguished the life of the Confederacy. The breaking up of their ancient seats along the romantic waters of Central New York, broke also the haughty spirit of this nation. May we not regret the necessity that compelled the overthrow of a people so vigorous, barbarians though they were? King Hendricks, Brant, Shenandoah, Logan, Farmer's Brother, Cornplanter and Red Jacket were nearly contemporaneous personages. What civilized community can point to such a measure of intellectual force and physical energy as these forest statesmen present, even with all their savage obliquities and barbarous instincts?



BRODHEAD'S ROUTE.

CHAPTER III.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION CONTINUED.

1782.

"Nor guess I, was that Pennsylvania home,
With all its picturesque and balmy grace,
And fields that were a luxury to roam,
Lost on the soul that looked from such a face;
Enthusiast of the woods! when years apace
Had bound thy lovely waist with woman's tone,
The sunrise path, at morn, I see thee trace
To hills with high magnolia overgrown,
And joy to breath the groves, romantic and alone."

Gertrude of Wyoming.

Near the close of the Revolution, warlike scenes were brought nearer to the county, and events of interest transpired within its limits, and around the waters of our lake. In 1782, we have reason to believe that a force composed of three hundred British, provided with twelve pieces of artillery, a portion of them being the King's Eighth Regiment, accompanied by five hundred Indians, embarked in canoes upon Chautauqua Lake with the avowed purpose of attacking Fort Pitt. But hearing that that fort had been repaired and strengthened, this attempt was abandoned, and other attacks made upon the frontier settlements, one of which was upon Hannastown, once a famous, but now almost forgotten town of Westmoreland County, Pa. They burned Hannastown and killed and carried into captivity the most of its inhabitants. This was the last expedition, and last blood shed in the north during the war of the Revolution.

Some account of this expedition and of the siege and destruction of Hannastown and of the romantic as well as tragic incidents connected with it is contained in a paper entitled "The King's Eighth," written by the author of these pages, and read at Bemus Point before the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, and also published in a wellknown periodical. As this article contains an account of what is known of this expedition, and also other facts concerning Chautauqua Lake, and the outlying regions pertinent to our subject, we produce it entire.

THE KING'S EIGHTH.

For a long time, while the States were yet English colonies, there was stationed on the frontiers of Canada a regiment of foot known as the "King's Eighth." This regiment came from England in 1768, and a portion of the seventeen years that followed, during which occurred the American Revolution, its field of operations embraced besides Canada, the wilderness region of Western New York, including that part in which lies Chautauqua Lake and County. In 1785 it returned to England. Subsequently it crossed the sea, and resumed its old station upon the frontier in the woods of Canada,

and took part in the last war that occurred between England and the States.

I will in this paper give a brief history of the regiment, and some account of such of its operations as have been connected with the Chautauqua Lake region, and that of Western Pennsylvania.

The regiment was organized more than two hundred years ago. Although the individual members of the regiment have died, been killed, or discharged, and others have filled their places, in turn to pass away, it has preserved its identity as a regiment even to this day.

It was organized in 1685 to defend King James the Second during the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth and was styled the Princess Anne of Denmark's regiment; but it afterwards fought with King William against King James. It was then called by Macauley, Beaumont's Foot, and it is mentioned by that writer, that previous to the battle of the Boque it refused in defiance of the mandate of King James to admit Irish Papists to its ranks. In that famous affair, which decided the fate of that king, it fought under the banner of William; it also took part under him in the siege of Limerick.

Upon the accession of Anne to the throne it was called the "Queen's Regiment," and during her reign it took part in many sieges and battles in the campaigns of the great Duke of Marlborough, among them the famous battle of Blenheim. During the reign of George the First, as a reward for its good conduct, it was styled the "King's Regiment of Foot." In the reign of George the Second, it participated in the battle of Fontenoy under the Duke of Cumberland, where he was defeated by the French under their great Marshal Saxe. In the war of the Pretender it fought in Scotland under the banner of the Duke of Cumberland and was at the battle of Falkirk, and afterwards at Culloden, which is celebrated in Campbell's best verse—Culloden, where Lochiel and his bonneted chieftains marshalled their clans.

"Clan Ronald the dauntless and Mory the Proud,"
"All plaided and plumed in their tartan array."

But the clans of Culloden were scattered in the fight, and the highlands of Scotland made to feel the desolating horrors of war.

In the reign of George the Third, May, 1768, the regiment embarked for North America, and was stationed at Quebec and Montreal. October, 1771, his Majesty conferred the command of the regiment upon Bijoe Armstrong. After passing several years at Quebec, Montreal, St. John and Chambley, the regiment was removed west to the Great Lakes. One division occupied Fort Niagara, another portion Detroit, and the remainder occupied other places upon the borders of the Great Inland Seas. During the Revolution a portion of this regiment under Captain Foster was engaged in the battle of the Cedars on the St. Lawrence, above Montreal. One hundred of its men participated in the siege of Fort Stanwix when it was besieged by St. Leger. During the long period that it was stationed in Canada it saw wonderful changes along the frontier. Great inroads were made in its forests by the axe, farms were cleared up, roads constructed, and dwellings erected. The long time that this regiment was stationed here made the officers and men very familiar with this region and in consequence of their superior knowledge of the locality, its services became highly valuable to the British government.

But what is more to the purpose, and of especial interest on this occasion, is the fact that there is much reason to believe that one of the expeditions in which it was engaged during the Revo-

lution extended into Chautauqua County, passed over this lake, by this beautiful cape and through the narrow strait beyond which lie the pleasant fields of Harmony. It is interesting to know that more than a century ago, there passed by this very spot, armed forces of civilized men, accompanied by their red allies; that along these shores warlike bands were seen, and martial sounds were heard.

"The last blood shed in the field during the war," says Bancroft, "was at Cambahee Ferry, in South Carolina, on the 27th of August, 1782, when the young and gallant Laurens fell mortally wounded." According to Lossing, the last life sacrificed was that of Captain Wilmot, who was killed at Stone Ferry in September following.

This expedition of which we have spoken was one of the last that occurred during the Revolution in the north. It ended in the burning of Hannastown, once a famous, but now almost forgotten town of Westmoreland County, in Western Pennsylvania. The destruction of Hannastown occurred on the 13th of July, 1782, not two months before the affair in which Colonel Laurens fell.

Over a century has elapsed since this event, and the circumstances attending it (but little known) are fast fading from remembrance. Its importance as a closing act of the War for Independence demands that it should not entirely pass into oblivion.

Apprehensions had long been entertained during the war of the Revolution by Washington and the American commandant at Pittsburg, that the British meditated a descent upon that post from Niagara. In 1779 intelligence was received that Butler, and two hundred rangers, designed attacking it when strawberries should become ripe. In 1781 Washington was informed that Sir John Johnson and Colonel Connely were collecting a large force to proceed against Pittsburg, and Colonel Brodhead, who then commanded there, carefully guarded against such an attempt. In June or July, 1782, Colonel, afterwards Brigadier-General, William Irvine, who then commanded at Pittsburg, received repeated accounts, from Canadians who deserted to him, and from friendly Indians, of a strong force moving to attack him. In August of that year he picked up at Fort Pitt a number of canoes that had drifted down the river. Subsequent to the Revolution, while exploring Chautauqua Lake he learned further particulars of the expedition. In a long and entertaining letter to General Washington, dated January 27, 1788, General Irvine communicated many interesting facts concerning this force and Chautauqua Lake where they had assembled. We have here only space for that part of his communication which relates to the subject of this article. Information respecting this armament had been communicated to him by a white man named Matthews, who was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1777, and also by a Chief of the Seneca tribe, concerning which he wrote: "The Seneca related many things to corroborate and convince me of its truth. He stated that he was constantly employed by the British during the late war, and had the rank of captain, and that he commanded the party which was defeated on the Allegheny by Colonel Brodhead; that iu the year 1782 a detachment composed of three hundred British and five hundred Indians was formed and actually embarked in canoes on Lake Jadaqua with twelve pieces of artillery with an avowed intention of attacking Fort Pitt. This expedition was laid aside in consequence of the reported repairs and strength of Fort Pitt, carried by a spy from the neighborhood of the fort. They then contented themselves with the usual

mode of warfare by sending small parties on the frontier, one of which burned Hannastown." (1)

"I remember well that in August, 1782, we picked up at Fort Pitt a number of canoes which had drifted down the river; and I received repeated accounts, in June and July from a Canadian who deserted to me, as well as from some friendly Indians, of this armament, but I never knew before where they assembled. Both Matthews and the Seneca desired to conduct me to the spot on the shore of Lake Jadaqua where lies one of the four pounders left by the French. Major Finly, who has been in that country since I was, informed me that he had seen the gun." (2)

It does not seem that this gun was ever found by the early settlers of the county. Its rusty remains may yet be discovered. Along the borders of a stream called the Inlet, which flows into the head of this lake, as early as 1810, were to be seen many decayed and moss-covered stumps. The bodies of the trees felled from them had been removed, carved, perhaps, into boats and canoes. The tops and unavailable parts remained where they fell. At one point an ancient ax, and at another, a musket with a rusty barrel and a rotten stock, found at an early day near the shore of the lake, were perhaps relics of this expedition.

William Bemis, in 1822, when deepening the channel of the outlet to the lake at Jamestown, found a row of piles driven firmly into the earth, and extending across the bed of the stream. They were placed there years before the settlement of the country, to dam and raise the waters of the lake, it is supposed, sufficient to create a flood that would bear the boats down the river.

Besides these marks of the presence of this armament we have other evidences that this expedition proceeded from Niagara and passed over Chautauqua Lake; contained in letters written at the time, and published in the newspapers of the day. But we have not the space to give in this paper in greater detail the proofs that I have collected, heretofore unpublished, that justify this conclusion.

Hannastown, the ill-starred village that suffered the vengeance of these marauders, was then a place of importance on the border. It was some forty miles easterly from Pittsburg, and three miles northeast from where is now the town of Greensburg. It was the first place west of the Alleghenies at which courts of justice were held. It contained a courthouse and jail, a stockaded fort, and about thirty substantial houses, two stories in height, built of squared logs. It was once a gathering place for frontiersmen, and often the scene of stirring events.

The story of the calamities that befell Hannastown at this time may be briefly told. During the spring o 1782, the perils from the Indians that threatened Westmoreland County filled the hearts of its people with gloomy forebodings. Fears of want oppressed them, but as the season advanced, it brought with it the usual promise of plenty, and a genial summer early browned its fields with ripening grain. On the 13th of July, a band of villagers

(1) The correspondence that occurred between General Irvine and General Washington upon this subject, is given in full by the writer of these annals, with other interesting matter on pages two hundred eighty-nine to two hundred ninety-four inclusive in the history of Chautauqua County, published in 1894, by Wm. A. Fergusson & Co.

(2) The correspondence that occurred between Gen. Irvine and Gen. Washington upon this subject is given in full by the writer of these annals with other interesting matter at pages 289 to 294 in the history of Chautauqua County published by Wm. A. Fergusson & Co.

went out from Hannastown half a league north to O'Conner's field, to gather in the harvest of Michael Huffnagle. The reapers prosecuted their labors with diligence, and when they had cut down one field, one of their number, who had passed to the side nearest the woods, was startled by the appearance of Indians. He gave the alarm, the harvesters fled to the village in the greatest consternation, unseen by their Indian foes. When they arrived at Hannastown, the inmates of the jail, having been released, the citizens, men, women and children, were gathered within the stockade.

Of the marauding party assembled at Chautauqua Lake, the greater portion had ascended the Allegheny as far as the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, which was ascended by them to a convenient point at which to safely conceal their canoes; they then proceeded by land a distance of about twenty-seven miles to Hannastown, carefully avoiding the clearings and settled places, that no notice should be given of their approach; but Captain Jack, a famous frontiersman, discovered them as they passed his farm, five miles north of Hannastown; he mounted his horse, reached the town by a shorter route, and gave the alarm.

In the meantime David Shaw, a gallant young fellow, and three other active young men, who had lingered in the flight from O'Conner's field, that they might better watch the movements of the foe, or had gone out for that purpose from Hannastown, were discovered and pursued by the approaching Indians. The race was for life. The Indians, lest they should arouse the townspeople, whom they believed to be ignorant of their approach, refrained from discharging their guns, but silently followed, with tomahawk in hand. The young men, fleet and vigorous as they were, scarcely gained upon their swift pursuers. They could hear the rapid footfalls of the savages close behind them, light as the panther's tread. As they furtively glanced backward in their flight, they could see the Indians' scalp-locks tossing in the wind, and their dark and shining skins glistening among the leaves. When they had gained the open space near the town, the Indians brandished their tomahawks and gave the warwhoop, but the young men now felt sure of their safety, and David Shaw raised his rifle to his shoulder and brought the foremost Indian to the earth. He and his companions entered the fort in safety. The Indians exasperated to find themselves thwarted, set up terrifying yells, and commenced their work of destruction. They pillaged the houses and set them on fire, and all were burned but two, that fortunately stood within the protection of the fort. One Indian was killed while parading in a military coat which he had found in a deserted house. The only disaster that befell the inmates of the fort was of a most affecting character. A little child had strayed opposite an aperture in the gate through which the bullets often whistled. Janette, the kind-hearted sister of David Shaw, ran to rescue it from its peril. As she stooped to take the little one, an Indian bullet pierced her breast.

Soon after the attack was commenced, a portion of the marauders drew off toward Millerstown, a small settlement some three miles away, where, besides a principal dwellinghouse or mansion, sometimes called Fort Miller, were a dozen rude cabins, occupied by settlers who had fled from the dangers to which their isolated homes in the forest exposed them. In the mansion, on the day before, a young couple who came to escape the perils of the border, were joined in marriage. John Brownlee, a brave and generous frontiersman, and his family, and others from Hannastown, were there partici-

pating in the festivities of the occasion. On the succeeding day, while some of the occupants of the cabins were mowing in the meadows, or engaged in their ordinary duties, they were startled by the arrival of the marauders from Hannastown who announced their approach by wild yells. Happily, the occupants of the cabins made their escape. A remarkable incident is told of their flight: One man, while carrying his little child in his arms, and assisting his mother to flee, was so closely pursued as to be forced to the choice of abandoning his child or leaving his aged parent to the cruel mercies of the savages. What influenced his action on that trying occasion, we know not, nor could we, if we knew, justly censure an act compelled by such cruel necessity; he left the child, saved his mother, and fortune smiled upon the act, for, strange to relate, when the grief-stricken father returned at the earliest dawn on the succeeding day to find some trace of his child, he found that the little fellow had gone back through bushes and briars to his cabin, and was curled in his own bed fast asleep. The inmates of the mansion were less fortunate than the occupants of the cabins. The wedding festivities were still being continued, when the guests were appalled by the wild war-whoop of the Indians. The surprise was so complete that they were unprepared either to fight or to flee, and many were made prisoners. One strong young man made a resolute effort to escape. He caught up one of Brownlee's children that stood near him, and fled, closely pursued by the Indians; his coolness and vigor enabled him to escape his pursuers, and secure the safety of himself and the child. Brownlee himself would not abandon his wife and remaining child. He was consequently made an unresisting prisoner.

All the afternoon, from two o'clock, when the attack upon Hannastown commenced, Captain Jack was busy arousing the country, and gathering the women and children to places of safety. It is said that he saved six families from captivity. His generous care for the safety of others, his coolness and daring, made him the hero of the occasion. When he saw the Indians moving off toward Millerstown, he galloped away to warn the people of their peril. He rode rapidly up a long lane leading to the place, ignorant that the Indians were there before him. He had come within gun-shot when he discovered them. He quickly turned his horse to fly. Many bullets whistled near him, one of which cut his bridle rein. Yet he galloped away and made his escape. Captain Jack lived long after these events near the scene of their occurrence, highly esteemed by his neighbors for his humane and gallant conduct on that occasion, as well as for his modest bearing afterward. In his old age the Legislature of Pennsylvania granted him a pension, chiefly for rescuing the women and children on the day that Hannastown was burned.

The Indians at Millerstown loaded their captives with spoils and set out to return to Hannastown. Brownlee was well known to them for his courage and exploits. The party had not proceeded far when one of their number, by a preconcerted signal, stepped behind Brownlee and buried a tomahawk in his head. The same Indian killed the child which Brownlee was carrying on his back. A woman who had screamed with horror at the deed, fell also by the same tomahawk. The three were buried the next day by the people of Hannastown, in the Machlin field. The place of burial has been long preserved. By nightfall all the Indians, including those who had pillaged Millerstown, had assembled in the valley of Crab Tree Creek, near Hannastown, and were preparing to renew the attack on the

fort early the following morning, but thirty settlers, some on foot and others on horseback, managed to enter the fort that night. By means of the drum and fife, and other artifices, they impressed the besiegers with the belief that the fort had been strongly reinforced. Although there were but forty-five rifles and fifty-five or sixty men in the fort, the marauders took the alarm and soon after withdrew. Their trail was followed the next morning as far as the Kiskiminetas.

This marauding party was estimated to number three hundred Indians under the celebrated Chief Guyasutha (3), and sixty white men. Their numbers may have been exaggerated, however. The captives they took were surrendered by the Indians to the British, and all but one, it is said—a beautiful young lady who had been wooed and wedded while in captivity, by a British officer—were delivered up after the peace of 1783, and returned to their country.

For nearly half a century after these events, the site where Hannastown stood remained untilled. In 1826 it was purchased by John Steele, and has since been occupied by cultivated fields. William Steele, his son now owns this ancient site.

With him I have corresponded with reference to the subject of this article. He informs me that the rank growth of grain, the luxuriant crops of corn that have grown above it for many years, show that there were once fertile fields and gardens, where a numerous population must long have dwelt. Copper coins of the dates of the reigns of the three Georges, and other relics, still are found. An excellent and never-failing spring of pure cold water marks the spot where the stockade stood. Upon the hill to the west of the place, still known as Gallows Hill, stands an oak tree, upon which the criminals in those early days suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Upon this hill also, over several acres, are thickly strewn the graves of that frontier people. The rough headstones upon which are rudely carved, quaint, but dim inscriptions, still remain undisturbed by the plow. May this ancient cemetery, where these rude forefathers sleep, long remain undesecrated. Here, it is probable, rest the

(3) Guyasutha, variously spelt by different writers, Geyesutha, Guyasudy, Kiasutha, and by General Richard Butler Kiasola. Although prominent in Pontiac's war, Parkman scarcely mentions him. His life was as worthy of remembrance as Cornplanter, Red Jacket, or Farmers Brother. Guysutha when young, was a companion of Washington on his mission to the French in 1753, from Logstown to Le Boeuf. In 1763, he was a chief of the Senecas. He then entered into the conspiracy of Pontiac, and was the first it is probable to commence the contest which, although generally called Pontiac's, was sometimes called Guyasutha's war. Guyasutha is said to have led the Indians in the bloody battle of Bushy Run, which was the most desperate encounter, with the Indians that perhaps ever took place on this continent, a conflict in which the Indians displayed a steady valor and endurance, equal in every respect to their brave and civilized opponents. At the close of this war, in the conference held near Lake Erie, between the Indian tribes, he was a leading character. Later in the conference on the Muskinghum between Col. Boquet and the Senecas, Delawares and Shawnees, Geyasutha then chief of the Senecas upon the Allegheny and Ohio, was prominent, and when the conference was resumed in November he was a leading orator, and took a part in the treaty of Fort Pitt in 1768, at which 1,100 Indians were present. In 1770, when Gen. Washington made a journey west as far as the mouth of the Great Kanawha, when near the mouth of the Muskinghum, he made a ceremonious visit to the camp of Guyasutha who was then at the head of the river tribes. Washington and Guyasutha recognized each other, although seventeen years had passed since their journey up the Allegheny. He presented to Washington a quarter of fine Buffalo meat just slain. They encamped together, and passed the night in friendly conference. Guyasutha was familiar with the country along the Allegheny and its tributaries including our county and lake, and was an important personage in the conferences and treaties affecting the Indians of that region.

He died on the bank of the Allegheny, and left his name to a beautiful plain on that river where he was buried.

remains of the kind-hearted, unfortunate Janette Shaw. Here also lies brave Brownlee, his child, and the poor woman who fell by the Indian's tomahawk. Not a stone or mound of earth now marks the spot where Hannastown stood. Of the fort and courthouse, once places of stirring events, no relic remains. The habitations of the bold and sturdy frontiersman, if any escaped the Indian's torch, have long since gone to decay, and the plow has passed over the hearthstones.

"All ruined and wild is their roofless abode,
And lonely the dark raven's sheltering tree,
And traveled by few is the grass-covered road,
Where the hunter of deer and the warrior strode
To the hill which encircles the sea."

The route pursued by the enemy on their retreat after the burning of Hannastown furnishes further proof that it was a portion of the same party that embarked upon Chautauqua Lake in the summer of 1782, and jackets left by the enemy when they retreated from Hannastown, the buttons of which were marked the "King's Eighth" further attest the presence of a portion of this regiment at the burning.

Over one hundred years ago the "King's Eighth" left Canada. It arrived in England in September, 1785. In 1794 Ralph Dundas, who gave his name to Dundas Bay on Lake Ontario, succeeded Bijoe Armstrong in its Colonelcy. While the regiment remained in Europe it was engaged in various wars. It returned again to Canada and took part upon the British side in the war of 1812. Its field of operations was substantially the same as it had been during the Revolution. When the warlike force that gathered upon the shore of Chautauqua Lake, passing this very place and through the dark shadows of the outlet, over the rapids at and below Jamestown, and descended the Conewango and the Allegheny rivers to burn Hannastown, Chautauqua was a solitary lake, buried in the depths of a silent and unbroken forest, then seldom visited by white men. The wild fowl gathered unmolested upon its bosom, and the wolf prowled nightly along its shores. A little over thirty years later the "King's Eighth" crossed the Niagara River to Black Rock to meet the pioneers of this very region in the battle of Buffalo, who had since then broken in upon the solitude of the wilderness that surrounded Chautauqua, cleared the forest away and established there their homes. It is recorded that in the battle of Buffalo the "King's Eighth" had seven killed and eight wounded.

The regiment also participated in this war in the taking of York, and was at Sacketts Harbor, Stony Creek, Chippewa, Lundys Lane, Fort Erie and Plattsburgh. In June it again left America. Its Colonel, Ralph Dundas, became a General in the English army. He was succeeded in the Colonelcy in 1814 by Edmund Stevens, and in 1825 Stevens was succeeded by Sir Henry Bagly. What distinguished service the "King's Eighth" rendered in the succeeding wars in which England was engaged, I am not informed. I will close its history with a description of its regimental colors.

It bore upon its banner the white horse on a red field within the garter, and the crown over it with the motto "Nec asper Terrent." In the second, third and fourth corners the royal Cipher and Crown, also the words "Egypt" and "Sphinx," to commemorate its service in Egypt in the year 1801, the word "Martinique," for the capture of that island in 1809, and the word "Niagara," for its distinguished conduct on the frontier of Canada in 1814.

CHAPTER IV.

LATER INDIAN WARS, OCCUPATION AND TREATIES.—TENURE OF THE HOLLAND LAND COMPANY.

1782-1802.

"Those happy scenes alas! are o'er
Extinguished are my country's fires,
Where on Lake Erie's forest shore,
Crumble the ashes of my sires."

"The foreign plowshare rudely drives
Where sunk in peace my fathers rest,
And a sad remembrance scarce survives
In the dark forests of the west."

At the close of the Revolution, but twenty years before the first settler let the sunlight into the forests of the county, the extreme western boundary of settlement of New York was east of the center of the state, among the hills and headwaters of the Delaware and Mohawk. Otsego Lake and Oswego River were bordered by forests, but lately the scene of the fancied exploits of Uncas and Leather Stocking, forest heroes of the Indian romances of J. Fenimore Cooper. At this time all of the western part of the state was a wilderness held by the hated Mingoes. The smoke of their cabin fires still curled above the chestnuts at Bemus Point, and the tall pines that shadowed Kiantone Creek, and they still followed their forest trails that led through the county, while in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the Algonquin tribes still held their ancient seats in the practice of their savage customs.

Such was the strength of the Indian tribes in the west that they were a constant menace. At length they assumed so threatening a tone, that Congress was compelled to wage war upon them, at first with unfortunate results. The disasters that attended the celebrated expedition of General Harmer against the Indians in 1790 encouraged their warriors to renewed acts of hostility, and in the spring of 1791, the settlements along the Allegheny were repeatedly visited by them, and women and children often massacred or carried into captivity. Even Northwestern Pennsylvania suffered from their excursions. The defeat of St. Clair by the Indians in November, 1791, rendered them still more bold and ferocious and for a year thereafter great alarm extended along the frontiers. Their hostile expeditions extended even to the borders of our county. James McMahan, afterwards its first pioneer, in 1794 was surveying in Northwestern Pennsylvania. One of his chain bearers was shot and scalped by the Indians, as he and his men were returning to their camp near the mouth of the Brokenstraw.

August 20th, 1794, General Wayne completely defeated the Indians in a general battle on the Maumee River. This decisive victory put an end to their power for harm along the border. By a treaty made at Greenville with the different tribes of western Indians, July 30, 1795, the greater part of Ohio was ceded to the United States and a long

period of border war ended, and peace for the first time established in these western wilds, which had never before known any other condition than that of continued and savage strife.

Preparatory to the occupation of the soil by white men in the west, and quickly following the treaty of Greenville, sales of land in Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania were made on a large scale. We may trace the title to these tracts, as extensive as some of the kingdoms of Europe, through private companies, sometimes through individuals, until the sub-divided lands reached the actual settler.

It is interesting to know the history of the tenure by which the people of the county own the soil. France, by virtue of discoveries and explorations of La-Salle, originally claimed the superior right to the soil of Chautauqua County. By the treaty of Paris signed in 1763, she ceded all her rights to their territory to England. In 1691, the Province of Manchester Bay was incorporated by the English government. It included all of the territory of New England as far south as the northern boundary of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Previous to that year, King Charles had granted a charter to the colony of Connecticut, which included all the lands westward of Narragansett Bay to the Pacific Ocean, and lying between the forty-first parallel of north latitude and the northern boundary of Connecticut. As the northern boundary of Connecticut is in latitude forty-two degrees and two minutes north, and the greater part of the southern boundary of the State of New York, including that of Chautauqua County, is the forty-second parallel of latitude, a narrow strip of land two minutes wide, extending along and including about two miles of the southern border of the county, was claimed by the State of Connecticut. That state sold its right to this strip of land to certain parties who erected one of the beautiful capital buildings of the State of Connecticut, as part consideration for the purchase price, and this unrelinquished, but unprosecuted right to the southern border of our county is still held by their heirs. The portion of the county north of this strip was claimed by the State of Massachusetts. The title of the territory of the county was also claimed by the State of New York, under the grant from Holland to the Dutch West India Company, and by the grant by Charles the Second of England to the Duke of York and Albany, and also under the acknowledgment of title by the Six Nations. Pennsylvania also claimed the title to the territory including Chautauqua County, under the original charter of William Penn, in 1681. So that between the claims of their pious Puritan and Quaker neighbors, our staid and honest Knickerbocker ancestors were once threatened with and came near losing a principal part of the state, including our county. It was nearly a century after the charter before Pennsylvania abandoned her claim. Connecticut never abandoned hers. The claim of the State of Massachusetts was settled in 1786, by a grant of millions of acres of land in Western New York, including Chautauqua County.

The boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania having been surveyed in 1787, it was found that the forty-second parallel of latitude extended south of the valuable harbor of Presque Isle (now Erie) and that harbor was entirely within the boundary of the State of New York, leaving Pennsylvania but two or three miles of shore line on Lake Erie. The territory known as the "Erie Triangle" which bounds Chautauqua County on the west, was afterwards purchased by Pennsylvania to give her a lake port.

On May 11th, 1791, Massachusetts conveyed to Robert Morris all of her lands in the state, west of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. By various deeds executed between that year and the year 1799 Morris conveyed these lands in trust, for certain persons residing in Holland, who subsequently became known as the Holland Land Company. These lands were bounded on the east by a line passing from the Pennsylvania line through the County of Allegany, a little west of its center, to Lake Ontario. Chautauqua County was included in this purchase, as were nearly all lands west of this line in the State of New York. This territory has since been known as the Holland Purchase.

There was still another claimant whose rights remained to be disposed of. The Indians of New York possessed a substantial claim to the soil, measured by the legal rules and principles of equity recognized by English courts. Towards the close of the eighteenth century in Western New York and Pennsylvania there were many Indian towns. In Chautauqua County in the town of Kiantone upon the left bank of the Kiantone Creek, near its mouth, there was the Indian village of Kyenthono. As late as 1795, when James McMahan came up the Conewango on his way to the north part of the county, at this place he found fields of corn and wigwams occupied by the Indians. The surveyors of the boundary line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania fixed their observatory a short distance above this town, on the same side of the creek and remained there fifteen days in the months of August and September, 1787, making astronomical observations and computations, to determine the latitude and longitude of the locality and in preparing the eighth latitude boundary stone. Upon Abraham Hardenburgh's map of this survey, Kyenthono was designated as "a small Indian town." When the first settlers came to Kiantone the forms of cornhills were visible upon lands which since had grown up to small shrubbery of thorns and red plums.

At Bemus Point when William Bemus first came there in 1806, the unmistakable evidences remained that an Indian settlement had recently existed there. More than fifty acres along the creek embracing the site of the present cemetery, and the woods adjoining showed plain marks of previous cultivation. The more elevated parts appeared to have been abandoned and grown up to brush, with here and there a large tree. Where the cemetery is situated were decayed remains and traces of Indian dwellings. On Bemus Creek were two fields, each about ten acres in extent. The lower one was at the point, and mostly east of the lake road; the other was half a mile up the creek. Where these improvements had been made, wild plum trees grew; and there were remains of brush enclosures which William Bemus repaired, enabling him to secure several tons of hay in the first years of his settlement there; cornhills were visible, and potatoes of the lady finger variety, that had been perpetuated from year to year, were growing, some of which were gathered and planted by William Bemus. The site of this Indian village and field, it is not unlikely, may have been more anciently occupied by the Eries.

Below Bemus at Griffiths Point, were similar signs of Indian occupation. About four acres had been cleared, but grown up to a thick growth of oak, chestnut, soft maple and hickory, none more than six inches in diameter. Cornhills were visible over the entire tract. The remains of what appeared to have been a wigwam were found upon a mound; another field of about one acre

existed at the foot of Bear Lake in Stockton.

Between the Indian villages of Western New York, and from them to their favorite hunting grounds and fishing places, were well trodden pathways. Of these in Chautauqua County, a broad and well worn Indian trail led from Cattaraugus Creek through the lake towns to the Pennsylvania line. Another commenced near the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, and passed over the ridge in Arkwright and Charlotte at its lowest point, thence through Charlotte Center and Sinclairville, southerly in the direction of the Indian towns on the Allegheny River. This trail had the appearance of much use; the roots of the trees along its margin were marred and calloused, and at certain points it was worn deeply into the ground. It was used by the early settlers as a highway or bridle path in going to and from the central to the northeastern parts of the county, and by the Indians subsequent to the settlement of the county. Another important Indian path commenced at the Indian settlement near the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek, and passed down the Conewango Valley through the eastern parts of Hanover, Villenova, Cherry Creek, and Ellington.

This path was used by the white men during the settlement of these towns, and by the Indians afterwards. In Carroll there was a well worn path that led from the Conewango easterly up Case Run, and through Covey Gap, and Bone Run to the Allegheny River, near Onoville in Cattaraugus County. An Indian path led along the east shore of Chautauqua Lake, and from the head of the lake by way of the Chautauqua Creek to Lake Erie. Another from Canadaway by the way of Bear Lake to Bemus Point. There were still other trails leading through the county.

The Indian settlements in Chautauqua County, were probably made in the eighteenth century by the Senecas who were under the control of Cornplanter, sometimes called Abeel. In a map published by Reading Howell, 1792, the country of the upper waters of the Conewango and Chautauqua Lake is designated as O'Beel's Cayentona.

The Indian names by which we know many of the places in Chautauqua County were words in the Seneca tongue. Chautauqua Lake in 1749 was known to the French as Tchadakoin, which, pronounced according to the rules of French orthoepy, is not unlike our word Chautauqua. For over fifty years the name underwent in French and English, various spellings, receiving but a slightly different pronunciation, until we find it spelled upon the maps of the Holland Company, made in 1804, Chautaughque. After the settlement of the county it was spelled Chautauque until 1859, when by a resolution by the Board of Supervisors, it was changed to Chautauqua. The pronunciation of the word by the Senecas was as if it was spelled Jahdahgwah, the first two vowels long and the last short.

Various significations have been ascribed to the word Chautauqua. We learn that it is a compound word formed from the Seneca words "Ga-joh" "fish," and "Ga-dah-gwah" "where taken," or "the place of," according to Dr. Peter Wilson, now deceased, an able and educated Seneca Indian. By dropping the prefixes or first syllables of each of these words, in accordance with a Seneca method of speech, we have the compound word Joh-dah-gwah, meaning "the place" or lake where fish are caught, more comprehensively Fish Lake, a rational explanation, for the Indians and other primitive people, usually designated a natural object, or a place, in a practical way, by some marked attribute or characteristic belonging to it, rather than by some fanciful or

poetic signification as is commonly supposed.

Chautauqua Creek was pronounced the same as the lake, and was spelled Chau-taugh-que, on the map of the Holland Company, made in 1804. It is marked on Celoron's map as the river "Aux Pommes" (Apple River). The Chautauqua Outlet, now called the Chadakoin, and the Conewango Creek were pronounced Ga-no-wun-go, meaning "in the rapids," probably in allusion to the rapids above Warren, Pa., and at, and below Jamestown. Cassadaga Creek and lake, were called Gus-da-go, and also Ze-car-ne-o-di, meaning, it is said, "under the rocks." Cattaraugus Creek was called Ga-da-ges-ga-go and also Ga-nun-da from which, evidently Gowanda is derived, and means "fetid" or "stinking banks." The Indian name for the Canadaway, was Ga-na-da-wa-o, meaning "running through the hemlocks." Silver Creek was called Ga-a-nun-da-ta, meaning "a mountain leveled down." On Hardenburgh's map made in 1787, the Indian town on Kiantone Creek, is spelled Kyenthono. Stillwater Creek is written Gaw-on-age-dock, and the Little Brokenstraw of Harmony, Cosh-not-e-a-go.

At length more permanent settlement was made by the Indians within the limits of the county and along the Cattaraugus Creek. Large numbers of those who fled before the march of Sullivan in 1779, gathered around Fort Niagara and fed from the British stores. To relieve themselves from this burden, the British government encouraged the Indians to establish themselves at convenient places and obtain support by cultivating the land. In May or June, 1780, they first permanently settled upon Buffalo Creek near Buffalo, under the leadership of an aged but influential chief

GOVERNOR BLACKSNAKE.

called "Old King," the head sachem of the Senecas. In the spring of the same year, 1780, while the Revolution was still in progress, they made the first settlement upon Cattaraugus Creek.

By a treaty at Big Tree, on the Genesee River, September 15, 1797, between Robert Morris and Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Governor Blacksnake and forty Chiefs and Sachems (1), the Senecas for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars sold all their interest in the Robert Morris Purchase, reserving only three hundred thirty-seven square miles of land contained in eleven Indian Reservations, one of which lies partly in the County of Chautauqua, consisting of about one square mile of land in the town of Hanover upon which six Indian families resided in 1894, and which had thirty-one inhabitants, according to the census of 1890.

By a treaty made with Ogden Land Company, August 31, 1826, the Indians sold to them a pre-emption right in these reservations, by which the Ogden company claims the fee to the land, when the tribal relations of the Indians shall cease. The Senecas, however, claim that the Ogden company has only the first right to purchase when the Indians shall choose to sell. The claim of the Ogden company is at this time a source of great uneasiness to the Indians.

"The pale-face long since offered us
The cup with poisoned brim;
Our hearts grew weak with craven throbs—

MAP OF MORRIS'S PURCHASE, OR WEST GENESEO, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Exhibiting part of Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Straits of Niagara, Chautauqua Lake and all the principal waters the boundary lines of the several tracts of land purchased by the Holland Land Company, William and John Willink and others. Boundary lines of townships. Boundary lines of New York and Indian Reservations. Laid down by actual survey. Also a sketch of Upper Canada, by Joseph and B. Ellicott. 1800. To the Holland Land Company, their general agents, Theophilus Cazenove and Paul Busti, Esquires. This map is respectfully inscribed by the authors. 1804.

Our falcon eyes grew dim;
The birth right of our fathers brave
We sold in our despair,
And vanished is their old renown
Like smoke in empty air."

The Indian title having been extinguished, the Holland Land Company commenced to survey the lands, and to offer them for sale and settlement. During the years 1798, 1799 and 1800, the surveyors and their assistants in different parties under the direction of Joseph Ellicott camped in the dense forests that covered Western New York and prosecuted the survey of townships until it was finished. These surveyors were the first to thoroughly explore the unbroken wilderness that covered the county. As soon as the survey of the townships was completed, other parties surveyed the townships into sections. These later surveys were completed during the early years of the nineteenth century.

(1) Governor Blacksnake, Ta-wan-ne-ars, sometimes written Ty-wan-esh, was an able and influential Seneca war chief. In early years, he was a wellknown personage along the Upper Allegheny River, and in the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. He was the half brother of Cornplanter, and brother of Handsome Lake, the Prophet. He is believed to have been born as early as 1742. He took the part of the English in the war of the Revolution. He was distinguished in his younger days as a fleet runner, and in the later years of his life, as a wise counsellor and able orator. He took an important part in the treaties and transactions between his people and the United States. In 1790, he, Cornplanter and Halftown headed a delegation of chiefs to meet President Washington at Philadelphia in the interest of his tribe. He met and had personal communication with Gen. Washington on various occasions. In 1826, he was one of the chiefs who negotiated the treaty at Buffalo Creek for the sale of Indian lands to the Ogden company. At the head of one hundred Senecas he fought under Gen. Scott at Chippewa and Lundys Lane. He was a temperate, just and honest, man. He resided in a small frame house, a mile and a half above Cold Spring in Cattaraugus County, where he died in 1859, being then at least 117 years of age. He is buried in a neglected grave yard with no head stone to mark his burial place, at an elevated and sightly place, on the bank of the Allegheny, a few miles above the place where his brother Cornplanter was interred. Hon. Daniel Sherman of Forestville long the Indian agent of the Senecas, and familiar with their history, and the events of Blacksnake's career, has in preparation a history of his life.

Honayewus or "Farmers Brother" as he was called by Washington, was for many years the most eminent Seneca war chief. He had a gigantic frame of magnificent proportions straight as an arrow. He had frank, dignified manners, was very fierce in war, and a very peaceable man in peace; second only to Red Jacket as an orator, and his superior in all other respects.

Sayengeraghta, "Old King" or "Old Smoke" was the principal civil Sachem of the Senecas. He, Red Jacket, and Farmers Brother, were the leading Chiefs and Sachems residing at Buffalo Creek.

CHAPTER V.

FRONTIER PERIOD.

1802-1805.

"Through the deep wilderness, where scarce the sun
Can cast his darts, along the winding path
The Pioneer is treading. In his grasp
Is his keen ax, that wondrous instrument,
That like the talisman, transforms
Deserts to fields and cities. He has left
The home in which his early years were past,
And, led by hope, and full of restless strength,
Has plunged within the forest, there to plant
His destiny. Beside some rapid stream
He rears his log-built cabin."

Alfred B. Street.

We have now arrived at the period when the long and savage reign of wild beast and Indian had come to an end, when the silence of the forest is about to be broken by the ax of the settler, and the shadows of the wilderness lifted from its streams and lakes. The treaty made by Wayne with the Indians at Greenville had given peace and security to the border. The emigrant can bring his wife and children into the forest with safety, and now that the Indian has released his title to the soil, and the Holland Company has acquired an absolute ownership, and is offering it for sale, he can obtain a valid title to his land.

But as dawn precedes the morning light, so the settlement about to begin had its forerunners. Among the Indians at Cattaraugus Creek, there were sometimes white men, and their half-breed descendants; sometimes captives, who, led by the great kindness of their Indian captors, had become attached to the vagrant life of the Indian. When Deacon Hinds Chamberlain in 1792 visited their village, he saw a delicate looking white girl dressed as a squaw. He endeavored to find out something of her history, but could not, as she seemed to shun notice, and to have lost the use of her own language.

Sometimes traders and men of uncivilized tastes, to whom hunting and fishing and the careless life of the Indian were attractive, sought the woods for its freedom from care, and voluntarily took up their residence near to, or among them. They were generally kind hearted, hospitable men, of vagabond tendencies. Such was Joseph Hodge, alias "Black Joe," a negro whom Deacon Hinds Chamberlain found established at Cattaraugus Creek in 1792, buying furs and selling Indian goods. He was well and favorably known to other early visitors of the region, and to the surveyors of the Holland Purchase.

The first white man to sojourn within the limits of the county was Amos Sawtel, usually called Sottle. He has been regarded by some as its first actual settler. He was born in Vermont. In early life he removed to Chenango County, New York. There he became disappointed in love, left friends and home and traveled on foot through the

wilderness to New Amsterdam, now Buffalo, where he may have lived for a while with the Indians. In the fall of 1796, when about 23 years of age, he went with a herd of cattle for some person in New Amsterdam to the Cattaraugus Bottoms, where they were sent to winter, and to browse along the rich lands on the south side of the Cattaraugus Creek. It was a time of scarcity, the snow was deep, and there was but little forage. Sottle built a small hut or cabin of poles upon land later laid out by the Holland Land Company as lot 61 of the Cattaraugus village, on the west side of the creek, about one and one-half miles from its mouth. There he lived for a while, "with a very dark squaw or negress, whom he had induced to share his lot." Whether he intended to remain and become a permanent settler is not certainly known.

When the surveying parties were organized by the Holland Land Company, for the survey of the Range lines in 1798, Sottle enlisted as axman, and continued in the employ of the company during the years of 1798 and 1799. In the fall of the latter year he went to the Western Reserve, and remained out of the county at least during the year 1800. He finally returned (it has been claimed in 1801, of which there is doubt) and went into possession of the improvements that he had made, established there his permanent abode, and continued to reside there until his death in 1849. His relatives are said to have moved in respectable circles, and he notwithstanding his somewhat dissolute and intemperate habits, and vagrant life among Indians and bordermen, was a man of considerable natural ability and information, and in early life not without native dignity and politeness.

The survey and commencement of the sale of land upon the "Western" or "Connecticut Reserve," in North Western Ohio, was another event that foreshadowed and hastened the settlement of the county. On the 4th of July, 1796, a party of surveyors and others, consisting of fifty-two persons, among them the distinguished surveyors Augustus Porter, Seth Pease, Wareham Shepard, who afterwards engaged in the early surveys of Chautauqua County, and one Amos Sawtel and also Moses Cleveland, who gave his name to the city of Cleveland, landed from Lake Erie at Conneaut, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, afterwards called the Plymouth of the Western Reserve. These persons constituted the advanced guard of more than a million of people, that subsequently found homes in the State of Ohio.

And now emigrants on their way from Connecticut, to reach the Western or Connecticut Reserve, began to journey on foot through the wilderness of Chautauqua County, following the Indian path that traversed the lake towns.

Rufus S. Reed of Presque Isle, in 1798 was engaged in transporting goods and provisions through the county along its shore, on batteaux, or over the Indian trail, from New Amsterdam, to Presque Isle. Eleazer Flagg, afterwards a citizen of the town of Stockton, was in his employ in the former enterprise.

About 1800, one Skinner came with his family from Susquehanna County, Pa., and opened what was termed a "house of entertainment," for these emigrants and other travelers on the Cattaraugus Creek, near the spot upon which afterwards was built the tavern of John Mack. He was living there in 1801. Joseph Badger, an early and well known missionary of the Western Reserve, has recorded in his journal that October 29th of that year, while on his way to the east, he put up with Skinner who was living there a little above the Indian habits. Skinner probably remained there three or four years in

all, entertaining travelers that were threading their lonely way through the dark forests that bordered the southern shore of Lake Erie. Skinner of course had no title to the soil that he occupied, yet his right to be regarded as a bona fide settler is at least as valid as that of Sottle. The recognition of either as a real settler would establish the first settlement of the county to have been as far back as in the last years of the eighteenth century.

As a preparation for the tide of emigration that was now about to pour into the west, a rude road was opened between the Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Creeks, by General Edward Paine, founder of Painesville, Ohio, to enable emigrants to reach the Western Reserve. He cut away the fallen trees and underbrush, and marked the route over the firmest ground, and at the best places to cross the streams, but built no bridges. He probably followed substantially the line of the Indian trail, where the Erie or main road is now much of the way located. His work was commenced in 1801, and completed in 1802 to Westfield. It was the only road used by the settlers from the east for two or three years, and was known as Paine's Road.

In 1801 beginning of settlement was also made at Westfield. Andrew Straub from Pennsylvania, under the auspices of Col. James McMahan, visited that locality and selected land a short distance east of the site of the village, upon what was known as Straub's Creek, and although he had no title, he built a log house and occupied it in 1801, and followed it by making a clearing. He lived there alone, for he had no family. A few years later he received a deed of his land, and lived there many years.

To James McMahan, however, afterwards one of the most prominent and influential of the early citizens of the county, the credit is due of being the first real permanent settler or pioneer of the county, he being the first to hold title to the soil which he occupied and cultivated. He was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in March, 1768. Prior to 1795, he surveyed two seasons in Western Pennsylvania, and for six months at a time saw no white persons except his assistants. July 3, 1795, he married Mary McCord, and about the same year, and before Sottle had built his pole cabin at the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek, he explored Chautauqua County, with a view to a residence there. He however lived for a while at Harbor Creek, Pennsylvania. In 1801 he again visited Chautauqua County, and made a contract for his brother John McMahan, to purchase Township Four, Range Fourteen, consisting of twenty-two thousand twelve acres of unsurveyed land in the towns of Westfield and Chautauqua. He also purchased for himself four thousand seventy-four acres of unsurveyed land in the town of Ripley. The price agreed upon to be paid for the land was two dollars and fifty cents per acre. James McMahan selected for himself, out of his brother's purchase, Lot thirteen, which extended east to the "Old Cross Road," so called from its being the point where the rude road, or trail between Buffalo and Erie was crossed by the French or Portage road.

Early in the spring of 1802, Col. James McMahan cleared and planted to corn ten acres of this last mentioned land in Westfield, and built upon it a log house, in which he installed his family in the fall of that year. This field was the first land cleared and cultivated by a white man having the right to the soil within the limits of Chautauqua County.

Edward McHenry also of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, at the solicitation of James McMahan, came in the spring of 1802 to the Cross

Roads, a little later than McMahan, and built a log house upon lands adjoining McMahan, and moved his family into it before McMahan's family arrived at the Cross Roads.

Although Sottle, Skinner, Straub and McHenry were the first persons domiciled within the county, Col. James McMahan was the first to fully consummate a settlement by acquiring an ownership to the soil and making real, substantial and permanent improvements.

As soon as settlement was commenced in this remote part of the Holland Purchase, its fame spread far and wide. It reached the emigrant in his eastern home. He had heard wonderful stories of its remarkable climate, of its luxurious herbage, its rich soil, and was now ready to grapple with the forest that covered it. A century hence when the great wilderness that extended from the eastern sources of the Delaware to Lake Erie and thence westward to the great prairies will have passed away, supplanted by meadows and pastures, parks and lawns; then there will be none to tell of its wild beauty; of its leafy avenues, cool and hidden recesses, when it stood just as nature made it. Nowhere was this forest more magnificent than in Chautauqua County. There the larger streams flowed in the shadows of overhanging trees and the smaller ones were lost in the mazes of the woods. The amphitheater of low hills that surrounds Chautauqua Lake was covered with an unbroken forest. The foliage came down to the waters of the lake in a dense mass, incumbering its capes, and concealing its shores. Thus clothed in nature's vesture this placid lake made a charming picture that had, before that time, few but savage eyes to see. The lesser lakes being of smaller compass and more deeply embowered, but darkly gleamed from out the shadows of pines and hemlocks. Viewed from the highlands of the county, the undulating region to the southward, was covered with a dark mantled forest, extending as far as the eye could reach to the deep blue horizon that bounded the vision, rising and falling like a tempest-tossed ocean; a vast sea of verdure, dense with pliant branches, and billows of soft and waving leaves, unbroken save where some lightning-riven monarch of the woods lifted its leafless branches to the sky, or where some whirlwind left its track in a windrow of uprooted trees. Along the northern slope of the hills, across the lowlands to Lake Erie where now are orchards and vineyards, was spread a living mass of foliage, and along the shore of the lake was a belt of somber evergreens. There was:—

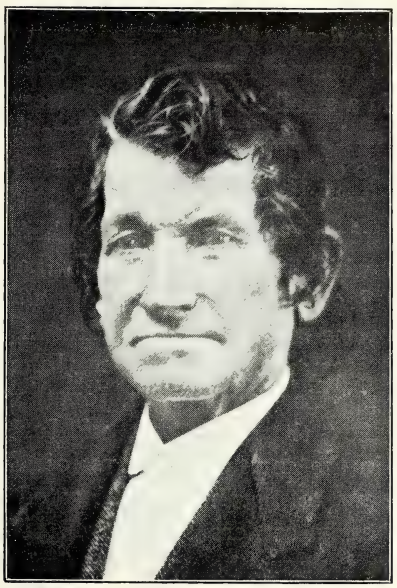
"The forest primeval, the murmuring pines and hemlocks
Bearded with moss, and in garments, indistinct in the twilight."

When James McMahan commenced his clearing at Westfield, but little inroad had been made on this great North American forest. Settlement was chiefly confined to a narrow border of the Atlantic Coast. New York had less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants. West of Schenectady there was scarcely a place worthy of the name of a village, or where the simplest articles of manufacture were made, except for local consumption. Utica, Syracuse and Rochester had no existence. In Western New York upon the Holland Land Purchase, a territory greater in extent than the State of Connecticut, there were not more than five hundred inhabitants. New Amsterdam, now Buffalo, had less than one hundred. In Cattaraugus and in the greater portion of Erie County there was not a white resident.

The early settlers of Chautauqua County obtained their general supplies of nails, glass, iron castings, cider, apples, whiskey, bacon and other articles

from Pittsburg, all brought up the river in boats. Pittsburg was the chief town of the west. Although it was the most populous inland place of the United States, it then had only about two thousand inhabitants. The now populous states of Ohio and Indiana, were then thinly inhabited, and the vast prairies of Illinois remained the home of the buffalo, and of his red brother the Indian. Lake Erie was a barren waste of waters. Seldom a sail flecked its surface. At long intervals some primitive lake craft slowly worked its way down the lake to New Amsterdam laden with furs and peltries from the northwest, whitefish from the upper lakes, and fruit from the orchards on the Detroit River, or they coasted along the shore of Chautauqua County with a cargo of salt from the salt springs of New York for Presque Isle, Pa.

However, settlement once commenced in this western solitude continued rapidly. Charles Avery settled in the town of Hanover, on lot three, near the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek in 1803, possibly in 1802, and a little later became a small trader in Indian goods, with the dusky residents of the Cattaraugus Bottoms. William H. Sydnor, a person of some education, although his life had been spent on the borders,came and purchased lots one and two where the creek empties into the lake. At the June court held in Batavia, in 1804, he was licensed to keep a ferry at the mouth of the creek. His daughter Caroline, was the first white child born at Cattaraugus Village, and William Sydnor was the first person to die there. Ezekiel Lane early built a shanty on lot forty-eight near the Cattaraugus Creek. He and his father-in-law, Marstin Middaugh, had been among the earliest settlers of the city of Buffalo.



JOHN McHENRY. FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

John McMahan, the brother of James McMahan, in 1803, set out from Chelisquaque, Pa., traversed the forests with his family, and settled near the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, upon its west side, near Barcelona. He built there the first saw and grist mill ever erected in the county. Other families, influenced by the McMahans, came in from Pennsylvania, and settled at the Cross Roads the same year: Arthur Bell, Christopher Dull, James Montgomery, William

Culbertson, George and John Degeer and Jeremiah George.

The log house built by McHenry was made a house of entertainment for the accommodation of those coming in, and others passing through to the west.

This tavern was famous in its day. Here the first town meetings, militia trainings, and early public gatherings were held. In this log house August 28th, 1802, was born John McHenry, the first white child native of the county, of which we have any account. Here also for the first time Christian rites were observed within the limits of the county, in the burial of the dead. Edward McHenry with two companions embarked on Lake Erie, in a small boat with a pole for a mast, and a blanket for a sail, upon a voyage to obtain supplies. A flaw of wind capsized the boat, and McHenry was drowned. His was the first death of a white person residing in the county. September 2, 1803, Rev. Joseph Badger, the missionary, preached his funeral sermon from the text: "Man knoweth not his time." At the Cross Roads in 1805, the first marriage was celebrated in the county, that of James Montgomery to Sarah Taylor. The names of early settlers of Westfield are inscribed upon the stone monument erected at the Cross Roads in 1866.

Those fitted by taste and habits for a life on the frontier, many of them denizens of the backwoods and rural regions of the east, now sought homes farther west in the primeval forests of Western New York. The year 1804 saw many new comers. During this year, David Dickenson, Abel Cleveland and John E. Howard from Berkshire County, Massachusetts, built themselves log houses and settled at Silver Creek with their families. Howard's log dwelling was on the south bank of the creek near where Howard Street crosses it. Dickenson and Cleveland's dwelling was farther down near Newberry Street. Dickenson and Cleveland soon erected a saw mill, and also constructed a mortar, by cutting a cavity in the end of a maple log, into which grists of corn brought to their mill were placed, and converted into meal by the action of a heavy pestle, worked up and down by the wheel of the saw mill. Silver Creek was called by the Indians Ga-a-nun-da-ta, signifying a mountain leveled down.

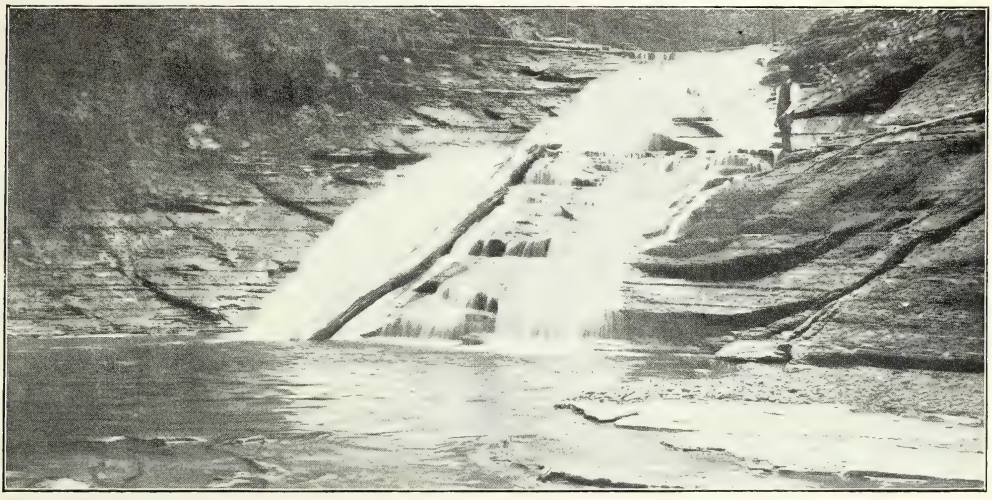
During this year settlement was also made in the town of Sheridan by Francis Webber from Massachusetts. He settled upon the Erie Road, southwest of Silver Creek on lot seventeen, about one mile west of the east line of Sheridan. Hazadiah Stebbins also settled upon the same lot the same year. Orsamus Holmes, a soldier of the Revolution, and his family with other families, settled in the town the next year.

William and Gerard Griswold, Abner and Alanson Holmes, Joel Lee, John Walker, John Holister, Thomas Stebbins, Jonathan, John and Haven Brigham, and Jonathan Griswold were early settlers of Sheridan. Isaac Baldwin early located in the southwest part of the town. Deacon Bethel Willoughby was the first to settle back on the hills in the south part.

In 1804, settlement was commenced at Fredonia, which was at first called Canadaway from the stream upon which it was situated. This stream on the maps of the early surveyors was written "Cascade." The Canadaway has its source among the hills of Arkwright and Charlotte, and flows at first over waterfalls, and in rapids through wild gorges, and at last, less roughly to Lake Erie. The Indians gave it the beautiful name Ga-na-da-wa-o, meaning "running through the hemlocks," in allusion to the evergreens, which grew so thickly upon its banks, overshadowing the chasms through which it ran. (1)

At Ganadawao, or Canadaway as the white man pronounced it, the settlement of Pomfret was commenced by Thomas McClintock, David Eason and Low Minegar, all of whom like the settlers at the Cross Roads, came from Eastern and Central Pennsylvania. The first house was built in the summer of 1803, by David Eason on the bank of the Canadaway, near where General Risley afterwards resided. It was built of logs, not a nail was used in its construction. In the spring of the year 1805, Eason married Margaret Woodside, in Northumberland County, Pa. and reached Canadaway by the way of the Cross Roads. When he arrived there Eason had ten dollars in his pocket, with which he paid for a barrel of flour.

About the same time that Eason reached Canadaway, Zattu Cushing had brought to an end a remarkable journey through the forests of New York. In February, 1805, he started from Eastern New York, conveying his family and his goods by means of two yoke of oxen drawing a sled. They were three weeks in making the journey, and drove four cows. They brought one-



ARKWRIGHT FALLS.

In April, he set out with his bride on his wedding journey, accompanied by Low Minegar and others, and their families; they journeyed through the wilderness of Pennsylvania to Olean, on the Allegheny River. They were six weeks on the way, camping out most of the nights. At Olean they found the advanced guard of pioneers that first settled Cattaraugus County. There they built canoes, descended the Allegheny to Warren, ascended the Conewango, passed over Chautauqua Lake, half bushel of apple seeds, from which the first orchard of the county was grown. On Mr. Cushing's arrival at Canadaway, the snow was deep and the weather was cold. They moved into the partly completed log cabin of Low Minegar. It had no doors, and no chinking between the logs and no floor. They covered the ground with hemlock boughs, and remained in this habitation until Mr. Eason got an article for his land, and built a log house.

(1) The early surveyors called this stream "Cascade," probably because of its rapids where it flows near the western border of the town of Arkwright. These fine waterfalls properly should be called after the Indian name of the stream, the Falls of Ga-na-da-wa-o. The primary accent on the fourth sylabel and the secondary on the first. A in each sylabel pronounced as a in arm. A beautiful word, with a beautiful meaning.

The rough frontier experience of Eason and Cushing was similar to that of all the early settlers. Eason and Cushing were leading citizens of the county. Eason was chosen the first Sheriff, and afterwards State Senator. Cushing was appointed the first Judge of the county, and held that position for thirteen years. He was the grandfather of the intrepid Alonzo H. Cushing who fell at Gettysburg, and of William B. Cushing, the hero of many exploits, chief of which was the destruction of the Albemarle.

Hezekiah Baker came to Canadaway in 1806. He gave to the public the land that forms the beautiful village park in Fredonia. Elijah Risley came in 1807. His son, Elijah, Jr., afterwards opened the first store established in the county. Dr. Squire White came in 1808 or 1809, and was the first educated and licensed physician of the county. He was also its first Surrogate. He was the best known physician of the county for many years. He was greatly esteemed for his talents and his attainments outside of his profession. Among others of the early settlers of Pomfret may be named Benjamin Barrett, Samuel Geer, Benjamin Barnes, Eliphalet Burnham, Philo Orton, Leverett Barker and Richard Williams.

In 1804, settlement was commenced at Ripley. Alexander Cochran, from the north of Ireland, settled about one mile west of the village formerly known as Quincy. He bought his land of the Holland Land Company at Batavia and paid for it at the time of his purchase in gold. He was the first person in the county to pay for and receive a deed for his farm. Josiah Farnsworth, from Eastern New York, settled at Quincy the same year. Perry G. Ellsworth, from Otsego County, settled one mile west of Quincy, and in 1804 and 1805 kept a tavern in the town. Thomas Prendergast, of the well-known Prendergast family, settled in town in 1805. Among other early settlers were William Alexander, William Crossgrove, Basil Burgess, Asa, William and Andrew Spear, Nathan Wisner, Charles Forsythe, Samuel Truesdell and Jonathan Parsons.

In 1804, settlement was also made at Mayville. Dr. Alexander McIntyre built there a log dwelling, near the steamboat landing, around which he erected a stockade of tall pallisades as a protection against the Indians, of whom the other settlers seemed to have little fear. His fort was called by the old jokers of those days Fort Deborah or Debby, in allusion to his wife by adoption. In early life McIntyre was captured by the Indians, who cut off the veins of his ears. He resided with them many years. He claimed to have acquired their knowledge of the medical properties of roots and herbs, and in the estimation of many people was profoundly skilled in the healing art. In 1805, Jonathan Smith, a man of rare eccentricities, settled on the west side of Chautauqua Lake, and the same year Peter Barnhart, a soldier of the Revolution, on the east side. In 1806 William Prendergast, Sr., and his wellknown sons and daughters, settled on the west side of the lake. Among other early settlers of the town were John Scott, Filer Sackett, Darius Scofield, Nathan and David Cheney, Darius Dexter, Artemus Herrick, Dr. John E. Marshall and Zacheus Hanchett.

In the year 1805, settlement was commenced in the town of Portland, by Capt. James Dun, a soldier of the Revolution. He bought eleven hundred fifty acres of land in that town. He came there from Meadville, Pa., with a team of four horses, settled at first upon lot thirty-one, built a shanty of poles near a large spring, and moved his family into it, but finally he removed to the north part of lot thirty. The following

are other early settlers: Nathan Fay, Elisha Fay, Peter Kane, John Price, Benjamin Hutchins, David Eaton, Nathaniel Fay, James Parker, Joseph Correll, Nathan Crosby and Erastus Taylor.

The town of Dunkirk was first settled this year by Seth Cole, of Paris, Oneida County, at the mouth of the Canadaway Creek. We have now given an account of the principal settlements made in the county prior to 1806.

ARKWRIGHT FALLS.

CHAPTER VI.

FRONTIER PERIOD CONCLUDED.

1805-1811.

"When the chains
Of winter fetter Nature, and no sound
Disturbs the echoes of the dreary woods,
Save when some stem cracks sharply with
the frost;
Then merrily rings his ax, and tree on tree
Crashes to earth; and when the long keen
night
Mantles the wilderness in solemn gloom,
He sits beside his ruddy hearth, and hears
The fierce wolf snarling at the cabin door,
Or through the lowly casement sees his eye
Gleam like a burning coal."

Alfred B. Street.

In 1805 settlements had been made in every one of the northern towns, eight in all, each of which bordered on Lake Erie, excepting the town of Chautauqua. Between one hundred and two hundred inhabitants were residing within the borders of the county, but as yet no white man had taken up his abode south of the Ridge, unless Dr. McIntyre, Peter Barnhart and Jonathan Smith, who had settled around the head of Chautauqua Lake, are to be considered exceptions. The greater part of the county remained unvisited, save by the surveyors of township lines, or explorers, voyaging along the water courses or traveling over the Indian trails to reach the settlements in the northern part of the county. Away from these lines in most of the thick forest that spread over the southern portions, no human voice had yet been heard. Its deep stillness remained unbroken, save by the voice of the fox and the wolf, or by the fall of some broken limb or decayed forest tree.

We can hardly realize the stillness and solemnity of a primitive forest like that which originally covered Chautauqua County. Far from the haunts of men, a profound silence pervaded its dark shadows. There the songs of birds were never heard, not even the hum of insects—a silence prevailed as absolute as that of a winter's night, so palpable as to fill the ear and almost make its presence felt. When broken by the fall of some old forest tree, the woods would reverberate with a sound like distant thunder, and then lapse into a silence that seemed even deeper still. When at last the chopper's ax, and the bell of his browsing cow, broke upon the ear, they seemed impious sounds, that had come to disturb the holy quiet of nature's sabbath morning.

This primeval quiet was at length broken in the southern part of the county by Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy and Edward Work. They made the first assault upon the pine forests at Kennedy in the town of Poland in 1805. Dr. Kennedy had married a daughter of Andrew Ellicott, the niece of Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land Company. He and Mr. Work, until they had commenced the first settlement of the southern part of the county at

Kennedy, had resided at Meadville, Pa. That year Dr. Kennedy purchased three thousand acres of unsurveyed land in Poland and commenced erecting mills at Kennedy. Much of the material for their construction, and the provisions for the hands employed, were brought in keel boats and came up the Allegheny and Conewango Rivers.

Edward Shillito was the first resident of Poland. He resided at Kennedy in 1805 with his family and boarded the workmen upon the mills. The attack thus begun upon the pines in Poland, continued at other points in southwestern Chautauqua, with unrelenting energy for three quarters of a century, until the magnificent evergreens that covered two hundred square miles entirely disappeared. Lumbering during the greater part of this period constituted the most important industry in this region.

Following the building of the mills settlers began to come into the town. Among the earliest and most prominent settlers of Poland were Aaron Forbes, Sumner Allen, Samuel Hitchcock, Joshua Woodard, Dr. Samuel Foote the first physician of the town, Col. Nathaniel Fenton, Amasa Ives, Nicholas Dolloff, Elias Tracy, Amos Fuller, Ebenezer Cheney, Joseph Clark, Daniel Walters, Obediah Jenks, Albert Russell, Franklin Leet, Lewis Holbrook, Abiel Elkins, Daniel Griswold, Luther Lydell, Norton B. Bill, Eliakim Crosby, John Montgomery, Chester Lillie and Henry Connell.

No other settlement or important improvement was made in the south part of the county in 1805 besides that made in Poland, except the opening of the woods road that year, by Robert Miles and others from near Sugargrove, Pa., through the forest to Miles Landing on Chautauqua Lake, near where Lakewood is situated. It terminated in Busti at the mouth of a little creek east of, and near Lakewood. It was used for many years by the people of Pennsylvania, in going to Chautauqua Lake, and by the early settlers around the lake, in their trips to Pennsylvania, to purchase seed-potatoes, oats and wheat, and also in driving hogs and cows. The termination of the road was called "Miles Landing." "This road was the great highway of that wilderness; a guide to the bewildered pioneer; if he could strike this road, he was safe."

In 1806, Ellicott was first settled by William Wilson from Pennsylvania. He first lived in a shanty, but in June he moved into a house he had built on the west side of the Chadakoin below Falconer, upon land which had not then been surveyed. James Culbertson from Meadville, the same year settled on the west side of the Chadakoin, at its confluence with the Cassadaga. George W. Fenton, also from Pennsylvania, the father of Governor R. E. Fenton, settled on the south side of the Chadakoin near Levant in 1807. In 1809 Fenton removed to Carroll. Jonas Simmons, John and Jacob Strunk and Samuel Whittemore were early settlers at and near Fluvanna, Benjamin Ross at Ross Mills, Jehiel Tiffany at Tiffanyville, Phineas Palmiter, Elias Tracy and Oliver Sherman near Celoron; Thomas and Joseph Walkup, Augustus Moore and Amos Blanchard in other parts of the town.

In 1806, William Prendergast settled in the town of Chautauqua not far from the present Chautauqua Assembly Grounds. He and his sons and daughters and grandsons became the owners of a contiguous tract of land containing three thousand, three hundred thirty-seven acres. His thirteen sons and daughters nearly all became residents of the county. His sons were principal personages in its early history, holding prominent official positions and places of trust. The prominence and respectability of this family and some inter-

esting events that occurred in the life of William Prendergast, entitle it to an extended consideration. William Prendergast was born in Waterford, Ireland, February 2, 1727. He came to America and settled at Pawling, Dutchess County, on the Hudson River. He married Mehitabel Wing of Beekman N. Y. He died at his residence in Chautauqua, February 14th, 1811. Their children were Matthew, Thomas, Mary, (Mrs. Wm. Bemus of Ellery), Elizabeth, James Jediah, Martin, John Jeffery, who was never a resident here, Susanna (Mrs. Oliver Whiteside), Eleanor, Martha, William, Minerva, who married Elisha Marvin of North East, Pa.

The long leases by which the lands were generally held in the counties along the Hudson, the restraints and forfeitures incident to them, and the oppressive method of collecting rents, produced a turbulent spirit among the people, often manifested in violent and lawless conduct by the tenants. These disorders began long before the Revolution. In June, 1766, some soldiers sent to suppress riotous proceedings in Dutchess County, were fired upon and one of their number wounded so that he died. William Prendergast was apprehended for participating in this affair as principal, and taken under a strong guard of grenadiers to a sloop for safe keeping. He and others were afterwards indicted for high treason. The public mind was considerably excited over the case of Prendergast, and Holt's Gazette of New York City, a leading paper of the time, in several articles, showed apparent sympathy for Prendergast and the tenants. A disposition to resist the privileges of favored classes is apt to excite sympathy, notwithstanding that the turbulent manner in which it is done may deserve censure.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer, which commenced July 29, 1766, at Poughkeepsie, and was held by Chief Justice Horsemanden, in which Samuel Jones, a most eminent lawyer of the times, appeared as counsel for the King, Mr. Prendergast was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to be executed on the 26th day of the following September. Other rioters were tried and found guilty. Some were fined, two were imprisoned, and two stood in the pillory. The sentiments of the people were such respecting William Prendergast's offence, that William Livingstone, the Sheriff, was obliged to offer a good reward to any person who would assist at the execution, he to be disguised, so that, not being known, he would be secure from insult. In Holt's Gazette of September 4, 1766, is given a long account of the trial, by which it appears that the conduct of Mehitabel, the wife of Mr. Prendergast, was very remarkable on that occasion. She greatly aided her husband in his defence by wise suggestions and remarks in open Court, without however the least impertinence or indecorum on her part. Her womanly conduct, and tender solicitude for her husband created such sympathy in his behalf that the counsel for the King asked to have her removed from the Court Room, which was denied, he being answered that she neither disturbed the Court nor spoke unreasonably. The jury brought in the prisoner guilty, the Court and jury however recommended the prisoner to the King's mercy. Mrs. Prendergast immediately set out for New York to solicit a reprieve, and though over seventy miles distant she returned in three days with hopes of success. The Governor, Sir Henry Moore, sent a reprieve to the Sheriff of Dutchess County until His Majesty's pleasure should be known, Lord Shelburn having laid before the King a letter of Sir Henry Moore, recommending the pardon of Prendergast. A little later he wrote Governor

Moore that, "His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant him his pardon, relying that this instance of his Royal clemency will have a better effect in recalling these mistaken people to their duty, than the most rigorous punishment." Was it unreasonable that gratitude to King George for his Royal clemency, under the circumstances, led William Prendergast who was not a native of the country, to espouse the cause of the King, during the Revolution, ten years later?

Although seventy-five years of age, William Prendergast left his home in Pittstown, in Van Rensselaer County, with his family in 1805, with the intention of locating in Tennessee. William Prendergast, his wife, four sons and five daughters, his son-in-law, and grandchildren, and his slave Tom, in all twenty-nine persons, in four canvas covered wagons (some drawn by four horses) and a two-horse barouche for the older ladies, traveled through Pennsylvania as far as Pittsburg or Wheeling. Then they purchased a flat boat and embarked with all their effects, and descended the river to the falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, Ky. They traveled thence to a point near Nashville, but were dissatisfied with the country and people, and traveled back and came to Erie, Pa., where they arrived about the last of September, 1805. The family finally decided to settle in Chautauqua, but all, with the exception of William Bemus, a son-in-law, and Thomas Prendergast, journeyed to Canada where they passed the winter.

Thomas Prendergast settled in Ripley the same fall. Bemus lived during the winter of 1805 and 1806 in a log house near the Cross Roads. Lands having been purchased in the town of Chautauqua, on the west side of Chautauqua Lake, and a log house built, William and his family returned from Canada in June, 1806, and became settlers of Chautauqua County.

William Bemus, above named, the son-in-law of William Prendergast, in the spring of 1806, made the first settlement of Ellery at Bemus Point, near the Old Indian fields. Jermiah Griffith of Madison County, a little later the same year, settled in Ellery at the Old Indian fields at Griffiths Point. These wellknown pioneers have left many descendants. Among other early and leading settlers of Ellery were Hanson Meed, Tiler Sackett, Azariah Bennett, John and Joseph Sillsby, William Barrows, John Demott, John Love, Joseph Loucks, Henry Strunk, Thomas Parker, Peter Pickard, Samuel Young, Elisha Tower, Elhanan Winchester and John Pickard, grandfather of Alonzo C. Pickard, the wellknown lawyer of Jamestown.

In 1806, Thomas Bemus, son of William Bemus, and grandson of William Prendergast, Sr., made the first settlement in the town of Harmony, on lot fifty-four, township two, range twelve, opposite Bemus Point. The next year Jonathan Cheney settled on lot fifty-two, about two miles below the "Narrows." Before the close of 1806 upwards of twenty families had settled around Chautauqua Lake.

In 1807, Dr. Thomas Kennedy and Edward Work purchased twelve hundred sixty acres of land on both sides of the Chadakoin below Dexterville, including the mill site at Tiffanyville, and Worksburg, now Falconer, including also land east of the Cassadaga Creek. In the fall of 1807 Mr. Work erected a hewed log house on the north side of the Chadakoin at Falconer; this was the first settlement of Falconer; for more than three quarters of a century the place was known as Worksburg. Mr. Work was a public spirited, energetic man, of much ability. In 1808, he erected there sawmills and soon after a

grist mill. He and Mr. Kennedy opened a road between Kennedy and Worksburg, and built the first bridge over Cassadaga Creek. They made the first substantial improvements in southern Chautauqua.

Kiantone derives its name from the Indian village of Kyenthono, on Kiantone Creek which was occupied by the Indians as late as 1795, when Col. James McMahan passed through the county. It was settled in 1807 by Joseph Aikin from Rensselaer County, New York. He settled on the Stillwater, near the west line of the town. He laid out the land there into lots and attempted to found the village of Aikinville. Robert Russell soon after settled in the town and built a saw mill on Kiantone Creek above the Indian village. He afterwards removed to Russell, Pa., and gave his name to that place. He was a man of much energy and a leading citizen of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Arkwright was also settled in 1807, by Abiram Orton on lot sixty-four, not far from Fredonia. The same year Benjamin Perry settled on the same lot, and Augustus Burnham on lot sixty near Shumla.

Although every town bordering on Lake Erie had been settled for several years, the site of the city of Dunkirk, the metropolis of northern Chautauqua remained covered by a dense and unbroken forest. Undoubtedly the French and English in the preceding century, while coasting along the southern shore of Lake Erie, had many times visited the bay. Yet, notwithstanding that conspicuous headland, Point Gratiot, named from Gen. Charles Gratiot marked the existence, and bounded the western limits, of a safe harbor, lake craft seldom visited its lonesome waters, and deer and wolves continued to inhabit the gloomy woods around it until 1808, when Timothy Goulding, its first settler, built his house a mile west of the harbor, near where now are the brick yards, and probably within the limits of the city. A portion of Point Gratiot was included in his purchase. The next year his brother-in-law, Solomon Chadwick from Madison County settled at Dunkirk Harbor in what is now the Second Ward of the city. He was the first settler on the bay. Dunkirk Harbor for eight or nine years after his settlement, was known as Chadwick Bay, and for a short time afterwards as Garnseys Bay, and finally Dunkirk, after a seaport of that name in France. Luther Goulding, brother of Timothy,the same year settled upon the bay west of Chadwick. The Brighams who were longer and more closely identified with the fortunes of Dunkirk, were early settlers. John Brigham from Madison County, New York, settled within the limits of the city in 1808. John Brigham, Jr., and his family settled in 1810, and James Brigham who married Fanny, the sister of Gen. Elijah Risley, in 1811.

Forestville was settled by Capt. Jehiel Moore from Eastern New York in 1809. Charlotte was settled in April of the same year by John and Daniel Pickett and Arva O. Austin in the northwest part, for many years known as Pickett Neighborhood. Robert W. Seaver and Barna Edson, a little later the same year, settled Charlotte Center. In 1810 Sinclairville was settled by William Berry and Maj. Samuel Sinclear, a soldier of the Revolution and a nephew of Col. Joseph Cilley, a distinguished officer of that war. Mr. Sinclear was a near kinsman of Joseph Cilley, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and Jonathan Cilley, who was killed in the famous duel with Graves of Kentucky. October 22, 1810, the family of Maj. Sinclear, including his step-sons Obed Edson and John M. Edson first arrived at the site of the vil-

lage of Sinclairville. John and Samuel Cleland, Joel Burnell the father of Madison Burnell were early settlers of the town.

About this time settlement was commenced in Carroll, and the work begun of annihilating the noble forest pines that grew there in so great abundance. It became a town of saw mills; as many as twenty-five were in operation at one time. Lumbering in Carroll was long its leading industry.

John Russell of Mahanoy, Pa., explored the country along the lower Conewango in 1800. He returned to his home with a good report of the country. The same year he and his family, accompanied by a considerable party of emigrants, among whom were Hugh Frew and his family, set out for the Conewango. Russell built a boat in which the goods of the party were carried up the Sinnemahoning. Russell and Frew had a yoke of cattle and some cows. These were driven through the woods. The journey was slow and tedious by water and land to the portage between the Sinnemahoning and the Allegheny. There the boats were taken apart and transported upon wagon wheels, to a canoe place on the Allegheny River, where the boats were put together again and caulked and pitched. They then descended the Allegheny to the Conewango, which they ascended to a point a little above Russellburg. They then journeyed to Beechwood, now called Sugargrove, in Pennsylvania, close to the south boundary of Chautauqua, where they settled. They found John Marsh, Robert Miles and John and Stephen Ross had preceded them. At this time there was no building at Warren except the Holland Company's storehouse in which a family in charge resided. No white settler was living in Chautauqua County at that time. These settlers endured great hardships during the first years of their residence in Warren County. These persons were among the first to explore the southern parts of the county.

John Frew, a native of Killyleale, Ireland, a son of Hugh Frew above named, and Robert Russell, both young men, having explored the land along the Conewango in Carroll and Kiantone, in the spring of 1809, set out from their home in Warren County, each with a pack on his back, and traveled on foot over the Indian trail to Kennedy's mill, and over the high lands to the falls of the Cattaraugus. Thence they followed the Indian trail to the oak openings east of Buffalo; from this place they journeyed to Batavia. They camped out nights, and subsisted on jerked meat, dry bread and young leeks. At Batavia they entered their lands. Robert Russell bought on the Kiantone Creek in Kiantone. Frank H. Mott of Jamestown is one of his descendants. John Frew entered lands for himself and Thomas Russell at the mouth of Frew Run in Carroll. They soon built a log house, and later they completed a saw mill there. The village that grew up near the mill was called Frewsburg, after John Frew. Thereafter this place became a leading point for the manufacture of lumber, and for many years great quantities were run from there down the river to Pittsburg, and to points below. George W. Fenton, the father of Governor Reuben E. Fenton, removed from the town of Ellicott and settled in Carroll the same year.

In 1810 Busti was settled by John L. Frank on lot sixty-one, and Uriah Bently on lot sixteen. Among other early settlers of Busti were Palmer Phillips, Arba Blodget, Daniel Sherman and Joseph Garfield.

In 1810, Gerry was first settled by Stephen Jones and Amos Atkins, who built houses near each other, a short distance south of Sinclairville. The southern, central, and eastern parts of

the town were settled later by Vermonters. William Alverson, Hezekiah Myers, Hezekiah Catlin and Porter Phelps were the first Vermonters to take up their residence in the town. They were followed by many from that state.

The first actual settlement of the town of Stockton was made in 1809 by Abel Beebe, Joel Fisher and Othelow Church at and near Cassadaga. Church afterwards removed to Allegany County and was there murdered by one Howe. Jonathan Alverson from Windham County, Vermont, entered lands and was present there in 1809, and may have performed some work upon it that year. Shadrick Scofield, David Waterbury and Henry Walker settled in the southwest part in 1810. The same year John West, Bela Todd and Joseph Green settled near them. John West came over the "Old Portage Road" to Ellery. He and Dexter Barnes and Peter Barnhart in 1811 constructed the old Chautauqua Road from near Sinclairville east beyond the Cattaraugus line. In 1811, Benjamin Miller settled three fourths of a mile north of Delanti, and was the first settler of Bear Creek Valley. Linus W. Miller and Phineas M. Miller are his descendants. Abel Thompson came in June, 1812, and was the first settler of Delanti. Samuel Crissey came in 1815. Among his descendants are many wellknown citizens, among them his son Harlow, and his grandsons Newton, Elverton B. and Seward M. Nathaniel Crissey, a brother of Samuel, was an early settler. Among his descendants is Forrest Crissey, the author of the Centennial Poem, read on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Chautauqua County, at Westfield. Calvin Warren came in, in 1816, and settled one and one half miles north of Delanti. He was in early days a prominent citizen of the town, and was chosen its first Supervisor. He has left wellknown and prominent descendants, among them Chauncey Warren his son, and his grandsons Amos K. Warren and Lucien C. Warren. Aaron Lyon early settled on the west side of Cassadaga Lake. He was the brother of Mary Lyon, the founder of Holyoke Female Seminary, in Massachusetts, and the father of Lucy and Freelove, wellknown missionaries at Ningpo, China. Ichabod Fisher settled at Cassadaga Lake in 1813. Sawyer Phillips came in 1815. He left many prominent descendants, among them Philip Phillips, the wellknown singer of sacred music. Andrew Putnam came in 1817. He left many sons, among them Worthy Putnam, a distinguished educator and professor of education. The county owes more to him for the development of the common schools than to any other. Jonathan Bugbee, the father of Judge L. Bugbee, and Abel Brunson were both early settlers. Abner Putnam came in 1818 and has left many descendants. Ebenezer Smith, Jr., and his son Aaron, Resolved W. Fenner, Washington Winsor, Josiah White, Alonzo and Eleazer Flagg were all early settlers of Stockton.

Villenova was also settled in 1810, by Daniel Whipple from Herkimer County in the southeast part of the town on lot three. John Kent from Vermont settled near Whipple on lot three, and John and Eli Arnold from Massachusetts on lot nineteen, near Hamlet.

Jamestown, although now a city, the most populous and wealthy in the county, was nearly the last place settled during the frontier period. In 1810 its site was a most uninviting locality. It was covered by a gloomy morass and a number of drift hills, densely covered with sombre pines. James Prendergast, son of William, who had examined the locality in 1806, was pleased with the advantages it offered for mill sites, and resolved to found a settlement there.

He afterwards purchased one thousand acres of land upon which John Blowers, who was in his employ, built a log house in the fall of 1810. Blowers and his family moved into it, before Christmas of that year, and they became the first inhabitants of Jamestown. The place was at first called the "Rapids," and finally Jamestown, in honor of James Prendergast, its founder (1).

During the frontier period, which closed with the organization of the county, in twenty-two of the present twenty-eight towns and cities, settlement had commenced. The greater part of even the most numerously inhabited of settled towns remained an unbroken forest. The settlers who came during the Frontier Period were the very poorest class of men. The most of them expended their last dollar in procuring an article for their land, and had to pay with their labor for the first bushel of corn or potatoes that their families used. The pioneers who came were picked men, quite as vigorous and intellectual as those who, more highly favored by fortune, remained behind. They were, as a rule, strong and resolute young men, accustomed to forest life.

The earliest settlers who came first to the Cross Roads, and first settled in several of the northern towns of the county, emigrated from the central and eastern counties of Pennsylvania and were many of them of German descent. The same is true of some of the earliest settlers in the southern towns. It was not long however before the irrepressible New Englander appeared upon the scene, but in greater numbers came hardy young men skilled in woodcraft from the backwoods of Eastern New York, bringing with them their wives and children. Leaving their old homes in the east, for days they traversed the wilderness that spread westwardly, following Indian paths and primitive roads, fording unbridged streams, to spend their lives and stake their future happiness and prosperity in these western woods.

In early years Capt. John Mack owned the tavern and kept the ferry near the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek. The ferry across this boundary water may be said to have been the eastern gateway of the county and Captain Mack its gatekeeper, for a majority of the early comers were here ferried across this little river and entertained at his tavern. The frequent arrival of emigrants and the crossing of this boundary water made a typical scene. Emerging from the forest after a journey of many days would appear a sunburnt pioneer in the prime of life, guiding the ox team that bore his household effects; his boys following after, driving a cow or perhaps a few sheep or pigs. Trudging still behind was his faithful wife, tired with the exercise of her long travel, while tripping near with more elastic steps came her daughters, their cheeks tanned and lovely with the hues of health. They lived on to some day tell to listening grandchildren the story of their eventful journey; how all day long they followed wilderness paths, and slept at night in the lonely woods, and heard at midnight the howl of the wolf; to tell of their weary tramp along the sandy beach of Lake Erie and the perils that they encountered when they rounded the steep headlands along its shores. Sometimes a hale, white-haired patriarch, staff in hand and head erect, with firm step, would walk at the head of the teams or among his grown-up sons and daughters, undaunted by the hardships that his experience told him were before him. He

(1) Jamestown, Dunkirk, Fredonia and Westfield required a fuller account of their early settlers than our limited space will permit.

had come to aid his children in starting in their new home on the frontier, or perhaps that his bones might be laid near his kindred. To the pioneer himself when he paused to think that he had left his old home to plant his destiny in the endless waste of woods beyond the ferry, this little river must have seemed a Rubicon. Misgiving must have oppressed him in trusting the happiness of his wife and children to the mercies of the wilderness. Not so with his glorious wife. With undoubting faith in him she was willing to forgo the comforts of the old home to face the hardships of the new. Where he would go she would go.

But once across this boundary stream the Rubicon is passed. The remainder of the way is a pleasure excursion, in which their eyes enjoy a sight of the luxurious vegetation, of the lofty trees of which they had heard so much; to see the great walnut at Silver Creek, the inflammable springs at the Canadaway, and all the wonders of this promised land. Having arrived at the chosen place in the forest where the pioneer proposes to make his future home, with forked sticks, a few poles and some hemlock boughs he makes a temporary shelter. He then with his ax skillfully constructs a more substantial habitation; its body of logs neatly matched at the corners and chinked with mud and splints of wood; its roof he makes of elm bark held in place by saplings running lengthwise with the building; a hearth and fireplace of stones, a chimney of sticks chinked with mud and straw, and a floor of the halves of split logs laid with the flat side up. Without hammer or nails and with but an ax and auger he manufactures his household furniture, chairs and a puncheon table, a bedstead of poles framed into the log walls of his house, bedcords made of strips of bark, doors of hewed plank, windows of oiled paper and his forest castle is completed. With his ax he scoops out a hollow in the top of a stump, bends to it a neighboring sapling, to which he fastens, by strips of deerskins a pestle of wood or stone to pound his dried corn into coarse meal. This was his flouring mill.

The sketch we have given was the ordinary experience of the frontiersmen during the first period of the history of the county.

Poor as the people were during the frontier period, and scant as were their opportunities, they entertained bright hopes for the future, when the forests should be swept away, and in their place, should be green and cultivated fields, and the fruits of their labor enjoyed by their descendants. Although unlearned in books they highly valued the advantages that an education would give their children. New provisions had been made by the State for schools in the larger settlements and the people voluntarily built schoolhouses. The small sums due the teachers were often paid in corn and other produce.

The Gospel was preached in every settlement. Scarcely had the first log cabin been reared in each town before it was visited by some early missionary, sent by the missionary societies of New England and the east. The first church organized in the county was founded by the Presbyterian settlers at the Cross Roads in 1808, and was called the Chautauqua Church. The same year the first Baptist church was organized at Canadaway, and was called the First Baptist Church in Pomfret. In 1808 was also formed the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and the first Methodist sermon preached. About the same time the Congregationalists were also represented here, in the person and by the work of Father John Spencer. No missionary labored so long and effectively in early years as

Father Spencer. Dressed in the antique style of Revolutionary days, wearing short stockings and knee buckles, and boots quite up to his knees, he preached from house to house. Many churches were founded as the result of his work. Of all the early missionaries who labored in Chautauqua County, Father Spencer filled the most prominent place.

The first postoffice was established in Chautauqua County in 1806, at the Cross Roads on the route between Buffalo and Presque Isle.

THE PIONEER—HIS FIRST ATTACK ON THE WILDERNESS.

The homes of the settlers, and the few structures that might be called public buildings were nearly all built of logs. The settlers regarded their residence in log cabins as but a temporary inconvenience. They believed the tide of emigration would soon bring them neighbors; that the highways of travel would bring the conveniences of the east,

And now nearly ten years had elapsed since the settlement of the county had commenced, and the settlers were still shut out by forests from the populated parts of the country. They had practically no voice in the government of the State, and a sense of solitude oppressed them. They desired to administer their own affairs, and to be granted more importance by being incorporated as a county and thus be enabled to carry out the schemes that they had devised for promoting their welfare.

At the beginning of the century what is now Chautauqua County was a part of the town of Northampton, in the County of Ontario. March 30, 1802 the County of Genesee was erected from Ontario. The boundaries of Genesee County were identical with the town of Northampton, and included all of the Holland Purchase, and also the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, east of it. What is now Chautauqua County became a part of the town of Batavia. April 15, 1805, by an act of the Legislature, the town of Chautauqua was created. It included all of the present county except the tenth range of townships, which by this act was made a part of the town of Erie. The organization of the town of Chautauqua was hailed with pleasure by its settlers, as

it gave them authority to regulate their local affairs. Prior to April, 1807, John McMahan had three times been chosen its Supervisor, at town meetings held at the Cross Roads, and had met with the Board of Supervisors of Genesee County, at Batavia. He had been chosen without reference to his political opinions. In April of this year, the first election was held in the county.

POLITICAL HISTORY DURING THE FRONTIER PERIOD.

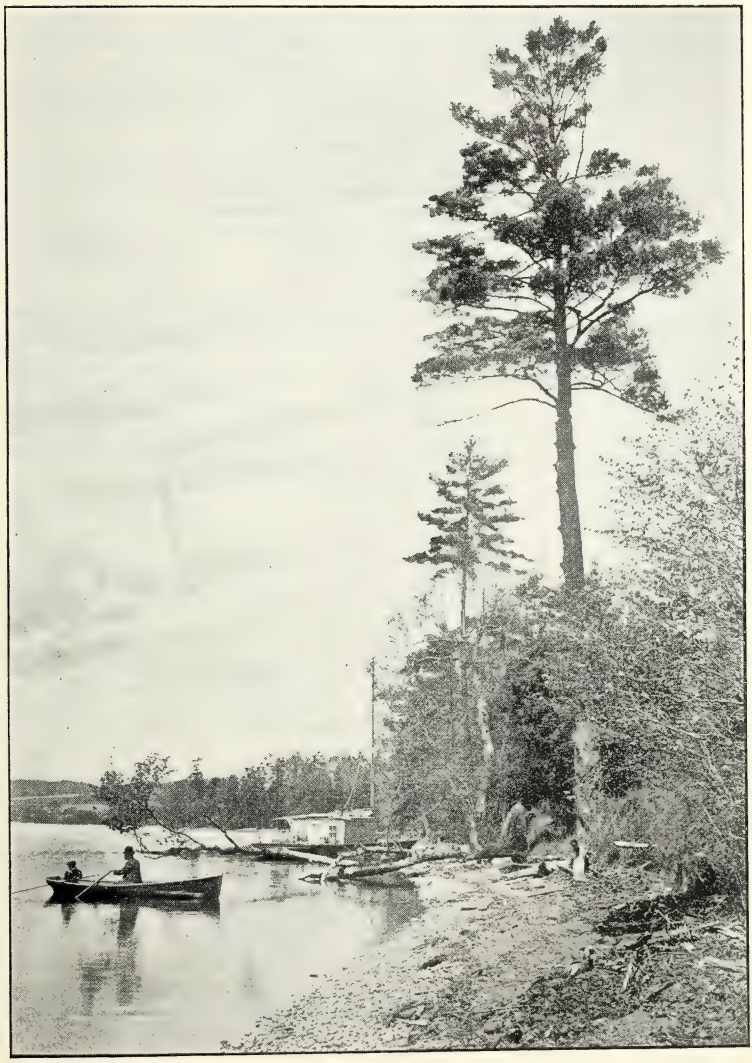
As our history proceeds, we will give some account of its political parties. The Republicans at this time were led by Thomas Jefferson, then President. The Federalists were the followers of Alexander Hamilton, until his death in 1804, killed in a duel with Aaron Burr. The death of Hamilton left the Federalists for a time without a leader, and the Republican party practically without opposition. In the State of New York the Republicans divided into three factions: The Clintonians; the adherents of the Livingstone families, and the Burrites. At the election in April, 1807, the Livingstones supported Morgan Lewis for Governor, and the Clintonians, Daniel D. Tompkins; the votes of the Burrites and the Federalists were divided between the two Republican candidates.

In the election held in April, 1807, we have the first expression of the political sentiments of the people of the county. In accordance with the law in existence at the time, the election was held three days. In Chautauqua County it was held the first day at the house of William Bemus at Bemus Point. The election officers then proceeded through the woods, to the tavern of Widow Perry, at the Cross Roads, and there the election was held the second day. During the forenoon of the third day the election was held at the house of Hezekiah Barker, at Canadaway, and in the afternoon at the house of Orsamus Holmes in Sheridan. Political economists of the time said the election cost the town sixty-eight dollars, while only sixty-nine votes were polled, of which Daniel D. Tompkins received forty-one, and Morgan Lewis twenty-eight. Daniel D. Tompkins was elected Governor. As the only choice of the voters was between the two Republican candidates, it did not determine the relative strength of the Republicans and Federalists, but there is little doubt that Chautauqua County was strongly Republican during the frontier period, like other parts of the Holland Purchase.

In 1808, by an act of the Legislature the County of Genesee was divided into the Counties of Genesee, Niagara, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. Although the County of Chautauqua was now organized, this act provided that for judicial and municipal purposes, it be a part of the County of Niagara, until it should contain five hundred taxable inhabitants qualified to vote for Members of Assembly. The same act divided Chautauqua County into two towns; the eastern town to be called Pomfret, and the western Chautauqua. By the enumeration of the inhabitants made in 1810, the population of the county was found to be two thousand, three hundred and eighty-one. By an examination of the assessment rolls, the Board of Supervisors of Niagara County found that Chautauqua County contained five hundred taxable inhabitants qualified to vote for Members of Assembly and was fully entitled to be organized as a separate county.

With the organization of the county in February, 1811, the Frontier Period

closed. Many of the settlers who came before 1811, when the county was in a forest condition, were frontiersmen, accustomed to roughing it in the wilderness, often more skilled in the use of the ax and the rifle than the implements for cultivating the soil, and perhaps better fitted for a life in a border country than a thickly settled community. All the early settlers who came before 1811 in after years were regarded as Old Timers, and were esteemed with a measure of pioneer respect not awarded to those who came later.



A CHAUTAUQUA SENTINEL.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER PERIOD—LAST WAR WITH ENGLAND.

"All hail our early settlers! though with storm
Their sky was obscured and black,
And warlike peril in appalling form
Opposed their rugged march, and warned them back;
They faltered not, nor fainted in the track
That led to Empire; but with patience bore
Cold, hunger, thirst, and fever's dread attack;
While ancient twilight, to return no more,
From far Otsego fled to Erie's lonely shore."

Wm. H. C. Hosmer.

The circumstances attending the organization of the county were auspicious. The year before, the Holland Land Company, in anticipation of the event, had built a land office of logs at Mayville, and placed it in charge of William Peacock. The winter of 1810 and 1811 was unusually mild. Cattle could almost subsist upon browse alone. Early in March the woods were green with leeks. The consummation of the organization of the county, together with the genial spring of 1811, made such a favorable impression upon the people visiting there, that many were induced to enter land at the land office.

Zattu Cushing was appointed first Judge of the county; Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson and William Alexander, Associate Judges of the county. Of these men Matthew Prendergast was the eldest son of William Prendergast; when his father was pardoned by the king, as has been related, he was about ten years of age. This circumstane occurring so early in his life, undoubtedly made a strong impression upon his youthful mind, and naturally excited his sympathy in favor of King George, who had favored his father in so momentous an affair. When the controversy between the King and the American people had come to an issue, he was so strongly inclined towards the Royal cause that, in 1779 he joined Abraham Cuyler's celebrated regiment of Royal Refugees and was made an officer. The next year, while a lieutenant in command of a small party from his regiment, he captured, on the Long Island shore, Major Bush, Capt. Cornelius Conkling, ancestor of Roscoe Conkling, Captain Rogers and Lieutenant Farley, Americans who had come over from the Connecticut shore on a secret mission, in the interest of the American cause. Two Americans were killed in the affair. William Leggett, the father of William Leggett, the celebrated editor of the New York Evening Post, escaped capture. We have every reason to believe that William Prendergast served with credit to himself in the cause he espoused during the remainder of the war.

After the Revolution Mr. Prendergast for some years resided in Nova Scotia, where he owned a tract of land. In 1808, after he came to Chautauqua County, he was appointed a Justice of

the Peace. He served as Supervisor in 1810 and 1811. He also served as Associate Judge in Chautauqua County many years. As such he verified the petitions of many Revolutionary soldiers for pensions, and curiously enough, we see him presiding at a Republican meeting held at John Scott's tavern in 1812, expressly called to sustain the war against England, while other citizens of the county, who had been gallant soldiers of the Revolution, were at the same time participating in meetings held in opposition to the war.

Mr. Prendergast was a man of integrity. He filled all of his official positions with credit to himself, and beneficially to the public. We, at this late day, have no right to criticise his course during the Revolution, so long as his contemporaries, the most of whom were staunch Whigs, during the struggle for Independence, many of them soldiers of the Revolution, chose to bestow public honors upon him. The highest possible tribute was paid to his personal character by his countrymen, in choosing him to fill important official positions in the face of his Revolutionary record. Through his life, he retained his Revolutionary costume, and wore long hair, tied in a queue with a leather string.

The first session of the Court of Common Pleas was held at Mayville, June 25, 1811, in Scott's Tavern, which stood on the east side of Main street. Anselm Potter, Dennis Brackett and Jacob Houghton were the first lawyers. The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, of which Philo Orton represented the town of Pomfret, and Matthew Prendergast represented the town of Chautauqua, was also held in Scott's Tavern on the third Tuesday of October. In pursuance of a vote then taken a courthouse of wood, and later a jail were built, at the expense of fifteen hundred dollars. They were built where a "large hemlock post" was placed in 1808, to mark the spot, which was just in front of the present courthouse.

In 1812 the town of Ellicott, with James Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown, as its Supervisor, the town of Gerry, with Samuel Sinclear, the founder of Sinclairville, as its Supervisor, and the town of Hanover, with Nedebiah Angell, the founder of the "Angell Settlement," as its Supervisor, were erected as new towns.

Notwithstanding the propitious beginning of the new county's existence, the settlers were doomed to disappointment. The winter of 1811 and 1812 was very inclement. A deep snowfall, which remained until the last of March, interrupted the explorations of landlookers. Yet the Holland Land Company, notwithstanding this discouraging state of affairs, continued to make efforts to open the county to settlement. They contracted with John Kent to build a road from his place in Villenova to Kennedy's Mills, to be laid out near the Indian path. They expended considerable labor in constructing a road from Mayville to Angelica in Allegheny County. This road had been so far opened as to be traveled in the winter, as far east as "Sinclear Mills," now Sinclairville.

June 18, 1812, war was declared with England. This event at first created consternation upon the Holland Purchase. Chautauqua was thinly settled. It was situated upon the frontier, not far from the scene of conflict. Close along its borders, and partly within its boundaries was the home of a principal remnant of the Six Nations or Iroquois, who had been the fiercest foes of the Americans in the Revolution. These circumstances greatly interrupted immigration. Many actual settlers, yielding to the fears of their wives and familes, were persuaded to return to

the east, on account of dangers apprehended from the Indians, while others eventually went on to the lines, as soldiers or camp followers.

In less than three weeks after war was declared, and less than ten days after it was known in Chautauqua, although the county contained less than three thousand inhabitants, it had a full company of one hundred thirteen able bodied men on the march for the scene of conflict. The county never has since responded to a call for troops with more alacrity or relatively with a larger quota.

BARCELONA.

To allay the fear that the war at first created and which disturbed the inhabitants of the county, forty-five men under Capt. James McMahan, were posted at Barcelona, where a slight defense was built. About the same number of men were stationed at the Widow Cole's house at the mouth of the Canadaway, under Captain Tubbs. Here it is believed the first affair of the war in which there was blood shed, occurred. A boat loaded with salt, on its way to Erie, had put in at the mouth of the Canadaway in the night. In the morning a large armed schooner, probably the Lady Provost, appeared off the mouth of the creek, and sent a dozen or so of armed men in a small boat to attack the salt boat. Captain Tubbs and his men opened fire upon them from the shore, wounding three of the British. The small boat immediately put back to the vessel. The Widow Cole by her assistance in the affair became the heroine of the occasion. The transportation of salt from the salt springs of Onondaga along the shore of the lake to Barcelona, over the Portage road to Mayville, and thence down the river to Pittsburg, had been a chief industry, but during the war the British boats on the lake destroyed this commerce.

The Chautauqua Company, that so promptly responded to the call for men at the beginning of the war, fully maintained the honor of the county on the

field of battle, under its fearless and resolute commander, Captain Jehiel Moore, the founder of Forestville. It was among the few New York militia to cross the Niagara and support the regulars at the battle of Queenstown, and among the few to stand upon the heights when they were stormed. The Chautauqua troops fought bravely, but were compelled to surrender, with the rest of the American force, to superior numbers. Three of their number were killed in the battle, and five wounded, one mortally.

During the summer of 1813, British vessels were cruising the lakes and committing depredations along the American shore. The Queen Charlotte was the most aggressive of these vessels. She moved along the Counties of Erie and Chautauqua, making frequent descents to plunder the inhabitants. Captain Harmon was driven with his boat into the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek by the Queen Charlotte and the Hunter. They sent a boat, armed with a howitzer, a short distance up the creek in pursuit of Captain Harmon's transport, firing upon him until the Indians from Cattaraugus Reservation nearby came to his assistance, demonstrating in a practical manner their friendship to the United States. The British boat finally withdrew.

During the same summer the Queen Charlotte came off the mouth of the Canadaway, and sent ashore a boat manned by thirteen men, commanded by a lieutenant, with a flag of truce under the pretense of returning goods that they had plundered from Lay's Tavern near the lake shore in Erie County. Judge Cushing happened to be there with his ox team for a load of salt. He immediately notified the inhabitants, who rallied, and fired upon the British, and wounded one of the sailors. The British all deserted but the lieutenant and the wounded sailor.

With a view to getting control of the lake the Government dispatched Capt. O. H. Perry in the winter of 1813, to build a fleet. On his way he stopped at John Mack's Tavern at the mouth of the Cattaraugus and was carried by him to Erie in a sleigh, the most of the distance on the ice. Having, during the spring and summer of 1813, built and completed his fleet, hearing that Lieutenant Elliott was at Cattaraugus with about ninety soldiers, he dispatched a vessel there, and having received the reinforcement he set sail to offer battle to the enemy. September 10th he gained a decisive and famous victory over the British fleet which gave the Americans absolute control of the lake. Chautauqua County had responded to Perry's request for help and some of its citizens participated in the battle. Abner Williams of Fredonia, son of Richard Williams, was a volunteer on board of the Lawrence. He was killed and his body was thrown into the lake.

James Bird distinguished himself for his bravery during the battle and was wounded. He was complimented by Commodore Perry who was a witness of his gallantry. After the battle, he left the fleet and was absent for a while at some place between Buffalo and Erie. He was advertised as a deserter and a reward offered for his apprehension. He was arrested in Westfield, taken to Erie, tried by Court Martial and shot for desertion. Various accounts have been given of his sad story, agreeing substantially with the facts above stated, but differing in other particulars.

During the war of 1812, the soldiers enlisted upon the frontier had little knowledge of military law, were tenacious of their rights as citizens, and often insubordinate. In the Western army whole companies and regiments that had done good service in the war

would put their own construction upon the terms of enlistment and when they considered their time out would march home, contrary to the order of their superior officers; sometimes at a critical period in a campaign. This had the effect to cause the military crime of desertion to be held lightly by the rank and file. After Perry's victory the fleet returned to Erie. Bird and others applied for discharges upon the ground that they had enlisted only for the battle, which was denied. Bird chose to follow his own view of rights and started for home. At the time preparations were being made for the invasion of Canada, under General Harrison, and it was desired to hold all the forces possible for that movement. Captain Elliott, who was in command, determined to make such an example as would tend to prevent further desertion, and to enforce better discipline. Application was made to stay the execution of Bird, until the proceedings of the Court Martial could be reviewed by Perry, but Elliott denied the application, and Bird was shot. Captain Elliott was before unpopular, because of his failure to bring the Niagara into action in the battle as promptly as it was thought he should have done. Public feeling against him was now intensified by reason of the execution of Bird.

According to one account, gathered from the descendants of persons familiar with the circumstances, Bird was absent on a furlough to visit his sweetheart, Mary Blain, who was very ill; he overstayed his time, was arrested on his way back to command, taken to Erie, tried with undue haste and sentenced to be shot; Captain Dobbin who was in the immediate command at Erie, it is said, refused to sign his death warrant, and another officer signed it. The pathetic story of James Bird was familiar to all living along the frontier, and was commemorated in the following ditty, written in sympathy with popular feeling and attributed to our Chautauqua County poet, James H. Price, a young lawyer of Mayville. For many years it was the most popular of ballads. It was so often sung and repeated as to be transmitted to the present time in many instances by the memory alone.

DEATH OF JAMES BIRD.

Sons of pleasure, listen to me
And ye daughters, too, give ear,
You a sad and mournful story
As was ever told shall hear.

Hull, you know, his troops surrendered
And defenceless left the West;
But our forces quick assembled
The invader to resist.

Among the troops that marched to Erie
Were the Kingston Volunteers;
(Captain Thomas them commanding,)
To protect our West frontiers.

Tender were the scenes of parting;
Mothers wrung their hands and cried,
Maidens wept their love in secret,—
Fathers strove their tears to hide.

There was one among the number,
Tall and graceful in his mien,
Firm his step, his look undaunted,—
Scarce a nobler youth was seen.

One sweet kiss he snatched from Mary,
Crav'd his mother's prayer once more;
Pressed his father's hand, and left them,
For Lake Erie's distant shore.

Mary tried to say, "Farewell, James!"
Waved her hand, but nothing spoke;
"Good bye, Bird, may Heaven protect you,"
From the rest at parting broke.

Soon they came where noble Perry
Had assembled all his fleet;
There the gallant Bird enlisted,
Hoping soon the foe to meet.

Where is Bird? The battle rages!
Is he in the strife, or no?
Now the cannons roar tremendous—
Dare he meet the hostile foe?

Aye! behold him! See with Perry;
In the self-same ship they fight;
Though his messmates fall around him,
Nothing could his soul affright.

But behold, a ball has struck him!
See the crimson current flow!
"Leave the deck!" exclaimed brave Perry,
"No!" cried Bird. "I will not go."

"Here on deck I took my station,
Ne'er will Bird his colors fly;
I'll stand by you, gallant captain,
Till we conquer, or we die."

Still he fought, though faint with bleeding,
Till our Stars and Stripes arose,
Victory having crowned our efforts,
All triumphant o'er our foes.

And did Bird receive a pension?
Was he to his friends restored?
No, nor never to his bosom,
Clasped the maid his heart adored.

But there came most dismal tidings,
From Lake Erie's distant shore;
Better if poor Bird had perished
'Midst the battle's awful roar.

"Dearest parents," said the letter,
"This will bring sad news to you;
Do not mourn your first beloved,
Though this brings his last adieu."

"I must suffer for deserting
From the brig Niagara;
Read this letter, brothers, sisters,
'Tis the last you'll have from me."

Sad and gloomy was the morning,
Bird was ordered out to die;
Where's the breast, not dead to pity,
But for him would heave a sigh?

Lo! he fought so brave at Erie,
Freely bled and nobly dared,—
Let his courage plead for mercy,
Let his precious life be spared.

See him march and hear his fetters,
Harsh they clang upon his ear;
But his step is firm and manly,
For his heart ne'er harbored fear.

See, he kneels upon his coffin,
Sure his death can do no good,
Spare him. Hark! Oh God, they've shot him—
See his bosom streams with blood.

Farewell, Bird, farewell forever,
Friends and home he'll see no more,
But his mangled corpse lies buried
On Lake Erie's distant shore.

Part of the force captured by Perry was sent under guard from Erie to Buffalo through Chautauqua County. They passed the night at Richard Williams's log tavern in Fredonia, and dined the next day at Captain Mack's Tavern at Cattaraugus.

Word was sent in advance to Captain Mack, that the American officers and their prisoners would dine at his tavern on their march eastward. Great preparations were made to receive them. The dining room was trimmed with pine and evergreen boughs from the surrounding forest, the tables were loaded with steaming loaves of brown bread and haunches of venison. Captain Mack carved the meat at the head of the long table, and the principal American officer was seated at the opposite end. The other American and British officers were seated around it. Among the handy and comely maidens who had been summoned from the backwoods around to assist on this occasion, was Sophronia Gates, who lived alone with her father in a little log house upon the shore of the lake near the mouth of the Big-sister Creek, a few miles from Angola. A few months before an officer and boat's crew of two men, sent ashore from the Queen Charlotte, landed near the old man's log house, and as a poor revenge for some disrespectful and bitter language used by her when they were ransacking the cabin, forcibly carried the old man to the boat, notwithstanding a spirited resistance on her part. The old gentleman was taken on board of the Queen Charlotte and was put ashore at Chadwick's Bay (Dunkirk). The next day at dusk he arrived at Mack's Tavern, ragged, weary and footsore, where he found Sophronia, who had sought an asylum there.

While the dinner was in progress at Captain Mack's Tavern, and all were enjoying the banquet, the prisoners as

merry as their captors, the sharp eyes of Sophronia discovered the British officer who had abducted her father. As his eyes met hers in recognition a crimson flush suffused his face, and Sophronia saw that her hour of triumph had come. "So the tables are turned, Mr. Officer," she said in a high and penetrating tone, pointing her finger scornfully at him. The talking ceased, and she proceeded to relate to the surprised and interested audience, in caustic and contemptuous language, the story of the abduction of her father. She praised the officer for his bravery in kidnapping a feeble old man, and mockingly called him "a hero" and told him "a petticoat would become him better than brass buttons and gold braid." Great applause greeted her speech, and the room rang with laughter. The officer made a feeble attempt to be amused at her sally, but it was a failure. His crimson face too plainly showed his discomfiture. The jokes of his American entertainers and the merriment of his British friends were too much for him. He gave a longing, lingering look at his plate of savory venison, rose from the table and quietly "tiptoed" out amidst shouts of laughter from his brother officers and Yankee captors. (1)

The chief and nearly the last event of the war, in which the people of Chautauqua participated, and which has been the longest remembered, and has made the deepest impression, was the burning, and battle, of Buffalo. In response to the call of Governor Tompkins, four hundred men from Chautauqua County, consisting of the One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment under Col. John McMahan, comprising the greater portion of the able-bodied men of the county, promptly assembled and marched to Buffalo, to oppose the body of British and Indians, that were desolating the county east of the Niagara River. The Chautauqua troops took a part in the unfortunate affair resulting in the burning of Buffalo.

They participated in the attempt to stay the advance of the British at Black Rock, and in the disastrous retreat that followed, some fled disgracefully, while others behaved with bravery. Colonel McMahan conducted himself with courage, and did all in his power to rally his men, but without success. In the affair the Chautauqua regiment lost James Brackett of Mayville, an early member of the bar of Chautauqua County, killed and scalped by the Indians, Joseph Frank of Busti, shot through the head, and scalped; Mr. Pease and Mr. Lewis from Pomfret; Aaron Nash, Mr. Bover, and Mr. Hubbard from Hanover, with several others, shared the same fate. Major Prendergast had several balls shot through his hat and clothes, and narrowly escaped with his life. Captain Silsby was severely wounded in the shoulder, and Lieutenant Forbes had one man killed, and five wounded of the twenty-one men under his command. Of the American force engaged, of the killed, the bodies of those found were buried in a common grave, near the Road leading from Buffalo to Black Rock, into which eighty-nine were promiscuously thrown.

Unsoldierlike as was the conduct of the Chautauqua troops, they behaved fully as well as the militia from other parts of the Holland Purchase, and deserve no more censure than they. Much can be said in extenuation of their conduct.

To the personal cowardice of the militia gathered from the Holland Purchase, cannot be ascribed the disastrous results of the engagement at Buffalo. The character of the men forbids

(1) An authentic incident, from a sketch by Gertrude E. Allen of Buffalo, a great grand-daughter of Capt. John Mack.

such a supposition. They were as a whole resolute men accustomed to the perils of frontier life, and their conduct, fortitude and courage compared favorably with other people of pioneer communities. Their lives had been spent in peaceful pursuits. They had been without military instruction, except such as they had received at backwoods musters. They had never been subject to military discipline, were imperfectly organized and armed and were actually suffering from cold and hunger. They were hurried into battle almost as soon as they reached the scene of action, against a well drilled and well officered enemy. Their officers were without military knowledge or experience. Conscious of this fact the men had no faith in their ability to lead them, or in themselves to successfully resist the enemy.

The Chautauqua County troops generally had families and were all poor men. They lived in log houses in small clearings in various parts of the county. They had but little surplus of food for their families, or of forage for their stock. The short notice that they received gave them little time to prepare for departure, and they left often only the wife and children to prepare firewood and cut browse for their cattle. Their poverty and the inclement season were even more formidable foes to them than those they were going to meet. They marched in that winter month without blankets, knapsacks, tents, rations, or camp equipage, and suffered much from hunger and cold.

An extract from a letter written to Judge Foote by William Russell, a Sergeant in Captain Silsby's Company, will serve to show something of the privations and hardships that the settlers in Chautauqua suffered during the war, and in assisting in the futile effort to defend the frontier. He says that upon his return home to Chautauqua after the battle of Buffalo:

"My wife and children met me at the gate to welcome me in, and said 'You will not go back again?' I told her I should, the day after tomorrow (the 30th of January), and that I had the promise of being discharged in a few days. On the sixth day I returned to Buffalo with what deserters I could find, about ten. We were in season to help gather and bury the dead. I returned home the last week in February or the first of March. I found two of my cows lying dead, having died of starvation. Isaac Young had brought my wife in a peck of musty meal. She boiled a quart into mush and fed to one cow at night, and another quart the next morning, but it did not save her life. Young promised her a peck of corn a week until I returned home, a small allowance for her and six children. She proceeded to get supper. There was a little meat, but no bread except a little piece of johnny cake. I said 'Boil some potatoes,' but there was not one left; all had been fed to the cows to save their lives, but they died. Bed time came; when she said, 'We will fix for bed. I suppose you have got seasoned to lying on the floor?' 'Yes,' I replied, 'and on the ground, too.' She swept the floor, and brought on the bed. I told her to bring on the straw bed. She said there had been no straw in the tick for three weeks. It had all been fed to the cows."

Mr. Russell returned and assisted in burying the dead, killed at Buffalo. He says: "We dug two holes; in one we put twenty of the dead; in the other twenty-two. Among those I knew was Mr. Brackett, young Smiley and young Frank. Friends of the slain would take something home to their relatives as a memento, some would cut off a lock of hair, some would take a bosom pin,

and some a button. Amos Bird took young Frank's neck handkerchief to his friends."

Whatever discredit attaches to the militia raised upon the Holland Purchase, for their failure at the battle of Buffalo, the conduct of the Chautauqua troops during the remainder of the war went far to redeem them. A company from Chautauqua County under Capt. John Silsby, served with credit in the memorable battles of Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane, under General Brown, as a part of the brigade of Gen. Peter B. Potter. In the summer of 1814, two full companies of the One Hundred Sixty-fourth Regiment of Chautauqua County troops under Col. John McMahan, were stationed a few miles below Black Rock, where they suffered much sickness. The three hundred eighty-five prisoners taken at Fort Erie were placed in their charge, and marched to the vicinity of Albany. This was about the last event in which the troops participated.

Chautauqua County during the war was sufficiently near to the scene of military operations so that their sights and sounds were familiar to the inhabitants. Troops of soldiers sometimes passed through the county on their way to Buffalo. British cruisers previous to Perry's victory were, from the highlands, often seen traversing the lake. The wind frequently wafted sounds of war from the borders along the Niagara, and when the bastion was destroyed in the desperate attempt of the British to storm Fort Erie, the sound of the terrific explosion was heard, and the light reflected by the clouds in the dim light of the early morning, was seen on the Chautauqua County hills. Several credible persons living at favorable points in the county heard the distant cannon at Put-in Bay when Perry's famous victory was won.

THE LIGHTHOUSE AT BARCELONA.

CHAPTER VIII.

PIONEER PERIOD CONCLUDED.

1815—1825.

"Tell me a tale of the timber lands
And the old-time pioneers,
Something a poor man understands
With his feelin's 's well as ears;
Tell of the old log house—about
The loft and the puncheon floor—
The old fire-place, with the crane swung out,
And the latch string through the door."
—James Whitcomb Riley.

At the close of the war, the county was in a most deplorable condition. Its people were absolutely poor. To add to their misfortunes another serious calamity befell them. The summer of 1816 was known as the "Cold Season." This remarkable year was long remembered by the settlers; cold and blustering winds swept the hills snow fell in the summer months. Ice formed in every month of the year. July was accompanied by frost and ice. The "Fourth" was cold and raw. Blustering winds swept the entire Atlantic Coast. On the fifth ice was formed as thick as window glass, in New York City and Pennsylvania. In August ice half an inch thick was frequently seen. Flowers froze, corn was killed and all attempts to raise other crops were abandoned.

As a result, the first six months of 1817 might be termed the "Starving Season." Flour was eighteen dollars a barrel; potatoes one dollar and fifty cents a bushel; and other articles in proportion, and difficult to obtain at those prices, while the price of labor was but sixty or seventy cents a day. Those who were skilled in the use of the rifle could to some extent provide their families with venison and other wild meat, but many, until the harvest of 1817, subsisted wholly upon fish, milk, greens and leeks.

Long years of financial depression and poverty followed the war of 1812, and the life of the settler in the backwoods of Chautauqua County was one of extreme hardship, and yet stimulated by the prospect of the building of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, the population of the county rapidly increased. For many years the covered wagons of the emigrants were constantly moving from Eastern New York toward the Holland Purchase. A bridge more than a mile in length extended across the lower end of Cayuga Lake. It was called the Cayuga bridge, and until the Erie Canal was built, was universally recognized as the dividing point between the east and the "far west." For years a continuous procession of white wagons passed over it, each with a water pail and tar-bucket dangling from the axletree, and perhaps an infant's cradle or basket swinging from the ash hoops over which was stretched its cover, displaying upon the canvas in large black letters the legend, "For the Holland Purchase," or "For the Connecticut Reserve." They bore the family of the emigrant, his cooking utensils, sleeping furniture, and sometimes all of his fam-

ily effects. They were often followed by freight wagons, drawn sometimes by three, frequently by five horses. The settler who journeyed to Chautauqua County usually came in a less pretentious way. He generally came with small means, with a yoke of oxen, an oxcart, or a wooden-shod sled, and a few household goods. On his arrival the settler would go first to the land office at Mayville and get a contract for usually about one hundred acres of land, to be paid for at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, ten dollars or fifteen dollars down, being all the money that he could raise; the balance in annual installments with interest. He then, with the assistance of his neighbors, would put up a log house, after which he would make an arrangement with the merchant at the neighboring settlement for credit to the amount of twenty dollars to fifty dollars to buy a pig or a cow, or some necessary articles at his store, to be paid for in black salts of lye, made from the ashes, when he should burn his first fallow.

These important preliminaries having been arranged, the settler commences his principal work of clearing the land, a work which he knew it would take years to consummate. But he had a stout heart and was in the vigor of his life. Besides, he had what was even better, a brave and faithful wife, who had staked her happiness with his on his forest venture, and was there to encourage and bear with him the privations, hardships and perils of a frontier life.

We see him as he plants himself by some huge hemlock or maple, cast his eyes upwards to see that there is no peril from a broken limb or loose knot. Then he lightly strikes a blow with his ax into the body of the tree, as if to measure the distance; pausing for a moment to adjust his feet in proper position, the work begins. Blow follows blow thick and fast, until this monarch of the forest comes crashing down. This process he repeats until tree after tree succumbs to his blows, and the great silent wilderness that had so long sheltered wild man and wild beast, that for a thousand years had waved its branches in solemn grandeur, was at last laid low. The instrument by which this result was accomplished was the woodsman's ax.

The more elaborate implement, the plow, which has for centuries been an emblem of civilization; and that complex masterpiece of human ingenuity, the steam engine, until now the best symbol of modern advancement, have never been more effective or essential to progress than the woodsman's "narrow ax." The most elaborate contrivances of human genius have contributed less to advance the human race than the humble implements of early days. The simple device of the hook and line first enabled man to support himself beyond the narrow regions of spontaneous growths, and obtain his living upon the river banks and along the sea. A little later, the bow and arrow gave him supremacy over the beasts of the fields and woods, and ability to live away from the sea in wild and forest regions. Then came the spade and hoe, which extended his domain still wider and enabled him to maintain himself upon the plains and waste regions of the earth. The simple and ingenious harpoon of the Esquimaux made it possible for man to inhabit regions ten degrees nearer the pole. At length the pioneer came, and with a little piece of steel hung upon a handle of wood, conquered the forests of America, and carried civilization into the heart of the continent.

The narrow ax was made of the finest steel. Its graceful bit was sharpened to a keen edge, and expertly hung upon a well shaped handle of tough wood, which nicely fitted the chopper's hand. It was almost always in use. When un-

used, it was carefully guarded in some consecrated corner of his cabin. A dull ax meant a serious waste of energy. Upon its keen edge the fortune, almost the existence, of the settler depended.

The backwoodsman was strong and sinewy, and toughened by toil. Yet it was not his physical powers alone that enabled him to conquer the forest. Felling the trees, cutting them into lengths suitable for logging, trimming the tops of their branches, cutting the underbrush, burning the fallow, he dispatched with consummate skill; so expertly he fastened the chain, and so skillfully he trained his obedient oxen, that at a sign, or by a word, with the aid of his ready handspike, they with little effort, gathered the logs into heaps ready for the burning. So neatly did he do his work that when the burning was over, not a brand nor unburnt branch remained. He was in a true sense a skillful workman. How lightly he handles the ax! How accurately he plants its blows! He cuts the gash that severs the trunk as smoothly and symmetrically as if chiselled by a carver's tools, not to display his skill, but because the lines of grace carved by his ax correspond with the lines of least resistance to his blows. When large areas were to be cleared, to save labor, with a few strokes he cuts a notch in each of a long row of trees and fells one of the largest, at the end of the line accurately against its neighbor, then they all come down in succession with a mighty crash. By carefully observing the direction of the "cant," or leaning of the trees and by cutting a notch in the proper place, he is able to guide them to fall into long heaps or windrows, which often extended the whole length of the slashing or field to be cleared. These great masses of timber are now ready for the conflagration. For the first quarter of a century in the settlement of the county, the fires were constantly burning in the fallen timber and fallows of Chautauqua County, except in the winter time. The light of their flames nightly illuminated the sky. From the hilltops along the Ridge could be seen in all directions between Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania line, great volumes of smoke constantly ascending to the clouds. The pungent and pleasant odors of burning young leaves, the fragrant herbs of the woods and newly cut timber were wafted on every breeze.

From the ashes of the burned timber, the settler obtained the first return for his labor. From the manufacture and sale of black salts of lye made from the ashes, he received the cash to pay for his land. The settlement of the county would have been postponed many years had it not been for this commodity. It was the chief staple of the hilltowns during the first twenty-five years of their history. It was the only product that could be sold for cash, and was sure to be received in exchange for goods and groceries. It was made from the ashes of the oak, maple, beech and other hard woods. The ashes were gathered in boxes in the fallows or slashings where the timber was burned and carried by hand to rough leaches, usually made of bark, erected at places convenient to water. The lye obtained was boiled in a kettle until it became a semi-solid which was called black salts. Each merchant, besides his store, owned an "ashery," where he received of his customers black salts and ashes which he paid for in money and in goods, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents or three dollars per hundred. At the asheries, the black salts were converted into potash by burning them in ovens. Later the potash was refined into pearl ash or saleratus. These commodities were used to make soap, glass, for culinary purposes and in many of the arts and in medicine. About the only articles that the settlers could mar-

ket abroad, were black salts and ashes, which after being manufactured into potash were sold in Pittsburg, or in Montreal to be sent to England. The only other article that would bring money was pine lumber which was sold in Pittsburg and towns along the Ohio River.

During the pioneer period, Chautauqua was the paradise of hunters and sportsmen. In the forests deer, wolves, black bears, wildcats, otters, pine martens, oppossums, raccoons, foxes and the smaller animals were abundant, and sometimes the elk, the lynx and the panther visited the county. The wild turkey was often seen and killed. The hunter never failed to admire its graceful form and stately step as it stalked alone in the depths of the woods. Partridges were abundant. Wild pigeons came in enormous flocks. In the early spring, at night and morning, they would pass back and forth over the county, and over Lake Erie, between their roosting and feeding places, in Canada and Pennsylvania. The immense flocks would appear in the distance like large black clouds, sometimes a mile in length, moving rapidly through the air. A little later in the season they would descend into the woods, flock after flock, to feed upon beechnuts. The forest would be vocal with their pleasant voices. The noise of their wings as they would arise or descend would sound like distant thunder. The people would kill them in great numbers while they were on the wing, and as they traveled in flocks over the ground in search of food. In 1822 one family killed four thousand in one day knocking them down with poles. Their roosting and their nesting places were in the wilder portions of the county, where they would gather in even more astonishing numbers. Limbs would be broken from the trees by their weight, and the noise of their wings would be almost deafening. In the spring of 1834 they nested in the woods of the town of Gerry. At night and in the morning the air would be full of pigeons moving to and from their nesting place in every direction. A snowstorm came in May, and great numbers perished. The next morning dead pigeons could be gathered by thousands along the shores of Chau-

A PIONEER HOME NEAR THE CLOSE OF THE PIONEER PERIOD.

tauqua Lake. For many years after this, pigeons in immense numbers came to the county in the spring, but during each succeeding summer not a pigeon could be seen. They ceased to visit the county in large flocks between the years 1850 and 1855.

Deer were very abundant. At first they were quite tame, and would browse in the slashings along with the cattle. Deer hunting was a common vocation. In the winter they were tracked through the snow, and in the summer, killed while drinking at "licks" of brackish water. Deer ceased to be plenty about 1835, but are sometimes found even at the present time.

Wolves increased in numbers with the settlement of the county. The valley of the Cassadaga was once called the Cassadaga Swamp. For miles in extent it was untraversed by roads, unbroken by clearings, covered with a dense forest of evergreens, filled with thick underbrush. Although the wolf had been proscribed by man, and a reward offered for his head, and he had been obliged to fly from the hills, he still lurked among the dark thickets of the Cassadaga Swamp, where he and the bear and the wildcat still securely made their lair. Often would he sally forth to make a midnight banquet at the neighboring sheep folds, to return at the break of day and hide himself among the alders and hemlocks of the swamp. For a long time great havoc was made of the sheep in the towns adjacent; sometimes a whole flock would be destroyed in a single night. The annoyance at length became so intolerable that measures were resolved upon to exterminate them, resulting, in the years commencing with 1824 and ending in 1828, in a series of four wolf hunts, which were participated in by a large portion of the inhabitants of the northern and interior towns of the county. These hunts occurred along the eastern boundary of the town of Stockton and western boundary of Charlotte. Not less than twenty-five hundred hunters were in the field during these wolf hunts. Besides wolves, bear, deer and other game were killed on these occasions. Notwithstanding the wolf was now driven from his chief haunts, he still lingered in the county; the last wolf having been killed in the town of Villenova in 1841. An account of the chief hunt we give in verse, written many years ago by Col. Heman Winchester, an early resident of Ellery, and a poet of old times. He emigrated to California on the first discovery of gold, and resided there until his decease. His graphic lines have special value for their many allusions to old hunters and wellknown citizens of early days, whose names were once dear and as familiar as household words. This backwoods epic has been much read and frequently republished:—

WOLF HUNT.

Come listen boys, I'll tell you how in eighteen twenty-four ,
The fierce gray wolf at night, howled at our cabin door,
Starved and lean and hungry, a dozen—may be more.

So the settlers met in council, resolved the wolf to slay,
To hunt him from the forest and drive him far away.
And all agreed to meet upon a certain day.
Then through the country for many miles around
They summoned the settlers to assemble on the ground.

From Pomfret, General Barker and Elijah Risley came;
Brave men they were, and fearless, and not unknown to fame,
Who in the storm of battle, had won a glorious name.

Stockton sent her Putnams, all stalwart men and brave,
They were eager in the contest their flocks of sheep to save,
And so exterminate the wolf or find a hunter's grave.

All the Bugbees, too, were out and the people everywhere,
Heard them with one accord most solemnly declare,
They would the wolf exterminate and drive him from his lair.

The Flaggs, and Wests, and others, brave as the men of old,
And like the sons of Anak, and like the lion bold,
Went for the howling wolf that broke into the fold.

From Gerry and Sinclairville, heroic men marched out;
The Sinclairs and the Edsons, with a wild and ringing shout,
Formed in a line of battle, the forest foe to rout.

Cherry Creek and Ellington sent out their best that day,
To fight the common enemy, the black wolf and the gray,
Which from the Bently cabin bore a little girl away.

The Cabin boys of Arkwright in courage true and free,
All brave as Leonidas at the pass Thermopylae,
With bugle blast and banner, were a goodly sight to see,
And Portland on Lake Erie sent out a chosen few
To help the men of Stockton the gray wolf to pursue,
And kill and drive away this thievish, howling crew.

From Ellery and Chautauqua, three hundred boys, I ken
Under Lyon, Camp, and Hayward from mountain, gulch and glen,
Marched to the field of battle like brave, heroic men.

From other towns there came to mingle in the fray,
Many a noble knight to win his spurs that day,
And never more to sleep till a dead wolf by him lay.

PART II.

To rescue from oblivion, 'tis meet that I should call
The names of those who met to hunt the wolf that fall,
But we can only name a few, but would gladly name them all.

There was Tompkins, Dexter, Tower, Barrows and DeMott,
Abel Brunson, Love and Fenner, and Seth and Isaac Scott,
With Captain Ezra Horton, the bravest of the lot.

There were Nicholson and Thum with the Clarks and many more
From Mayville and the Lake and all along the shore,
With Silsbee, Leets, and Youngs and of Pickards half a score,

The Bemus's and Griffiths, and Loucks and Arnold, too,
The Smileys and the Parkers and of Winchesters a few,
With Uncle Billy Turner, now gone to yonder blue.

There were many more who joined in the hunting sport that day,
Have heard the bugle call and marched with death away,
And the few whom death has spurned, are feeble, old and gray.

The day was clear and beautiful and balmy was the air,
When Chautauqua's chivalry formed in a hollow square,
Around the Cassadaga Swamp to hunt the wild wolf there.

Three thousand men had gathered on that eventful morn,
Each division took its station at the blast of bugle horn,
To charge down on the enemy on that October morn.

On a fiery steed rode Ellsworth, in armor new and bright,
And Watson, Smith and Risley all mingled in the fight,
As in the days of chivalry did true and gallant knight.

There was Edson of Sinclairville, straight as a mountain pine,
He, with five hundred Gerry boys brought up the eastward line,
To charge down on the enemy, as Blucher on the Rhine.

From the western border, with eyes as bright and keen,
As the eagle of the Alps, Gen. George T. Camp was seen,
Urging on his stalwart hunters from Chautauqua's hills of green.

On the south the men of Ellery, with Hayward at their head,
With Clark as his lieutenant, were to the conflict led,
All brave and fearless men, but from the Indians fled.

Then Barker shouted "Boaz," 'twas the signal to advance ;
Not the royal knights of England, the chivalry of France,
Made a grander sight to see with the battle-axe and lance.

The words "Close to the center," were shouted loud and clear,
When the firing of a thousand guns started wolf and deer.
The startled game went down that day and and loud rang many a cheer.

So the hunt went bravely on till in the swamp there lay
A hundred wolves and many bears as trophies of that day.
But a few broke through the lines and to the mountains ran away.

I tell you boys, that evening when that wolf hunt was done,
They met at Gilbert Putnam's and then the dance begun,
And both the girls and boys danced all the night like fun.

I was then a boy like you, but I remember well
How jolly everybody was to hear each other tell
Of incidents, hair-breadth escapes that on some hunters fell.

How Bill McNitt and Hazzard, to get their venison free,
Lagged behind to skin a deer, all for fun you see,
And how a wolf took after them, and how they climbed a tree.

And so the wolf hunt ended, and ever since that day
No wild wolf has been seen or heard that's either black or gray.
The few that were not killed, to the mountains ran away,

And of all the men who met, but very few remain;
Like the autumn leaves that fall, they'll never meet again
In fields of time, for life is but a scene of toil and pain,
Where are they now, no bugle call can rouse them from their sleep.
They've passed away, but few are left as sentinels to keep.

A few more years, and but a few, the last one of them all,
Old, weak and bent with age, shall hear a bugle call
From across the stream where all are gone who met to hunt that fall.

And as the years on years go by, the young and fair today
May tread the thorny path of life till they are old and gray,
Then, like those we knew and loved, in death be laid away.

The abundance of wild animals, and the necessities of the pioneer made the rifle next in importance to the ax. When not in use the rifle and powder horn adorned the wall of nearly every settler's cabin. The long, heavy, small bored, muzzle-loading flint-lock rifle of pioneer times was not merely an instrument of diversion, but a weapon of practical utility, almost a necessity, for it sometimes saved the pioneer from starvation. Its grooved barrel was three and one-half feet or four feet long, made of good material and good workmanship, but mounted on a plain stock, which extended a long way up the barrel. The rifle was an accurate and formidable weapon at short range, and only a short range was required in the thick forest of the frontier. But it was the backwoodsman behind the gun that made it the deadly weapon that it was. The demands of the daily life of the settler required great skill in its use. He accurately measured his powder. The balls, run in his own bullet molds, were carefully put down by a hickory rod, in a greased patch, and his gun was often wiped with a wisp of tow, to ensure accuracy. He knew the runways of the deer and the habits of all the game. In the summer he would stalk the woods in his moccasins, in the winter often upon snowshoes, with the figure of the game dis-

tinctly photographed in his mind, that his quick eye might at once detect its dim form in the deepest shadows of the woods. With his left foot forward and with a strong hand and a steady nerve, allowing for distance and force of wind, he would take his aim. The short whip-like crack of his rifle was quite sure to bring fatal results.

The American rifle, and the American hunter, of which Leather Stocking was the ideal and Daniel Boone the real representative, conquered the great wildernesses of America. In pioneer days, Chautauqua County had many skilled hunters familiar with the woods, and accustomed to the use of the rifle. In fact every neighborhood had its Leather Stocking. Oliver Pier of Harmony killed thirteen hundred twenty-two deer with the same rifle. During its use it required three new stocks and hammers. He paid for his farm with the bounties upon the wolves that he killed. Peter Jaquins of Clymer captured nearly a hundred wolves previous to 1832, for which he received an average bounty of twelve dollars per head. Zacheus H. Norton, an old trapper and hunter who lived in Gerry on the Cassadaga Creek, was very successful in hunting the otter, the pelts of which were valuable. The otter substantially disappeared in 1825. Mr. Norton killed one hundred deer in a single season.

In those early days the brooks were full of trout, particularly those south of the Ridge. The streams were supplied by springs, which, preserved by forest shades, were more numerous and permanent than at the present time. The cold and pure water of those beautiful rivulets and brooks, uncorrupted by tanneries, cheese factories and sawmills, flowing over gravelly beds in the shadow of the woods, were favorable to the life of the speckled trout. The settler was a skilled fisherman. Equipped with a line of horsehair of his own manufacture, a beech pole cut on his way to the fishing grounds, a box of angle worms, and with a practical knowledge of the streams and the ways of the trout, he was fully as successful as the fisherman of today, with his flies and reels.

But it was not safe to wander aimlessly along those delightful rivulets and in the sequestered recesses of the woods, for they were full of danger. To leave the beaten path, or Indian trail, while travelling through the unbroken forest, in order to find a shorter or better route, or even for a little distance for any cause, was sure to be disastrous to one not thoroughly experienced in traveling in the woods. It would often happen that, under such circumstances, the wanderer would go miles from home and become lost. On these occasions the settlers would rally from far and near, skillfully organize themselves into parties, choose leaders and scour the woods, until the lost one was found.

In early years Miss Baluma Shurtleft, afterwards the wife of Nathan Lee, was lost in the woods near Sinclairville. There was a gathering, and a general search. For three days she subsisted on berries. She was finally found near the east line of the town of Charlotte. Mrs. Underhill of the town of Charlotte while picking blackberries wandered to the edge of the Cassadaga Swamp and lost her way. She remained in the woods three nights before she was found.

In April, 1826, two boys of Samuel French, of the town of French Creek, one aged five years and the other but three, strayed from their path and were lost in the woods. For two days and two nights a search was made without success. On the third day two hundred men assembled, chose leaders, and formed a line, with the understanding that not a word should be spoken or a gun fired until the children were found. A systematic search was made. For a long while they scoured the woods with-

out success. At last the man posted at the extreme west end of the line stooped to tie his shoe; he glanced backward under his arm, and saw the head of the oldest boy. Guns were fired and a shout went along the line. Two of the fleetest young men ran to carry the joyful news to the anxious mother. The foremost runner fell exhausted at the door crying "Found them both alive." The lost boys both lived to be men.

One morning early in the spring of 1812, Mrs. Larry Scofield who lived but a short distance southeast from where is now the county asylum, and about half a mile from the site of Dewittville, was in need of some thread. She had flax that she had brought from her old home, but no wheel upon which to spin it. Knowing that her neighbor, Mrs. Southworth, who lived half a mile away just west of the present site of the asylum, had a wheel, she threw a thin shawl over her shoulders, took her baby, which was then but a few months old, on her arm, and a hank of flax in her hand, and started through the woods for Mrs. Southworth's. She wandered from her course, and traveled all day long, with her infant in her arms, trying to find her way, without success. Tired and hungry, she passed the night in watchfulness and fear, with no other protection from the cold than her thin shawl, and a blanket for her child, hoping, however, for deliverance on the morrow. She had no knowledge of woodcraft, and did not know how to direct her course by the moss on the trees, or by the sun, which seemed to her always in the wrong direction. It occurred to her during the night, to try and find the large stream that ran through Dewittville, and follow it to its mouth. All the next day she searched without success for some stream that led into the lake, and again passed a wretched night in the woods. Weary, discouraged, and faint from hunger, subsisting upon such scant food as the woods at that time of year afforded, carrying her infant, she wandered several days in the dense woods which then spread over the towns of Chautauqua, Ellery, Gerry and Ellicott before she was rescued. She must have strayed northeasterly far into the town of Ellery, for she finally struck a small stream, which she followed until it discharged its waters into a larger stream, which proved to be the Cassadaga. She then slowly pursued her painful journey down the creek through the dark and gloomy forest of pines and hemlocks that bordered it, until she came to a jam of driftwood, where she crossed to the other side of the stream where she hoped to find better traveling. Her progress was interrupted by tributary streams and wet and swampy lands. She finally became completely exhausted and gave up all hope of finding the lake into which she supposed the stream emptied, or of obtaining aid from any source, and sank to the earth with her infant in her arms and gave herself up to perish. In the meantime the few settlers around Dewittville instituted a search, but found no trace of her, and gave her up as lost. She was finally found at the spot where she had at last resigned herself to death, by persons who knew nothing of her wanderings. The place where she was found was a short distance above Levant on the east side of the Cassadaga Creek, sixteen miles in a direct line from her home. She and her baby were carried to Edward Work's, now Falconer, and when she had rested sufficiently, they were taken up the outlet (the Chadakoin) and the lake to her home. She had been at least four, perhaps six days, wandering in the woods. In the long and dismal watches of the night, without shelter in the lonesome woods, with no one but her infant near her, she heard the howl of the wolf, in the distant hills, answered by his mate in the opposite valley. Mrs. Scofield

afterwards moved from the county and died at De Kalb, in Illinois. Her babe grew to womanhood, married Christopher Love and died in 1879, in Illinois, where her descendants are living.

In the many instances of this kind, that happened in early years upon the Holland Purchase, women and children were usually the subjects. The searchers were not always so fortunte as to find the lost one alive. It was even less distressing to find him dead, than not to know his fate, for then long years of fruitless search would sometimes follow. Stories of a wild person seen in some distant wilderness, or a captive among the Indians, would revive the hopes of friends only to find the cruel rumor false.

A pitiful story is told of two children of James Roe, who resided in Hanover. His children were lost while rambling in the forest. One of them was afterward found in a mill pond, and the clothes of the other in the woods. In the town of Cherry Creek in April, 1822, on a clear Sabbath morning, a little daughter of Joshua Bentley, then in her fourth year, strayed into the woods and was never afterward seen.

During the pioneer period the progress of settlement rapidly continued. The sunlight had been let into every town as now organized in the county before the Erie Canal was opened. An unbroken wilderness, for ten years after John McMahan had built his house in Westfield, covered the four southwestern towns. In that part of the county, in a tract of more than one hundred fifty square miles, not a log cabin had been reared nor a clearing made. In 1812, settlement was first commenced in this region, in French Creek, the extreme southwestern town, by Andy Noble from Oswego County, on lot forty-four, John and Gardner Cleveland, Roswell Coe, Nathaniel Thompson, Amon Beebe, Gardner Case, Silas Terry, Nehemiah Royce and A. S. Park.

For more than ten years after the first settlement of the county its eastern portion continued exclusively in possession of the wolf and catamount. A wilderness of pine, hemlock and black ash, for a distance of five miles extended on both sides of the Conewango, in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, between the Kent Settlement in Villenova and Kennedy's Mills in Poland. In 1813 Joshua Bentley, Jr., from Rensselaer County, undismayed by dangers from the Indians, that seemed to threaten the border, assisted by his wife, erected a rude log cabin in the heart of the wilderness on lot seven,just west of the village of Conewango Valley, in Ellington, close to the eastern borders of the county. His father, Joshua Bentley, Sr., three years later settled near him in 1816, in a log house that he had built, and kept the first tavern in the town. In April, 1815, Wyman Bugbee settled on lot twenty-nine near the present village of Ellington. Among the earliest settlers of Ellington were James Bates, Samuel McConnell, Simeon Lawrence, Benjamin Follett, Ward King, Abner Bates, Reuben Penhollow and Ebenezer Green. The first settlement at Cherry Creek was made in the year 1815, by Joseph M. Kent. He reared his bark-covered log house in the spring of that year, on lot nine near the southwest corner of the town. He returned to his family in Villenova, and sent his wife on horseback eight miles through the woods, with one child in her arms, and another behind her, with nothing but marked trees to guide her to her new house. She arrived safely and with flint and punk started a fire and passed the first night of settlement undisturbed, except by the howling of the wolves in the Connewango Swamp. Among other early and prominent settlers were Joshua Bentley, Jr., Isaac

and Stephen Curtis, James Marks, Barber Babcock, Ely D. Pendleton, Elam Edson, Daniel and Alvah Hadley, Robert James, Arthur Hines, John Luce, Reuben A. Bullock, Horatio Hill, George H. Frost, Wanton King and James Carr. In 1815 Alexander Findley, a native of Ireland, commenced a sawmill on lot fifty-two at the foot of Findley Lake in the town of Mina, and in 1816 made his permanent home there. He soon after built a gristmill.

He was the first settler of the town of Mina, and gave his name to the lake and the village that grew up where he settled. George Haskin, Aaron Whitney, George Collier, Hial Rowley, Elisha Morse, Peter R. Montague, Horace Brockway, Joseph Palmer, Robert Corbett, Gideon Barlow, James Skellie were all early settlers. Peter R. Montague, one of the best known pioneers of the town, died in 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. The east side of Mina was settled by people from the County of Kent, England, James Ottaway, ancestor of A. B. Ottaway, the wellknown lawyer of Westfield, and former District Attorney, being the pioneer, he having settled there in 1823.

In 1820, the first settlement of Clymer was made. That year John Cleveland settled upon lot fifty-eight. In 1821 William Rice, the father of Victor M. Rice, who was for many years State Superintendent of Public Instruction, settled on lot fifty-nine. Through the influence of Hon. G. W. Patterson many Hollanders were influenced to settle in the town. About 1846, the beginning of their immigration commenced, and now a large portion of the population of the town is made up of these frugal, honest and industrious people.

Over twenty years elapsed after McMahan made his first clearing at the Cross Roads, before the town of Sherman was settled. It was first settled by Dearing Dorman, from near Batavia, Genessee County. In 1823 he erected a shanty on lot thirty-two, covered it with bark, laid a floor of split logs, and introduced his youthful wife. Henry W. Goff came a little later the same year. Alanson Weed came in from Ellery in the spring of 1824. Sherman was the last town settled in the county, but its settlement was accomplished before the close of the pioneer period.

On the 12th of June, 1812, Congress passed an act declaring war with England. At Albany at the same time, the Legislature was passing an act of far greater and more lasting importance. By this act common schools were established, and the state for the first time, divided into school districts. The school district is the smallest political division in which a legislative power is exercised by the citizens. The people assemble annually at its capital, the schoolhouse, and legislate upon the important subject of schools, and the education of the young. A school district is by no means the least important political division of the state. Its function is to foster the germs of free institutions. It is the cradle of freemen in their infancy.

The common school law went into effect in 1814. It was administered, and the school money apportioned, and paid out in the county, by the Supervisors, the Commissioners and inspectors of the town, and the trustees of the districts. Nearly all of the schoolhouses of the frontier and pioneer periods were built of logs. In 1821, according to Phineas M. Miller there were one hundred seventeen log schoolhouses in the one hundred and twenty-eight school districts of the county. Gathered from a wilderness region around about, almost equal to a township in extent, the pupils would

daily wend their way along forest paths to one of these primitive schoolhouses, built perhaps at the border of the woods where the autumn leaves would cover the roof, and the deer look in upon the master and his pupils at their work. At first little more was taught in these log universities than reading, writing, and arithmetic. Although wanting in the scientific methods of teaching of modern times, thorough instruction was given by strong minded old teachers, in these simple branches, and what was more a genuine love of learning inspired, resulting in after years, in many self-educated, even accomplished, men and women. It is a mistake to despise the man of humble circumstances, or the days of small beginnings. A tribute to the power of self-education is contained in the warning, "beware of the man of one book." This caution found significance in the backwoods. Limited opportunities seem often to have their advantages, for young men with restricted resources, and a desire for improvement, are inclined to establish their mental foundations stronger, and build their intellectual edifice with more care.

The early settlers of this county desired to give their children the advantages of an education as far as was in their power, especially they who happened to establish their homes at and near Fredonia. At that place resided men of more than ordinary intellectual ability, some of whom enjoyed the advantages of thorough education. When money was scarce, and the people poor, they founded an academy for instruction in the higher branches, the first ever erected in the county. A very few gave money to aid in its building, while the rest contributed labor, merchandise, cattle, even pork, and one gave twenty gallons of whiskey. In 1824, during the pioneer period, two years before the Erie Canal was built, while the stumps were still standing on the village green, and the fires still burning in sight in the fallows, the Old Fredonia Academy was incorporated. It was opened in 1826, with Austin Smith as its first principal. He afterwards was a leading citizen, and a distinguished lawyer of the county. It is a remarkable fact that he is still living at the age of nearly ninety-nine years, an honored and respected citizen of the village of Westfield. His life nearly spans the hundred years of our county's history. He married Sarah A., the daughter of John McMahan, the pioneer settler of the county, and was an actor in many of the early events that we have already recorded. His presence among us calls up thoughts of years long since passed.

In the academy founded by these pioneers, Latin, Greek and the higher branches were thoroughly taught. For more than a quarter of a century it was a famous school of Western New York. For a while no seminary west of Hamilton College gave better instruction than Fredonia Academy. Governors of states, distinguished Generals of the army, heroes who have gained imperishable names in the Civil war, able and eloquent lawyers, distinguished scholars and authors, and successful business men have gone forth from this school, holding in grateful remembrance Frederick A. Redington and its other able instructors. Oscar W. Johnson, himself among the most accomplished of its alumni, in an eloquent tribute to his alma mater, says that during its existence it had students from every state except South Carolina, and sent forth eleven thousand students into every field of effort.

In January, 1817, the first newspaper was established in the county, the Chautauqua Gazette, published in Fredonia by James Percival. In May,

1819, the publication of the Chautauqua Eagle, the second newspaper, was begun by Robert J. Curtis. It was established at Mayville. These papers were read with much interest by the settler in his log cabin.

Even authorship commenced in those early days. The first book by a writer of the county was published in 1824, at Fredonia, by H. C. Frisbee, entitled "A Contrast Between Christianity and Calvinism." Another in Fredonia in 1827 by Oliver Stafford, entitled "Abridgement of English Grammar of Etymology and Syntax." Rev. Lewis C. Todd, of Jamestown, was the author of these books. He was also the author of "Moral Justice of Universalism," and other works, and was a writer of no mean ability. James H. Price, a young lawyer of Mayville, contributed poems for the Chautauqua Eagle which showed him to be possessed of a cultivated mind and much poetic talent. A volume of his poems was published in 1813. He was born in Pittstown, N. Y., about 1787. He studied law in Troy, was admitted to the bar about 1808, opened an office there and had a good practice. He was a preceptor of William L. Marcy. It is said that Price had been disappointed in some political ambition which led him to become intemperate. He came to Mayville about 1812 or 1813, and resided there about seventeen years. He did some law business, interested himself in politics, often wrote poetry and miscellaneous pieces for the newspapers. He was an able lawyer and generous man. He died in Mayville in June, 1829. That a knowledge of his merit as a versifier may not be entirely lost we copy the following lines upon the death of George Chapman of Mayville:

"The rose may bloom on beauty's cheek,
From beauty's eye the light may break,
And beauty's bosom swell;
All wildly throbbing to be pressed,
And still caressing and caressed,
Its amorous moments tell.

"You blushing nymph with face so fair,
And flowing locks of auburn hair,
In pomp of beauty drest,
Must quit the toilet's gay parade
For all the blooms on earth shall fade,
the loveliest and the best.

"The youthful nerves with vigor strung,
The music of affection's tongue,
And all we love beneath;
Cold as the monumental stone
Shall sleep forgotten and alone,
In the embrace of death!

"One ray of hope the mind consoles,
As on the tide of being rolls
To dark eternity:
When shivering on death's gloomy coast,
Faith whispers, All shall not be lost
In that unmeasured sea.

"From Calvary's summit bold and high,
The saints are toiling up the sky,
And they who strive shall win;
Almighty Grace—Almighty Love,
Life's cumbrous load will soon remove
And let the conqueror in.

'Yes, 'tis a spirit from the skies,
That bids the sleeping dust arise,
In form divinely fair;
Tis mild religion's voice that gave
A final conquest o'er the grave,
And smoothed the passage there!

'Ruler of Heaven and Earth, supreme,
Still be thy grace my latest theme;
That ere I yield my breath,
I learn the maxim wisdom loves,
And virtue in her sons approves:
'In life prepare for death.'"

It is interesting to know that such graceful lines and refined sentiments found expression in a frontier newspaper, and were read and admired by its backwoods readers. Robert J. Curtis, the editor of the Chautauqua Eagle, in which many of the poems of Price were published, was a man of discernment and ability. He knew Price well. He said that he was a noble hearted and talented man, but was subject to fits of melancholy, which led him into intemperance. He said that Price was a true poet. He thought his versifica-

tion of the sixtieth chapter of Isaiah was not surpassed, if equalled, by any of Watts' versifications of the Psalms. The following is one of the verses of that paraphrase:

"No more to light thy wandering steps by day
The sun shall lend thee his inferior ray.
No more shall Luna at the noon of night
Glare on thy path with pale reflected light,
But God! thy God, in majesty shall shine,
Eternal splendors be forever thine."

Curtis pronounced Price's "Ode to the Fourth of July" the best that was ever written. He said further that Price wrote with great facility; that "one day he came limping into my office saying that he had the gout." "Not possible," says I. "At any rate I will write an ode to it," he said. Being furnished with a pen and paper in a very short time he produced the ode. After reading it, I told him to add a verse for the printer and to treat him kindly. He quickly added the last verse." The following is Price's "Ode to the Gout" as published in the Chautauqua Eagle at the time:

ODE TO THE GOUT.

What haggard, crippled form art thou
Com'st limping? O, I know thee now—
Thy name is Master Gout.
Pray tell me if you can—reveal
The truth—A march did'st ever steal
Before, and riot in a meal
On one so poorly fed?

Curse me, if 'tisn't monstrous hard,
From all life's sweets to be debarred—
Rum, brandy, Holland gin,
These lips for years have scarcely wet.
And then at last to be beset
By such an imp of sin.

Leave me—I wish thy neck was broke—
Go where the richest viands smoke
And gluttons swallow till they choke—
Some Alderman attack,
Who, full of turtle, full of years,
Doubtless must owe thee long arrears
For claret or for sack!

Princes and Kings, those public drones,
Who riot on their people's groans,
These you may haunt at pleasure,
And when disposed to give a twinge,
Ne'er thy prerogative infringe,
But give them heaping measure.

On bank directors, too, let slip
And hit them in the leg—the hip—
Let fly thy shots at random;
Spare not those vultures called cashiers,
Pull clerk and tellers by the ears
For often driving tandem.

The wretch to misery's murmurs cold,
Who hoards with joy his cankered gold,
And laughs at the distres't
O, 'tis my most unceasing prayer,
That not one limb of him thou'd'st spare
To take a moment's rest.

And he, that messenger of peace,
Who shears the flock, and keeps the fleece,
Him visit sad and sore.
Tend on him early, tend him late,
And when he has felt thy finger's weight,
Then gently give him more.

The lawyer who with marble brow,
Sells his poor client's only cow,
Just pinch him, if you please,
And when amid the fiercest reign
Let all thy torture, all thy pain,
Grow harder by degrees.

The man of physic, too, attend,
On him thy wrath and vengeance spend
(The quack, I mean, who kills).
Stop—let me see—if harder fate
The wretch, unprincipled, should wait—
I'd rather show him death's dark gate
In shape of his own pills.

But printers, poor devils, let alone,
They're nothing now but skin and bone,
And hardly live by eating.
To them, O! ne'er in evil hour,
To glut thy rage, or show thy power
Send the sharp shoot's greeting.

In the year 1818 an event occurred, that raised the hopes of the settlers, and gave to them a promising sign, that their years of isolation were fast approaching an end. On the 28th of May of that year, the first steamboat to navigate Lake Erie was launched at Black Rock. It was a side wheel steamboat, and was named the "Walk in the Water," partly because it did walk in the water, and partly in honor of a Wyandot Chief of that name. It

made weekly trips from Black Rock to Detroit, and back, stopping at Dunkirk and other principal towns on the American shore. The facilities it gave for travel brought Chautauqua County nearer to the east, lessening the time and increasing the comfort of passengers traveling to and from Buffalo. The "Walk in the Water" was ruined in a squall near Buffalo in November, 1821, and was succeeded in May, 1822, by the "Superior" the second steamboat to navigate Lake Erie.

The year 1825 marked the completion of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and the close of the pioneer period. Few now realize the magnitude of this great work, or how important and extended were the benefits that resulted from it. With the completion of the Erie Canal, the material prosperity of the county commenced. This important highway of commerce brought it in contact with the east, and for the first time found a market for the products of its soil. The canal was formally opened October 26th, 1825.

The people of Chautauqua County well understood the importance of this event. The Board of Supervisors celebrated it on the 26th of November, 1825, while holding their annual meeting. On that day the Board of Supervisors and citizens of Mayville, marshalled by Joy Handy, marched in procession to the public square, where a national salute was fired, under the direction of Major Asahel Lyon. The cannon used on the occasion was taken from the British on Lake Erie by Commodore Perry. Annimated by a commendable enthusiasm to further celebrate the auspicous event, the Supervisors and a number of gentlemen of the county, assembled at the tavern of Jediah Tracy, then the most widely known and popular hostelry in the county. Thomas Prendergast presided and Abiram Orton acted as vice president. An old newspaper of that day says "the utmost harmony and hilarity prevailed, toasts, interspersed with songs suitable to the occasion, were drunk with a flow of soul that only the event which was celebrated could have elicited."

Almost the last event that preceded it was the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to Chautauqua, the memory of which has long been cherished, and is dear to the heart of every patriotic citizen. This event appropriately accompanied the close of the pioneer period and auspiciously ushered in a new era in the history of the county.

When on his route from the south Lafayette passed through the wide country which, during the Revolution, was an unbroken forest (while he was rendering such valuable service to our country.) He was on his way to Boston to participate in the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument. It was then that Lafayette visited our county, and its citizens had the rare privilege of seeing this distinguished man, and testifying the gratitude they felt for the great service he had rendered the country. They spared no pains in receiving him. The citizens of Westfield conceived the happy thought of welcoming him at the threshold, as he entered the Empire State on his return from the south. Accordingly a committee of its citizens consisting of Hon. Thomas B. Campbell, Silas Spencer, Ebenezer P. Upham and Fenn Demming on his arrival from Pennsylvania met him at the state line, and there a short address was made by Hon. Thomas B. Campbell to which General Lafayette courteously replied. He was then escorted in the fine carriage of Hon. William Peacock, to the village of Westfield, accompanied by a large number of gentlemen on horseback from various parts

of the county. A signal gun announced his approach to that village and on his arrival, which was in the evening, he was welcomed by an immense concourse of people, and with the discharge of cannon. The public house was illuminated and a great bonfire kindled upon the public square. The military made a very creditable appearance, particularly the light infantry company commanded by Captain Towle. In behalf of the Westfield committee Hon. Thomas A. Osborne made the address, to which Lafayette made an appropriate reply. He was then introduced individually to the ladies and gentlemen, including the soldiers of the Revolution. After a stay of about two hours he departed at 10 o'clock in the evening under the escort of the Fredonia delegation, during the discharge of twenty-four rounds of artillery. His reception by the citizens of Westfield did them great credit. The addresses of Judge Campbell and Judge Osborne were very appropriate, and in excellent taste. Lafayette appeared highly gratified with his reception at this frontier town. General Lafayette was accompanied by Col. George Washington Lafayette, Messrs. LeVasseur and De Syou who were present with him both at Westfield and Dunkirk.

General Lafayette arrived at Fredonia at 2 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, June 4th, 1825. The artillery under Captain Brown, and the rifle rangers under Captain Whitcomb and detachments from the One Hundred Sixty-ninth regiment were posted on West Hill. Lafayette's approach was announced by thirteen guns from the artillery. On his arrival he was preceded by the military and halted in front of Abel's hotel, (now the site of the Columbia.) The General and his suite then alighted, and walked between the lines formed by the ladies, Revolutionary soldiers and citizens, to the platform erected for the occasion in front of the hotel where the Rev. David Brown, the first pastor of the Episcopal Church of Fredonia, made an excellent address. None more eloquent or appropriate greeted Lafayette on his journey. The General responded in a most feeling manner and then addressed the people assembled, manifesting genuine pleasure at the way in which he was received.

He next received the Revolutionary soldiers, and then as the crowd was very great, placed himself in front of the platform where the military and the people passed in review before him, so that all could see him. He then sat down to a repast prepared by Mr. Abel with great taste and elegance which was served by the leading young men and women of the village, from which he arose as the day began to dawn. The General was then escorted by the military, and ladies and gentlemen, some in carriages and some on horseback, to Dunkirk. He was there received on board the steamboat "Superior" which was waiting in readiness to take him to Buffalo.

The reception of Lafayette was the occasion of the first great gathering of the citizens of Chautauqua County subsequent to its settlement. Never before or since has there been so large a percentage of the people assembled together. Nor has there been any occasion in its history so impressive. This gathering gives us the first opportunity to judge the quality of the people living in the county at that early day. The good sense and executive ability displayed, the facility that was shown to rally the scant material of the backwoods to aid in making the reception a success, are entitled to the highest praise. The ability, good taste, high literary merit, and the fitness of the short addresses of Judge Campbell, Judge Osborne and the Rev. Mr. Brown have never since been excelled on like occasions in this county.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE PIONEER PERIOD.

There is no better evidence of independence of thought, and capacity of a people for self government, than the existence of political parties. The abuse of power by those who hold it, is difficult when there is a vigilant, jealous and active party to oppose it.

During the Pioneer Period the leading citizens of the county began to take an intelligent and active interest in the public questions of the day. They laid the foundations of its political parties. The strong influence of their partisan sentiments may be traced in the views of their descendants to the present time.

During the administrations of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, party spirit ran very high. In Congress, in the newspapers, and among the people, public questions were discussed with a degree of acrimony that we cannot now understand. The Federalists, now that the county had acquired an independent existence, stimulated by the prevailing party spirit, took steps in the year 1812 to organize their party in Chautauqua County, as did the Republicans a little later the same year. The first political meeting ever convened in the county was held December 23, 1812, at John Scott's tavern in Mayville. It was a Republican meeting. Matthew Prendergast, who during the Revolution, was a loyalist in the military services of the King, was chosen chairman, and John Dexter secretary. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the war.

In February, 1813, Daniel D. Tompkins was nominated for Governor for a further term by the Republicans, and Stephen Van Rensselaer by the Federalists. The latter called themselves the friends of "Peace, Liberty and Commerce." March 17, 1813, a meeting was held in Pomfret by the "Federalists" or "Federal Republicans," who were opposed to the war of 1812, with England. This was a convention of delegates, representing the Assembly District composed of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Niagara Counties. It was the first partisan convention at which a public officer was nominated for election. Thomas Martin was chairman and Isaac Pierce secretary. Jacob Houghton of Pomfret was nominated for the Assembly and was the first candidate residing in Chautauqua County put in nomination by a political party, at least at a convention held in the county. A campaign committee was appointed and we may see by the list who were probably active Federalists in the towns: Chautauqua—Thomas Prendergast, Jabez Hurlburt, Elisha Wallis, James Montgomery, David Eaton, Asa Hall, Henry Sartwell; Ellicott—James Prendergast; Gerry—Samuel Sinclair, Robert W. Seaver William Devine, Abraham Winsor; Pomfret—Orsamus Holmes, Elijah Risley, Jr., Ozias Hart, Isaac Pierce, Thomas Martin, Andrew Bates, Rodolphus Loomis; Hanover—John E. Howard, John Mack, Bethial Willoughby, Guy Webster, Cushing Brownell, Abel Flint.

The Republicans of the Assembly District met in Buffalo, and nominated Jonas Williams for the Assembly. The

following named persons were appointed as the Republican Committee for the County of Chautauqua: Pomfret, Zattu Cushing, Philo Orton, Jehial Moore, Eliphalet Day; Chautauqua, David Eason, William Peacock, Martin Prendergast, John E. Marshall and John Scott. The election was severely contested, resulting in the election of Tompkins as Governor. Williams was elected to the Assembly over Houghton. The whole number of votes polled in Chautauqua County was five hundred fifty-three, of which Tompkins received a majority of fifty-seven. It may be interesting to know the political complexion of the different towns in this early contest between Federals and Republicans at the time of the first election for Governor. The town of Chautauqua gave sixty-eight votes for Van-Rensselaer, and one hundred nineteen for Tompkins; Pomfret, one hundred for Van Rensselaer, eighty-one for Tompkins; Ellicott, thirty-one for Van-Rensselaer, and twenty-five for Tompkins; Gerry, ten for Van Rensselaer, and seventeen for Tompkins; Hanover, thirty-nine for Van Rensselaer and sixty-three for Tompkins.

The errors committed by the Republican administration in the conduct of the war strengthened the Federalists. In Chautauqua County they preserved their organization, but their opposition to the war, and the "Hartford Convention" finally prostrated their hopes. Their last real effort for political supremacy was made in the gubernatorial election in 1816. Daniel D. Tompkins was the Republican candidate and Rufus King the Federalist. Tompkins was elected. In Chautauqua County he received a majority of forty-two votes; the vote was as follows: Chautauqua, Tompkins 73, King 32; Pomfret, Tompkins 35, King 90; Ellicott, Tompkins 91, King 56; Gerry, Tompkins 1, King 1; Hanover, Tompkins 76, King 44; Portland, Tompkins 46, King 32; Ripley, Tompkins 20, King 58; Harmony, Tompkins 28, King 15. At this election Dr. Jediah Prendergast was elected to the Assembly by the Republicans. He was the first inhabitant of Chautauqua County to be chosen to a legislative office. His brother, James Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown, the candidate of the Federalists the year before, had been beaten.

Daniel D. Tompkins was one of the ablest Governors that the state had ever had. Being now elected Vice-President of the United States, he resigned in March, 1817. DeWitt Clinton, an eminent Republican, was made the Republican candidate for Governor, to fill the vacancy. Clinton was very popular in the western part of the state, because of his friendship to the projected canal. The Federalists had now practically ceased to exist as a party, and placed no candidate against him. He was elected Governor the succeeding April. In Chautauqua County he received six hundred five votes, only seven votes being polled against him.

The Republicans were substantially the only political organization in the state. It was impossible that this condition could long exist. In 1789 a society was founded in New York City. One of its objects was to prevent the consolidation of power in the general government, which it was feared would seriously endanger the independence of the states and the liberties of the people. At first it took no part in politics. It finally became a political institution, taking ground with Thomas Jefferson, and has since become an important factor in state and national politics. It was allied to the Old Republican party, as long as that existed, and has affiliated with its successor, the Democratic party, since that time. It was called the "Tammany Society." Tammany Hall, the "Wigwam" was erected for its meetings. Tammany proper is a charitable and social organization, dis-

tinct from the general committee of the Tammany Democracy. The influence of Tammany Hall became opposed to Clinton. An order of that society on certain festal occasions wore the tail of a deer in their hats, and so the opponents of Governor Clinton came to be called "Bucktails," which eventually became the name of a strong and influential portion of the old Republican party in the state. The supporters of Governor Clinton were Clintonians.

At the election held in April, 1817, Dr. Jediah Prendergast, who had served in 1816 and 1817 in the Assembly, and was the first Assemblyman to represent his county, was elected State Senator by the Republicans for the Western Senatorial district, then composed of fifteen counties. He was the first person chosen to that body from Chautauqua County. His brother, Dr. John J. Prendergast of Herkimer, at the same time represented an Eastern Senatorial district. Dr. Jediah Prendergast was the son of William Prendergast, Sr. In 1811, in partnership with his brother Martin, he established a store at Mayville, and in 1813, another at the "Rapids," now Jamestown. Dr. Prendergast was a scientific scholar of many accomplishments. He numbered among his friends Martin Van Buren, De Witt Clinton and Peter R. Livingston. He died March 1st, 1848. An interesting contest arose in the Senate as to whether Jediah was elected for a full term of four years or to fill a vacancy. He was supported in his claim for the full term by the Clintonians; the Bucktails supported his rival, Isaac Wilson, of Genessee County, to whom was awarded the seat for the full term. Yet, singularly enough, after that Dr. Prendergast was an ardent Bucktail.

At the election in 1819 Philo Orton of Pomfret, a Clintonian Republican, was elected to the Assembly. He was the second person that had the honor of representing Chautauqua County in the state Legislature.

An election for Governor occurred in 1820. The Republican party now divided into two factions or parties, with lines distinctly drawn, the friends of Mr. Clinton on one side, and his opponents, the Bucktails, led by such able men as Martin Van Buren and Samuel Young, upon the other. Mr. Tompkins, whose official term as Vice President had now come near to a close, was nominated by the Bucktail members of the Legislature for Governor. A very close and exciting contest ensued. During the campaign some leading Federalists issued a manifesto declaring their intention of uniting with the Republican party. Their address is regarded as a memorable document in the political history of the state. Those who signed it were men of talent and character, and were long known as the "Forty-eight High Minded Federalists." Of the body of the Federalists, now deserted by their leaders, some joined the Bucktails and some the Clintonians, and their party, which had existed since the organization of the government, and numbered among its leaders some of the most eminent and patriotic statesmen of the country, suffered the fate, that in a really popular government is sure to befall the party that is not in sympathy with the masses, and distrusts the virtue and intelligence of the people.

The campaign resulted in the election of Clinton as Governor, by a majority of but fourteen hundred fifty-seven in the state. The vote in Chautauqua County was as follows: Chautauqua gave Clinton 167 and Tompkins 115 votes; Pomfret, Clinton 187, Tompkins 82; Ellicott, Clinton 88, Tompkins 34; Gerry, Clinton 67, Tompkins 28; Hanover, Clinton 84, Tompkins 109; Portland, Clinton 26, Tompkins 20; Ripley, Clinton 82, Tompkins 35; Harmony, Clinton 43, Tompkins 32. The aggregate

vote of the county for Clinton was seven hundred forty-four, for Tompkins four hundred fifty-five. The election was warmly contested in Chautauqua county. The Chautauqua Eagle, under the able management of Robert Y. Curtis, supported Clinton. John Dexter, a leading Bucktail, gave to Curtis and his paper the credit of having carried the county against Tompkins. Curtis says that the contest for Governor in the county was short and spirited, and was conducted with courtesy, and that nothing personal emanated from the writers on either side.

Among those elected to the Legislature at this time was Dr. Elial T. Foote. For many years afterwards he took an active and prominent part, and was a leading and influential member of the Old Republican party. In 1824 he was appointed First Judge of the county to succeed Zattu Cushing, who was also a Republican, and had served thirteen years. Judge Foote continued to serve as the First Judge of the county for nearly twenty years.

At the election held in April, 1821, to determine whether a convention should be held to revise the constitution of the state, eleven hundred thirty-four votes were cast for it, and one hundred seventy-seven against it in Chautauqua County. The election resulted in a large majority in the state in favor of the convention. The Constitutional Convention was composed of the ablest body of men that had ever been assembled in a single state. The New Constitution, the result of their labor, made radical alterations. "By it, almost the entire structure of the state government was changed. Scarcely a pillar of the venerable fabric reared by the political fathers of the state was left standing. The legislative, executive and judicial departments were all remodelled." The form of government of the state was originally less democratic than that of any other state of the Union. Under the first Constitution the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, Senators and Assemblymen were chosen by electors, who were required to have a property qualification. Nearly all of the other officers, with the exception of town and city officers, were appointed by the Council of Appointment, which consisted of the Governor and four Senators, chosen each year by the Assembly. Military officers and judicial officers from the Chancellor down to the Justice of the Peace and nearly all of the other civil officers from heads of departments down to auctioneers, including District Attorneys, Surrogates, Sheriffs and County Clerks were selected by the Council of Appointment. The immense patronage of the council rendered its powers liable to great abuse.

Under the new constitution the government was made more democratic in many respects; Sheriffs, County Clerks and Coroners were elected by the people, and the appointing power was materially altered. The time for holding general elections was changed from the spring to the first Monday and the two succeeding days in November. By an amendment made to the constitution in 1826 the property qualification for voters was abolished, with the exception of colored persons. The least radical changes were made by the convention of 1821 in the judicial system of the state. Although the manner of appointment of judicial officers was materially altered, none of them was made elective by the people, and while the courts were reorganized, the essential characteristics were retained.

Although political campaigns were conducted at this time in the state and county with far more bitterness and party spirit than at the present time, one who studies the political history of those early days cannot but be impressed with the high standard of honor observed by politicians, and candidates for office. At the election in April, 1821,

David Eason of Chautauqua was declared elected to the Assembly, but would not accept the office for the reason that certain informal ballots had been cast for his opponent, Judge Isaac Phelps of Aurora, Erie County, which if they had been allowed, would have given Phelps the majority. Eason was afterwards elected to the Senate.

The Bucktail wing of the Old Republican party in the fall election of 1821 had complete control of the state, and may properly be called the Democratic party. DeWitt Clinton having declined being a candidate, they put in nomination Judge Joseph C. Yates for Governor, who was elected, and almost without opposition in Chautauqua County. Here he received sixteen hundred eighty-nine votes; only ten votes were polled against him. The state of political sentiment as between the two wings of the Old Republican party in Chautauqua County was shown by the vote on County Clerk. John Dexter (Bucktail) was elected County Clerk over Thomas B. Campbell (Clintonian) by four hundred forty-five majority. Chautauqua County having been organized into a single Assembly District, James Mullett, Jr., one of the most talented men in Western New York, was chosen to represent the county in the Assembly, and David Eason of Chautauqua was chosen Senator. He was born in Turbot, Northumberland County, April 3, 1771. He was the first settler and built the first house in Fredonia. He was the first Sheriff of the county, and one of the most prominent of its early pioneers. Elial T. Foote was appointed first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The presidential election for the year 1824 was now approacning. The Federalist Party being defunct, the Republicans were without opposition. John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, all Republicans and supporters of Madison's administration, were put forward by their followers as presidential candidates.

Up to this time it had been the practice of all political parties of the country to make their nominations for President in Congressional caucuses, and not by a convention of the people, as at the present time. The former method was growing unpopular. Crawford had the largest following among the Members of Congress, and was the choice of Martin Van Buren, and those influential members of the Bucktail party who had now come to be known as the Albany Regency. Through their influence a legislative caucus was held on the 22nd of April, 1823, of which James Mullett of Chautauqua was chosen secretary. At this meeting it was resolved that Congressional caucus nominations ought to be supported. At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic Members of Congress, Crawford was nominated for President. Their action was held by the opposition as not binding upon the party, but fearing the great influence of Martin Van Buren and the Albany Regency upon the Legislature, which then had the sole power of choosing presidential electors, they advocated a choice of electors by the people. In the Legislature convened in 1824 the electorial question was the leading subject. A long and exciting debate ensued, resulting in referring the question to a committee of nine, of which Mr. Mullett was a member. He was opposed to Crawford, and favored Clay. The committee reported a bill giving the power of choosing electors to the people. This was called the "Electorial Bill." It passed almost unanimously in the Assembly, but was defeated by a vote of seventeen to fourteen in the Senate. Great popular excitement was created by the defeat of the bill. The opposition cast odium upon the seventeen Senators who voted against it. They were called the "Infamous

Seventeen," and their names were posted in bar rooms, and public places in black letter type, and in newspapers surrounded by heavy black lines.

In Chautauqua County the electorial bill was popular, and meetings were held in its support. The Censor, a Bucktail organ, edited by Henry C. Frisbee, strongly favored the law. Its defeat had the effect to make the party in power unpopular. The Clintonians, and all Democrats opposed to Mr. Van Buren and the Albany Regency, and opposed to a Congressional caucus, now took upon themselves the name of the "People's Party," while they denominated the supporters of Crawford in the state as the "Regency Party." Through the influence of the Albany Regency, DeWitt Clinton was removed from the office of Canal Commissioner, which created a storm of indignation, extending to Chautauqua County. It had the effect to make Clinton the candidate for Governor of the People's party and he was elected over Samuel Young, the candidate of the Regency Party, in the fall of 1824, by a majority of sixteen thousand, nine hundred six votes.

In this election, Daniel G. Garnsey of Dunkirk was elected to Congress. He was the first citizen of Chautauqua County chosen to that office. He was a lawyer and first practiced his profession in Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties. He was admitted to the bar of Chautauqua County at its first court held in June, 1811. He purchased the land at "Chadwick's Bay" (Dunkirk) and the place for a brief period was known as "Garnsey's Bay." He was the first District Attorney resident in the county, serving from 1818 to 1826. He was Surrogate from 1813 to 1821. He was elected two terms to Congress. He was a faithful representative and obtained appropriations for the harbors and lighthouses for his county along the shore of Lake Erie. He afterwards removed to Michigan. He died May 11, 1851, on his way to attend the Great Celebration at Dunkirk of the completion of the Erie Railroad.

Neither of the candidates for President having received a majority of the electoral college, the election was made in the House of Representatives, resulting in the choice of John Quincy Adams for President.

During the early part of the Pioneer period, when the people of the county were divided between Republicans and Federalists, Chautauqua County gave a small Republican majority. Later in the Pioneer period, when the Federalist party had become extinct, and the people of the county were divided between Bucktails and Clintonians, the Bucktails or Tammany wing, or the Democratic party proper, were in a decided majority, except when De Witt Clinton himself was a candidate. He was very popular and always carried the county by a very large majority.

John Quincy Adams and the defeated candidates for President were all Republicans. We may now see the beginning of the process that eventually resulted in the formation of the two great parties known as Whig and Democrat, which for many years contended for supremacy, and controlled the politics of the county. The supporters of Adams were now designated as the Adams or Administration party. Their opponents, including the friends of Crawford and Calhoun, were known as the opposition or Jackson party. In New York De Witt Clinton, the most distinguished member of the People's party, all the time favored the election of Jackson, and now Van Buren, the leader of the Regency party, and the Crawford party, also decided to support Jackson for the next President.

CHAPTER X.

EARLY FARMING PERIOD.

1825 to 1835.

"Then there was no favored aristocracy of wealth, and so-called refinement that marks the present day." "No sharp lines that sunder the great heart of humanity."
J. L. Bugbee.

The people who settled in the county prior to the completion of the canal, were mostly frontiersmen from the western borders of settlements in New York and Pennsylvania. They possessed strong practical sense and native ability fully equal to those who came after them. They were accomplished masters in woodcraft. They could handle the ax as deftly as a fencing master his foil. They were adepts in their calling and in all that pertained to the westward expansion of civilization. They brought with them little skill in husbandry for the gift requisite was that of the woodsman. The land was not sufficiently subdued to yield but small crops, and but little fruit, consequently the sythe and plow remained the whole year round exposed to rust and weather, while the ax was always sharp and the rifle in order.

The early pioneers were generous and hospitable. The latch string always hung out. Isolated in the wilderness, subject to common hardships, participating in the same simple enjoyments and living in complete social equality, caused true friendship, and genuine benevolence to be cultivated and to be universal. Wealth was not regarded as a passport to respectability. The new-comer was treated with a cordial welcome. No unjust or disparaging reflections were indulged in, but he was received as an equal, and assumed to be in every way worthy until found otherwise. All lent a helping hand to assist him, to build his cabin, and to make his first clearing. Often did it happen that men of doubtful character, who settled among them, by such fair and generous treatment were made good citizens, and maintained ever after fair characters.

The people who emigrated to Chautauqua after the building of the canal differed in certain respects from those who came before them. They were not so poor. The prospect for a market for the surplus products of the soil, and other signs of coming prosperity invited people from New England and from communities in other settled localities, who brought with them more means, and the habits of economy and thrift that prevailed in the east. These new comers were better skilled in husbandry, and consequently better fitted for the changed condition of the country, which had now advanced from a backwoods state, and become a "farming country," although there were several towns almost entirely covered by forests.

Many of the old settlers, unfitted by their habits of life to these changed conditions, or pressed into debt, sold their improvements at a loss, to the more thrifty new comers and sought

more congenial homes in the west, and the simple and hearty ways of the pioneers that remained, were gradually supplanted by the more conventional and less genuine manners of the farmers that followed them.

The period in the history of the county that followed the completion of the Erie Canal may be called the "Early Farming Period." It continued a little over twenty-five years, and lasted until the first railroad of the county was built into Dunkirk. During this period the county was being rapidly cleared of its forests, and increased in its population, far more rapidly than it has at any time before or since. By the state census of 1825, the population of the fifteen towns of the county was 20,639, an increase of 5,371 or more than thirty-three per cent. in the five years. We shall see hereafter what was the rate of increase during the five succeeding years. Jamestown in January, 1827, had three hundred and ninety-three inhabitants, and was that year incorporated the first village.

The opening of communication between the east and this distant western country now began to stimulate the enterprise of the county.

In 1825, Capt. Gilbert Ballard was running a stage wagon three times a week upon the mail route between Jamestown and Mayville. The only other route in the county upon which stage wagons were run was that between Buffalo and Erie. Twice a week over this route Col. Nathaniel Bird was carrying passengers and the mail. The road for miles east of the Cattaraugus creek for many years was extremely bad and sometimes impassable. The "Four-Mile woods," Cattaraugus creek and Cashes tavern in the present town of Brant, were the dread of all travellers. Roads and the facilities for transportation were at this time the great need of the inhabitants of the southern and western counties of the state. While the canal was being built from the Hudson at Albany through the central part of the state, to Lake Erie at Buffalo, the inhabitants of the southern tier of counties, by persistent effort, secured the passage of a bill by the legislature for a survey of a state road through those counties from the lower Hudson to Lake Erie. This may be said to be the beginning of a movement that resulted twenty-five years later, in the building of the New York and Erie roalroad. The surveyors of the state road arrived at Dunkirk Dec. 24, 1825, and completed their survey to the foot of the wharf. Dunkirk had then only about fifty inhabitants.

In 1826 Walter Smith, a young merchant of Fredonia, scarcely twenty-five years of age, who, through his enterprise and business capacity, had been able in this backwoods region to accomplish the sale of seventy-five thousand dollars worth of goods in a single year of trade in Fredonia, and had furnished the supplies for all the United States forts and garrisons of the great lakes, almost entirely from the farming products of Chautauqua, as the result of his sales, was attracted to Dunkirk, by the fact of its fine harbor, which opened to navigation two weeks earlier than Buffalo, and the prospect that it would be the western termination of the state road. In 1825 he bought the undivided half of the Dunkirk property for ten thousand dollars, and immediately turned his energy and business ability to bnilding up the place. The few steamboats that made voyages up and down the lake he induced to stop at Dunkirk. The "Pioneer," a well known steamboat in its day, carried passengers and made daily trips between Buffalo and Dunkirk. A line of stages was established between Dunkirk and Erie by

way of Fredonia and Westfield connecting with the Pioneer, thus avoiding the bad roads between Buffalo and Cattaraugus. At Erie, this line connected with a line of stages for Pittsburg and another for Cleveland. By these routes nearly all the travel passed between these points. In 1825 Obed Edson and Reuben Scott established a semi-weekly line of stages between Fredonia and Jamestown. A little later Mr. Smith induced Mr. Edson and Walter Eaton to extend the route in a daily line from Dunkirk to Warren Pa.

Also through Mr. Smith's influence and active efforts Daniel Garnsey was elected to Congress that he might advance the interests of Dunkirk. Garnsey was the first Member of Congress ever elected from Chautauqua County. Garnsey procured an appropriation from Congress and work was commenced on a light house at Dunkirk in 1827. This was the first expenditure made in Chautauqua for improving the navigation of Lake Erie. In 1828, through the efforts of Garnsey, a beacon light was constructed at Silver Creek, and about the same time Barcelona was made a port of entry and a lighthouse erected there which was lighted by natural gas carried in wooden pump logs from a celebrated spring not far away. Cattaraugus, Mayville and Barcelona were early surveyed into village lots by the Holland Land Company. No places in the county were regarded at first, of so much importance as these,

THE LIGHTHOUSE AT BARCELONA.

and Barcelona was for some years a place of considerable trade. Gervis Foot was most energetic and effective in promoting its fortunes. In 1831 the steamboat, "William Peacock," was built by citizens of Westfield, to ply between Erie, Barcelona and Buffalo. A brick hotel was erected and five stores were doing a brisk trade about that time.

Among other enterprises Walter Smith conceived the plan of opening the Cassadaga and Conewango to keel

boats. Men were hired to clear out the obstructions for the navigation of these streams, and a trip or two was made by a keel boat twenty-five feet long loaded with merchandise between Warren and Cassadaga. The Cassadaga was so small when the obstructions were removed and the stream so crooked that navigation was found impracticable.

In 1828, the Holland Land Company sold sixty thousand acres of land in the eastern and south-eastern towns of the county to Levi Beardsley, James O. Morse and Alvan Stewart. They were known as the Cherry Valley Company.

And now quite an important event occurred in the southern part of the county. In 1828, Chautauqua lake was first navigated by steam. It was then the highest body of water so navigated in the world. Before the settlement of the county it had been made a means of communication between the great lakes and the Ohio, and immediately after the settlement was much used as a means of transit. In the winter when the lake was surrounded by a wilderness and the country around it traversed by but few roads, and those rudely made, the people travelled upon the ice. In the summer, families with their household goods, were carried over its waters to points nearest their destination in canoes. Provisions and goods and other commodities were carried in this way from Pittsburg to Mayville. A very large canoe, made from a pine tree over five feet in diameter, was launched at "Miles Landing" in 1806. For many years it was the largest craft on the lake, and was considerably used for carrying purposes. Large quantities of salt from the salt springs of New York were transported southward from Mayville over the lake to Jamestown in a large scow or flatboat built by Judge Prendergast, thence in keel and Derham boats down the river. In 1824, Elisha Allen built a curious boat propelled by horses which was called a horse boat. It occasionally navigated the lake during the period of a year but was finally abandoned as it had proved a failure. In 1827 Alvin Plumb formed a company and built the first steamboat that navigated the lake. It was an excellent boat and was named the "Chautauqua." She was launched at Jamestown amidst the firing of cannon. The act was witnessed by a great many people assembled from the surrounding county. She made her first trip to Mayville the Fourth of July, 1828.

In 1829, the village of Fredonia was incorporated. This year also marks the beginning of the temperance reform in Chautauqua County. In 1829 the "Chautauqua County Temperance Society" as auxiliary to the state society, was organized at Mayville. Judge E. T. Foote was chosen president. The use of intoxicating liquors previous to that time was universal in the harvest field, at house raisings, logging bees, on training and election days, and on all occasions where there was an assemblying of the people. Spirituous liquors were purchased by the gallon, sometimes by the barrel, and kept for family use. On most public occasions it was deemed indispensable, and also in public bodies, by officials in the discharge of their duties.

In 1829 stage wagons had been supplanted, and post coaches were running regularly and carrying the daily mail over the entire route between Buffalo and Erie by Rufus S. Reed of Erie, Thomas G. Abell of Fredonia, and Bela D. Coe of Buffalo. Ballards stages were carrying the daily mail from Jamestown to Mayville, alternating on the east and west side of the lake. The next year Mayville was incorporated as a village.

Five years had now elapsed since the Erie Canal was completed, and never before or since has the county made such progress, or increased so rapidly in population as during those five years. By the United States census taken in 1830, the population was 34,671, an increase of 14,032, since the enumeration in 1825, or 68 per cent, in five years. The population of Jamestown had more than doubled during the preceding years, and was in June of that year 884. Dunkirk had increased six fold; its population was 300. The population of Erie County including Buffalo, which had then 8,668 inhabitants, was by the same census found to be 35,719, or about the same as that of Chautauqua. More than 30,000 inhabitants resided outside of its villages. The country population of this county was considerably greater in 1830, than the country population of Erie County at that time. It is surprising to learn that thirty years after the first settlement of the county, seventy years ago, the country population of Chautauqua County was about the same as it is at the present time. Much the larger proportion of the inhabitants now reside in the cities of Jamestown and Dunkirk, and the many villages of the county and yet the cleared lands in 1830 were far less in extent than the area of improved land at the present time. The wilderness then covered a large portion of the county, and bears and wolves were often seen, wild turkeys yet roamed in the woods, and deer strayed even to the village limits, roads were not as numerous as now, and dwelling houses were less frequent along the highways. The numerous population of the county at that time is explained by the fact that families were universally larger than at the present time. There were often ten or more children in a single family. Schoolhouses were full to overflowing in districts now depopulated of children, and which have scarcely a sufficient number to warrant the employment of a teacher.

In 1831 great quantities of pot and pearl ashes were manufactured among the hills. Every settlement large enough to have a store, had also an ashery connected with the store, where potash and sometimes pearl ash were manufactured, and ashes received in pay for goods and groceries. The exports from the northern and middle portions of the county consisted of large amounts of pot and pearl ashes, in which Walter Smith was a principal dealer. Many horses and cattle were also exported from the county.

Lumbering was the leading industry in the south-eastern part of the county. Thickly scattered over the hills, and more abundantly gathered along the streams and lowlands in this part of the county, grew that majestic and useful forest tree, the white or Weymouth pine. These trees grew tall and straight eighty or one hundred feet without a limb, then sending out a few branches, they formed a tufted top; they towered far above the surrounding forest. At maturity they were three to five feet in diameter, often more. They grew to the height of one hundred and fifty and even two hundred feet. The lumber manufactured from the white pine was most beautiful in appearance and excellent in quality. These pine trees grew in all the towns south of the Ridge, but more abundantly in the southeastern ones. A dense pine forest twelve miles square, covered Carroll, Poland, Ellicott and Kiantone, the site of Jamestown and part of Busti. These monarchs of the woods have now nearly disappeared, and in a few years no vestige will remain. Soon there will be no one living who has seen this majestic forest of pines, which once stood

with ranks unbroken in places where now are green meadows.

There were many saw mills in operation in Carroll, Poland, Ellicott and in other towns in which pine trees grew. The principal ones were those of Judge Prendergast at Jamestown, the mills at Kennedy, at Worksburg and Frewsburg. The Kennedy mills sawed three millions or four millions of feet annually, as did also the Jamestown mills.

Of the immense quantity of lumber manufactured at these mills, all except that used for home consumption, for years went down the Allegheny to supply the southern market. Often it sold there for no more than it cost to manufacture and transport it. An important part of lumbering was the transportation of the boards and shingles to market. They were rafted down the Allegheny and sold at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points along the Ohio. Sometimes they were shipped down the Mississippi and sold in New Orleans. The lumber that was gathered along the Conewango, Cassadaga, Goose Creek, Chautauqua lake and outlet and the Stillwater was first rafted to Warren. The rafts were all constructed in sections. A tier of sixteen feet boards were laid down, and another course crossways upon that and so on until the required number of tiers were obtained. This was called a "platform" and was firmly fastened together by means of "grubs."

For a June, or "Light fresh" or flood, a platform of twelve courses was laid. For a spring or "deep fresh," twenty-six courses were laid. Five of these platforms in line, hitched together by "coupling planks" usually constituted a sufficient raft for the Cassadaga and the Conewango above Kennedy Mills. Below Kennedy's two of these rafts were usually coupled together, one behind the other. Manned by two men they would run down to Warren. At Warren six of these Conewango rafts, containing about sixty platforms, would be united by "coupling planks" and made to form one solid raft which was called an "Allegheny fleet." An "Allegheny fleet" was usually manned by a pilot, ten men and a cook. When the raft arrived at Pittsburg, two and sometimes as many as five of those large Allegheny fleets would be coupled together to form an Ohio fleet.

To guide a raft, strong athletic men were needed for a crew, those who could pull quickly, at the heavy oars when required. Much skill and a thorough knowledge of the river was necessary for the "pilot," or person in charge of the raft. The want of these qualifications often resulted in shipwreck, and the loss of lumber to the owners. Pilots were picked men, who made it the business of their lives to run the river during the rafting season. They all knew its windings, its channels and its shallows. The Indians of the Allegany reservation were good raftsmen, and often made good pilots. Among the many good pilots whose services were in constant requisition, were James Young, Freedom Morey, John Sheldon, John Fenton, Luther Clerk, "Joe" Jennison, "Hank" Johnson and Jesse Dean.

Harrison Persons, familiarly known as "The Old General," a fine typical specimen of a river pilot, still lives at the age of ninety-four years in the town of Ellery, which has been his home for over seventy years. His first voyage down the Allegheny upon a raft was made in 1827. For fifty years he followed this vocation without a single year's omission. In one year he went down the river as many as nine times. After the third year he went in charge of the rafts as pilot, receiving from one hundred to two hundred dollars for his services each trip. His last voyage was

made in 1876 when he was sixty-eight years of age. He has made in all two hundred forty-seven trips down the Allegheny and Ohio. Before the period of railroads and stage coaches, raftsmen were accustomed to walk to their homes at the headwaters of the Allegheny after their trips. On his return journey Mr. Persons has walked from Beaver below Pittsburg to Chautauqua County one hundred forty-three different times. In 1840 he walked from Wellsville, Ohio, to his home in Ellery in three days, averaging sixty miles a day. When in his prime he was a powerful and resolute man, six feet six inches in height, straight and well proportioned.

The raftsmen were often rough men, accustomed to hard fare, and not averse to hard blows. No vigorous young man within the lumbering districts regarded his education as complete until he had had a taste of the rough life of a raftsman; had a pull at an oar, and had encountered the hardships and sometimes the perils of the river. Most young men desired at least once to look upon the beautiful and picturesque scenery of the Allegheny, to descend with its smooth flowing current, now gliding in the shadow of some lofty headland, now drifting along some gently-sloping shore, finally to float out on the broad waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Before steam communication was established the most practicable route to the west was by the river, and the raft was the most feasible transport for passengers. It was common for young men seeking their fortunes, and families seeking homes, to embark upon this craft for the "far west." Rafts were also used in early years for the transportation of merchandise down the river. Shingles, lath, tubs and pails, window sash, agricultural implements and other articles were shipped in immense quantities to southern markets.

The business of lumbering in its various branches, from cutting the trees in the forest until it was marketed down the river, was a school in which a host of energetic business men were educated. The prosperity of Jamestown and all the southeastern part of the county is due to the active enterprise of these men. Commencing with Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, Edward Work, James Prendergast, John and James Frew, a long list of names follows, which stand for business talent and energy: The Fentons, Garfields, Silas and Jehiel Tiffany, the Budlongs, the Halls, Alvin Plumb, the Myerses, the Dexters, Joseph Clark, Dolloff, Aiken and many others.

The reputation of these enterprising men of the county, who received their business training in the lumber trade, often extended beyond the limits of the county. Many of them were known in Western New York, in Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Some acquired a state and even a national reputation in other fields. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New York, and United States Senator, gained his first success as a lumberman. Philetus Sawyer, United States Senator from Wisconsin, in early life worked as a hand in the sawmills at Kennedy and at Jamestown. The production of lumber in the country around the headwaters of the Allegheny has now dwindled to a small amount and the transportation is principally made by railroad. Occasionally a timber raft and sometimes an old-fashioned raft of boards may be seen passing Oil creek in the rafting season where forty or fifty years ago fifty and even one hundred rafts would pass in a day. At Cincinnati, then the great lumber market of the west, one could walk for eight or nine miles without interruption upon the rafts as they were tied to the shore.

The business of the county in 1831 had grown so great, especially in the lumber section, that the people began to

feel the need of a bank to facilitate commercial transactions. Jamestown had then nearly one thousand inhabitants, eleven stores, one woolen factory, one grist mill, with three runs of stone, one gang sawmill, three common sawmills, two printing offices, and a number of mechanical establishments. It was the commercial center of a tract of country as large as Chautauqua County, which included a part of Cattaraugus and Pennsylvania, that was exporting annually forty million feet of boards, plank and sawed timber, fifty thousand dollars worth of lath, shingles, sash and other merchandise to southern markets. It was estimated that about two hundred fifty thousand dollars worth of merchandise was annually imported into it.

The United States branch bank at Buffalo, and a state bank at Lockport, were the nearest banking institutions. There was no bank in the southern tier between Orange on the Hudson and Lake Erie. Lumbermen were obliged to send to Buffalo, Canandaigua, and sometimes even to Catskill to procure cash to pay their hands, and other expenses of shipping their lumber. Judge E. T. Foote was at this time a Member of Assembly for Chautauqua County. Through his energetic efforts, assisted by those of J. E. and Benjamin Budlong, Samuel Barrett, Alvin Plumb, Henry Baker, Guy C. Irvine, Silas Tiffany, Samuel A. Brown and others, the first bank was established at Jamestown. The enterprise was set on foot partly as a political move undertaken by the Democrats to advance the interests of the party in the county by securing to the people the benefits of a banking institution. With much difficulty it was accomplished. It was called the "Chautauqua County Bank" and was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed in 1831. It was organized under the safety fund act, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars with the privilege of issuing bills to twice the amount of its capital. Elial T. Foote was the first president and Arad Joy the cashier. This bank is the oldest in the county and has existed over seventy years.

The Legislature in April, 1831, passed an act abolishing imprisonment for debt. This change in the law produced a most favorable effect upon the business conditions of the county.

The defeat of the state road by the Legislature was the beginning of the agitation of the construction of a railroad through the southern tier of counties. Long years of doubt and despondency were destined to pass however before the consummation of this great enterprise, so important to the prosperity of the county. Nearly twenty years later the road was completed and another era of prosperity commenced, like that when the Erie Canal opened to commerce. Walter Smith was one of the first projectors of the New York and Erie Railroad, and the leading and most efficient man in the state to promote it. He spent the greater part of the winter of 1831 and 1832 in Albany, bringing the importance of the road to the attention of the Legislature and it was largely through his efforts, that the railroad was chartered April 24, 1832. By his influence a clause was incorporated in the charter requiring the running of a certain number of trains into Dunkirk daily, thus securing to it permanently and beyond contingency the benefit of the road. The wisdom of this provision is now apparent.

Hon. Richard P. Marvin was also one of the first citizens of the county to appreciate the importance of a railroad, and one of the first to make efforts to secure it. He addressed a meeting held at Jamestown as early as September 20, 1831, of which Judge Elial T. Foote was chairman, at which it was resolved that application should be made to the Leg-

islature for a charter. This was the first public movement made in reference to the New York and Erie Railroad. It was through his efforts that the important provision was incorporated in its charter, that the termination of the road at Lake Erie should be at some point between Cattaraugus Creek and the Pennsylvania state line. The preliminary survey was made in 1832, by DeWitt Clinton, Jr. At that time there were but five thousand miles of railroad in the world.

In 1832 the county poorhouse was erected. A farm had been purchased near Dewittville and near the east shore of Chautauqua Lake for nine hundred dollars. A substantial brick countyhouse ninety-four feet long and thirty-five feet wide was erected upon it at the expense of thirty-five hundred dollars. December 21, 1832, it was opened to paupers. Its first boarder was Jacob Lockwood, a lunatic, who remained there a permanent boarder for over thirty years. The first keeper of the poorhouse was William Gifford. He was succeeded by William M. Wagoner of Gerry. John G. Palmiter, Nicholas Kessler, A. M. P. Maynard and Willard Wood were early keepers of the poorhouse. Abiram Orton, William Prendergast, Solomon Jones, Thomas B. Campbell and Jonathan Hedges were appointed the first Superintendents of the Poor; all men of worth and prominence.

The prison rooms in the old courthouse were too contracted, had become dilapidated and insufficient for the detention of prisoners so that by an act of the Legislature passed March 22, 1832, the Board of Supervisors was required to raise the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars for the purpose of building a jail. Fifteen hundred dollars was subsequently added to this amount, and a building erected in Mayville of brick, sixty feet in length, thirty-five in width and two stories high. It was well constructed and was then believed to be "impervious alike to assaults from without and pentup knavery within."

Twenty years had now elapsed since the courthouse was erected and many of the citizens felt the need of a larger and better structure. Upon their suggestion an act was passed directing the building of a new courthouse. By this act Thomas B. Campbell, William Peacock and Martin Prendergast were appointed commissioners to contract for and superintend its erection and the Board of Supervisors was required to assess and collect five thousand dollars for the purpose. The commissioners contracted with Benjamin Rathburn of Buffalo for erecting the exterior of the building. This work was done the same summer and was accepted by the commissioners. The Board of Supervisors at its adjourned meeting in December, 1834, by a resolution "disapproved of the act of the commissioners in expending the whole sum of fifteen thousand dollars upon the exterior of the building," and asked the Legislature to "remove William Peacock and Martin Prendergast from the commission, and appoint Elial T. Foote and Leverett Barker in their stead." The Legislature thereupon passed an act requiring the raising of an additional sum of four thousand dollars to complete the building, and instead of removing the two commissioners, appointed Mr. Foote and Mr. Barker as additional commissioners. With this appropriation the courthouse was completed.

One of the last trials held in the old courthouse, now about to be abandoned and torn down, was the most celebrated that ever took place in the county. On the 24th of April, 1834, about four o'clock in the afternoon North Damon came into the village of Fredonia in great haste and requested Doctors Walworth and Crosby to go immediately to the residence of his brother Joseph, who lived about three miles from that

village, not far from where now is Norton's station, on the D. A. V. & P. R. R. When they arrived there they found an assemblage of excited and horror-stricken neighbors. Upon entering the house they saw the dying wife of Joseph Damon, lying upon a bed in the corner of the room, her hair, face, and the pillow upon which her head was laid clotted with blood, while Damon stood by, red stained with the evidence of his guilt. A fire-poker, which stood by the fire-place bore unmistakable signs that it had been made the instrument of the bloody deed. The bystanders, by the direction of Dr. Walworth, who was a Judge of the County Court, immediately took Damon in custody. He was indicted, and at the September term in 1834, was arraigned for trial for murder. By the evidence given, it appeared that Joseph Damon and his brothers followed the business of quarrying and cutting stone at a place still known as Damon's quarry; that he was a rough, drinking man, and there was some evidence that he at times cruelly treated his wife. Late in the afternoon on the day of the murder, Joseph went to the house of his brother Martin, who lived with their father and mother a few rods away, and upbraided them for making disturbance in his family and upholding his wife. He soon went out and a few minutes later called to Martin and said "For God's sake come in, I am afraid I have killed my wife." Martin immediately went into the house and found Mrs. Damon lying upon the floor bearing marks of many violent blows, and bleeding profusely from wounds on her head. This was substantially all that was known about the murder. The two children of Damon, one a little girl aged eleven and the other a boy somewhat younger, were just outside the house, or near by, but were not sworn on the trial.

Although there was nothing in the circumstances attending the commission of this crime or in the character of the criminal calculated to excite an unusual interest, yet no tragedy of the kind ever occurred in the county that made so deep and lasting an impression. Over thirty years had passed since the first settlement, and no great crime had been committed by any citizen. The people were generally simple-minded and uncorrupted. Their moral sense was greatly shocked by Damon's crime. The eloquent plea of James Mullett in defense of Damon contributed to render the case memorable, and the public execution that followed the jury's verdict, the only one that ever occurred in the county, and which was witnessed by a great crowd of people, deeply branded it upon their memories. Addison Gardner, Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit, presided at the trial. Philo Orton, Thomas B. Campbell, Benjamin Walworth and Artemus Hearic, County Judges, were associated with him. The jurymen were Solomon Jones, Thomas Quigley, Aretus Smith, Walter Woodward, Don S. Downer, Anson R. Willis, Daniel S. Richmond, Thomas R. Treat, Samuel S. Forbush, Isaac Cornell, Harvey Eggleston and Nathan A. Alexander. Samuel A. Brown, the District Attorney, opened the case to the jury. Sheldon Smith, also of Jamestown, made the able closing plea in behalf of the people. Ten years before, in the city of Buffalo, was witnessed the remarkable spectacle of the public execution at the same time of three brothers, Nelson, Israel and Isaac Thayer, for the murder of John Love, a tragedy that has been celebrated in prose and doggerel verse, and is as memorable in the annals of Erie County as is the hanging of Damon in Chautauqua. Sheldon Smith, then a talented young lawyer of Buffalo, had assisted in the successful prosecution of the Thayers, and was

now the principal counsel in the prosecution of Damon. Jacob Houghton opened the case for the prisoner, and James Mullett closed the case in his behalf.

Mr. Mullett's address to the jury is probably the most eloquent and powerful one that has ever been delivered at the bar of Chautauqua County, and will compare favorably, even in grace of style, with the best efforts of forensic oratory. Mr. Mullett was then in his prime. He had no peer as an advocate in Chautauqua, and no superior in Western New York. He was a man of the people. There was no affectation in his hearty greeting to the old settlers, or in his expressions of interest in their humble affairs. His sympathetic nature, his innate love of justice, and even his rough manner and speech, contributed to his popularity. He had a Websterian form and face, a deep, strong voice and great powers of speech. He was always eloquent and impressive. Even when he administered an oath, or made a proclamation, he gave to the words of the formula a new and eloquent meaning. In former years, the Judge's charge to the Grand Jury on the first day of court, was the important event of the term. It was not regarded (as in later years) as a mere formal proceeding. The courthouse was filled, and the presiding Judge was expected to make the best display of his abilities, with the bar as his critics. Mr. Mullett, when Judge of the Supreme Court, on such occasions, appeared to the best advantage. Strong and expressive language delivered in his leonine manner, never failed to impress the Grand Jury with the dignity of its duties and the majesty of the law. Judge Mullett was the most conspicuous member of the Chautauqua County bar. He continued to be its leader for many years without a rival. The early settlers of the county were physically and mentally equal to the more educated people that came after them. Mr. Mullett was a popular and representative man among them. He fully understood and heartily sympathized with the old settlers, and they in turn were justly proud of his talents and accomplishments.

In his address in defense of Damon, Mr. Mullett admitted the shocking character of the prisoner's act, but sought to allay the prejudices of the jury, to excite its compassion, and to prepare the minds of the jurymen for the defense of insanity, which was but weakly supported by evidence. To show his eloquence we quote from this part of his plea:

"But I entreat you, that in the exercise of your superhuman powers, which the law pretends to give you over this unfortunate man, the errors or improprieties of his advocate may not be added to the misfortunes which now thicken around him. Enough of calamity and misery are already his. His awakened consciousness now perceives the desolation which rests upon all the joys of life; his home is torn from him and in the hands of strangers; his children beyond his reach, lone, motherless, and dependent on the charities of those who cannot feel a mother's love; himself a spectacle, branded with the name of crime and shunned by those who know him; she who used to pillow his aching head upon her bosom, in all the gory horrors of her death appears to swim before his disordered vision, but to mock his despair; and when he raises his hand to his throbbing temple, and tearless eye, he finds it red with the blood of his wife, and himself the mysterious author of his own ruin. To his recovered reflection, a dark cloud seems to rest upon the termination of his joys, through whose gloom he is unable to trace the intricate motives of his own action. No wonder then that he looks to you in perfect despair of your inability to comprehend the causes of the

horrid transaction on which you are about to pass, and that he feels that, with the best intentions, you cannot have a wisdom proportioned to the powers which you are asked to assume."

The lucid charge of the Judge, the able argument of the counsel for the people, and the common sense of the jury, rendered the powerful effort of Judge Mullett to save the life of a human being unavailing. Damon was convicted of murder. The exceptions taken to some of the rulings of the Court on the trial were reviewed by the Supreme Court, without a favorable result to the prisoner. Sentence of death was pronounced at the Oyer and Terminer held in March, 1835, and the 15th day of May following was appointed for his execution.

At the time fixed, a great crowd of people, estimated at from eight thousand to fifteen thousand, assembled at Mayville. One fourth of the population of the county, including many women, were present. The execution took place in the open field at Mayville, on the west declivity of the hill, not far from the Union School building, and on the easterly side of the street extending westerly from near the courthouse. The Sheriff, William Saxton, called out the two hundred seventh regiment of militia, commanded by William D. Bond, to serve as guard on the occasion. Elder Sawyer, at the request of Damon preached the funeral sermon. He preached at the gallows the customary sermon, from the eleventh chapter of Proverbs, nineteenth verse: "So he that pursueth evil, pursueth it to his own death." At the gallows Damon had considerable to say; among other things he claimed he was unconscious at the time he committed the crime. When the drop fell, the fastenings of the rope gave way, and Damon fell to the ground. He appealed to the Sheriff to suspend his punishment, but the rope was readjusted, and the hanging completed. The extraordinary occasion, the incidents occurring at the execution, and the solemn sermon of Elder Sawyer, made a deep impression, which is still vivid in the memory of those who survive and were present at the melancholy scene. About ten years before these events David D. Howe had been executed at Angelica for the deliberate murder of Othellow Church, former citizen of Chautauqua County, who had settled at Cassadaga in 1809, and subsequently removed to Allegany County. The execution of Howe in Allegany, of the three Thayers in Erie, and of Damon in Chautauqua have always been regarded as important events in those localities, and the trials of those offenders, as among the celebrated causes of Western New York. "Before Damon was hung" was an expression supposed to represent a period of time very remote in the mind of the old settler.

The hanging of Damon was the last public execution in the state. It was a subject of so much discussion at the time, and since, that a few more facts concerning Damon and his relatives may be of some interest. Joseph Damon was born at Worcester, Mass., March 18, 1800. He was the son of Stephen and Hannah Damon. He came with his parents and his three brothers, Stephen, Martin and North, to Chautauqua County in 1816. They all lived upon a farm in Pomfret near the residence of Elisha Norton. Little is known about Stephen. He was a half brother of the others. Martin was a stone cutter and fashioned many of the gravestones in the early burial places of the county, particularly in the old cemetery at Fredonia. These gravestones are recognized by the style of the work as well as the material out of which they are made. They are usually in a good state of preservation, and are valuable as fine specimens of early skill.

Martin carried on his business for a short time in a shop at or near Fredonia. He was the most respectable of the family and his work proves him to have been a man of ability in his business, possessing rare skill and taste. There is an unique and almost grotesque specimen of his work in the old cemetery at Fredonia. Upon an ancient stone set at the grave of Capt Thomas Abell, who died in 1814, he has represented the Day of Judgment. The angel Gabriel is seated on a cloud, with a great trumpet nearly as long as his body, out of which issue the words, "Ye dead arise," "Come to Judgment." Other angels are seated on the cloud, hiding their faces in their hands as if weeping. Beneath them tombstones are represented as falling into confusion, and the dead, with bald heads, and curious chubby faces, appear to be ascending out of open graves. The execution of this remarkable design is fine, much of the work being in high relief. The stone is fast going to decay. It would be well to preserve a facsimile of this curious piece of workmanship as a relic of the past. It is told of Martin, who had a ready and sarcastic wit, that a leading Fredonia physician, who saw him at work, jocosely asked him if it was his custom to letter the gravestones before the person for whom they were intended had died. Martin grimly replied, "Not unless I hear he is your patient." Joseph quarried stone on the farm. Soon after the execution North Damon went to Canada. Subsequently dark rumors came back, that he too had been executed for murder. Martin died soon after the death of Joseph.

The cholera for the first time visited Chautauqua County in 1832, and three persons died from the disease. It appears from the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors in 1834 that two certificates had been granted by Justices for killing wolves, evidence that then wild beasts had not ceased to contest the rights of occupation with man. In 1834 Elijah Risley & Co. commenced the business of raising garden seeds in Fredonia. At first they used but six acres of land, putting up but seven hundred boxes of seeds. Their business increased so that for many years it was a leading industry of the county, and they became extensively known through the country as leading seed men.

In previous chapters we noted the beginnings of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, and also the early work of the Congregationalists. During the frontier and pioneer periods these denominations carried the Gospel through the woods to the remotest settlements, by missionaries and ministers especially fitted for the work. It is true that these itinerant preachers were seldom learned men, but they had vigorous, practical minds, and were usually well versed in the Scripture. They were accustomed to a life in the backwoods and familiar with the ways of the pioneers. They labored unceasingly and unselfishly. Their self-sacrificing lives furnish the strongest evidence of their sincerity. Well might they say in the language of the poet:

> "Though in a bare and rugged way
> Through devious, lonely wilds I stray,
> Thy bounty shall my pains beguile,
> The barren wilderness shall smile."

The traveling Methodist minister from 1800 to 1816 was entitled to receive but eighty dollars a year and his traveling expenses. His wife was allowed eighty dollars a year. An allowance was made to him of sixteen dollars annually for each child under seven years of age, and twenty-four dollars for each child between seven and fourteen years of age. It is said, in fact, that he received not more than two-thirds of that amount, and yet for this pittance, these men labored summer and winter with unremitting zeal.

Many of the early settlers were from New England or were of Puritan descent, and thoroughly imbued with the old and established Calvinistic doctrines of that people. Between them and the Methodists, who were of a later and then of a more liberal faith, there existed a strong antagonism, and a polemic warfare was waged for many years. The zealous and aggressive spirit of Methodism prevailed against all opposition, they made converts everywhere. For years the itinerant Methodist minister mounted on horseback, with Bible, hymn book and saddle bags, followed forest trails, guided by marked trees, forded bridgeless streams, often camping in the woods at night, tired and hungry, enduring all the hardships and privations of the backwoods, to carry the Gospel to the pioneers. The remarkable scenes at their revivals and camp meetings, the great crowd of people who came to listen, the burning words of the preacher, awakening them to their lost condition, were long remembered and are prominent among the early events.

These camp meetings were held in all parts of the county and at different times, and were conducted by experienced and capable ministers. Although some of these revival preachers were illiterate, they were often men of unusual ability, familiar with the Scriptures and marvels of native eloquence, who could sway the multitude with a power like the wind. Such was the Rev. William Swayze. A description of a camp meeting held by him in the Frank Settlement, in the town of Busti, three miles from Jamestown, in June, 1826, by one who afterwards himself became distinguished in the service (1) will serve for an account of the many others. The following is his description:

"Mr. Swayze preached one of his awful sermons. The congregation which was very large, became terribly excited, most of them upon their feet, many however strewed the ground; some groaning in agony, others pleading for mercy, while many shouted for joy. The writer was seated on a slab some distance from the speaker's stand, where he could witness the whole scene. The last half hour of the sermon the preacher was engaged in delivering the most solemn appeals of warning and expostulation to the wicked, clothed with the most terrific language and figures, and with such pathetic tones of voice as no heart could withstand. In that vast crowd no one was unmoved. At the close of the sermon, Swayze leaped from the stand to the ground in front, and up the center aisle he went toward the large altar, with his voice of invitation to sinners distinctly heard above the continuous roar of the multitude; at the same time six or eight ministers who had been stationed at different places in the vast crowd, and wholly unobserved until Swayze sprang from the stand, were now moving slowly forward toward the altar exhorting sinners with all their might. The scene at this time was truly awful. We became so alarmed, as we saw one of the ministers approaching the place where we stood, that we wheeled around and ran with all our might into the woods, and climbed on a stump, where we stood for some time listening to the terrific roar of voices, as the revelator says 'like the sound of many waters.' At length the exhorting ceased, and a hymn was sung. It was the hymn commencing:

Show pity, Lord, O Lord forgive,
Let a repenting rebel live,

sung to 'Old Hundred,' and such majestic music as those hundred voices sent up to the heaven, we never heard before nor since. We there determined to seek our soul's salvation come what may, and coming down from the stump,

(1) Rev. Samuel Gregg.

we walked deliberately back to the ground, and stood for a time looking in wonder at the scene. Not less than fifty persons, male and female, were on their knees in the altar pleading for mercy, while perhaps three hundred Christians were engaged in talking with and praying for these penitents. A lady of our acquaintance happening to see us looking very solemn, came and took us by the hand, and kindly invited us to go with her to the altar. We went and soon from a kneeling posture, we lay flat upon the ground, with our head pillowed upon the roots of a large maple tree, where we remained in great distress of mind until about midnight, when suddenly a stream of light, much the color of gold, came down from heaven and penetrated our dark, hard heart, and permeated our whole soul and body. We immediately sprang to our feet giving "glory to God in the highest" for His goodness and mercy. After a few hours of sweet rest, we awoke in the morning and walked forth in what appeared like a new world."

Not until the Early Farming Period, were there religious denominations, other than those we have mentioned, established in the county. The first Episcopal (Trinity) Church was organized August 1, 1822, at Fredonia. Rev. David Brown (he who delivered the excellent address on the occasion of Lafayette's visit to the county) was its first pastor. The historic and interesting little church edifice of this denomination at Fredonia was the first erected in the county. It was completed and consecrated in 1835. St. Paul's Church at Mayville was organized by the Rev. David Brown in April, 1823. St. Peter's Church of Westfield was organized January 20, 1830. Rev. Rufus Murray was its first rector. St. Luke's church of Jamestown was organized by the Rev. Rufus Murray on the 5th of May, 1834, and St. John's Episcopal society was organized in Dunkirk in 1850, by Rev. Charles Avery. Two years later a church building was erected.

In 1851, prior to the completion of the New York and Erie Railroad, a small frame building was purchased by the Catholics in Dunkirk for holding divine services. The Rt. Rev. John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo, had at times before that visited the few scattered Catholic families that resided in the county. The arrival of many Catholics during its building and before the completion of the road, made greater church accommodations necessary. The cornerstone of a spacious brick church of Gothic architecture, (St. Mary's) was laid in Dunkirk by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon in July, 1852, which was dedicated in November, 1854, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Young, under the invocation of the Seven Dolors of Mary. Its first pastor was the Rev. Peter Colgan. Later a German Catholic and a Polish Catholic church were erected in Dunkirk. Catholic churches have since the completion of the Erie Railroad been erected in Westfield, Jamestown, Silver Creek and in other villages in the county.

In the Early Farming Period, Free Will Baptist, Universalist and Christian Societies were organized. Elders Bailey, Barr and Halliday were among the early popular ministers of the latter denomination. Rev. S. R. Smith was perhaps the earliest promulgator of the Universalist faith in Chautauqua County. Rev. Lewis C. Todd of whom we have before spoken, was a preacher of that denomination, the editor of the "Genius of Liberty," a Universalist paper published in Jamestown, and also the author of several books on Universalism.

Religious organizations of the many other existing denominations have been formed since the Early Farming Period. First Church of Christ, Scientist, was erected by the Christian Scientists in

Jamestown upon a site donated by Mrs. A. M. Kent about the year 1894.

During the early periods in the history of the county, churches and meetings were as well attended and the sober duties of life as fully performed as at the present time, yet the people were not Puritannical. On the other hand, they were social and fond of indulging in the few simple amusements that the times afforded. An old paper advertised that "a living African lion will be exhibited at the tavern of Jediah Tracy in Mayville, October 11th, 1819; the only one of its kind in America. No apprehension of danger need be entertained as he is secured in his substantial iron cage. Admittance 25 cents, children half price." Sometimes a single elephant was exhibited. It would be driven to the place of exhibition in the night covered with a canvas so as not to be seen by the people on the way. These unpretentious shows excited much interest; they were the forerunners of the caravan, a little later of the circus and finally the mammoth hippodrome. Now and then a puppet show, a performance of sleight of hand tricks and occasionally a public lecturer on some popular subject, would visit the little settlements. These entertainments were enjoyed with greater zest than the more pretentious amusements of the present day.

Dancing assemblages, or balls of the young people, were common and were simple and hearty affairs. Contra dances, as the Monie-Musk, Virginia and Opera Reels, and French Four were the usual dancing figures performed. Square dances were uncommon and round dances unknown. Roger De Coverly, Monie-Musk, McDonald's Reel, the Arkansas Traveler, Rosin the Bow and other ancient and lively tunes, played upon a single violin by a local fiddler, constituted the music.

The young men who lived at this time were, "an athletic, scuffling, wrestling race who delighted in nothing more than those ancient sports by which the backs and limbs of all stout-hearted youth have been tested since the days of Hercules. Wrestling was the popular outdoor amusement, practiced at every house and barn raising, town meeting and public gathering. The young men were skilled at side hold, back hold, square hold and every kind of clinch that called for skill and muscle. Square hold, which was called "collar and elbow" in later years, was the favorite method. They used the hiplock, grapevine, trip and twitch, and all the other locks to which, however, modern wrestlers may have given different names. During school days, a high school in athletics was always established outside the schoolhouse, where morning, noon and night, the boys quite as diligently plied and studied the wrestling art, as their books within its doors. Graduates from these old physical culture schools would come out on election and town meeting days to contest in the ring for honors of the town. Every school district had its champion, and no puny champion was he. When General Training Day would come at Westfield, Sinclairville and Jamestown strong and active young men would gather from far and near. Where the crowd was the thickest, some athletic young man of spirit, accomplished in the art, would mount a peddler's cart and announce by way of challenge that "of all the men he could see, there was not one that he could not lay on his back; that he would be at the Boat Landing at one o'clock." Promptly on time the crowd would be there, and as promptly the dauntless young man himself, and boldly walk into the ring. No sinecure it was, to hold one's own against all comers there, for ready for the fray were the sons of the backwoods from the

hills of Ellery and Gerry, whose limbs had been toughened by swinging the ax in slashings, and stalking through the woods for deer, with bodies invigorated by feasting on cornbread nnd venison. There were also rough, rafting descendants of Anak from Carroll, Poland and Kiantone, whose muscles had been hardened by hewing down pine trees, and hauling them to sawmills, pulling at oars, and roughing it on Allegheny fleets. There, too, were tough, grog-drinking boatmen from down the river, equally ready for a wrestle or a fight, though seldom a fight occurred. Indeed it was not merely strength and skill, but also nerve and brain that was required to hold the championship against all comers in those old wrestling days.

But few holidays were recognized. Thanksgiving day was observed by only a few, and those settlers from the New England states. Christmas was honored but little more. The young people often celebrated New Years with balls and sleighrides; Washington's birthday was passed by, the Fourth of July was duly remembered. No day of the year, however, not excepting Independence Day, was so generally observed as General Training Day, often in other places called General Muster Day. The rough life of the backwoods man; the familiarity of the people with the use of firearms, and the recent war in which the country had been engaged, were calculated to cultivate a martial taste, and the military spirit ran high for many years. On General Training days, which were observed in Jamestown, Fredonia, Sinclairville, Mayville and other principal places in the county, the whole male population of the neighboring towns would turn out to witness the sham fight, military parade, and take a part in the festivities of the day. The days of amusement of the boys of seventy years ago were few, and none of them ever lived long enough to efface from memory the fun and enjoyment of General Training Day. The apple carts and peddlers' wagons dispensing their stock of apples, sweet cider, gingerbread and honey, and before all the stirring music of the drum and fife were not soon forgotten. To recall those dear old days and early scenes and some of the names of those days, we give the following fine verses and tribute, written many years ago, by our old poet, Col. Heman Winchester, formerly of Ellery, to his early friend John H. Fenner of Stockton, who with him was a member of one of those ancient military bands of General Training days:

I knew him in his younger days,
Near fifty years ago,
With Dan De Mott he played the fife,
At general muster show,
And Horace Brunson played the drum,
The big bass drum you see,
And Leland Brown and I could beat
The call and reveille.

Then Jim I. Pickard captain was,
On that same rifle green,
A better company of men
Was rarely to be seen.
All honest, good and true were they,
As brave as brave could be,
For captain Jim I. was a man
Of Dutch paternity.

'Bout eighteen hundred thirty-three,
(It may be thirty-four)
At the old Barrass Stand (2) we met,
Of young men full four score.
There were John De Nyke, and Abram Beck,
And Lenox, Day and Scott,
And lots of others, too, were there
Whose names I've quite forgot.

Where are they now In phantom forms
They rise from out the tomb,
With arms reversed, they slowly march
Around me in my room,
And halt before me, arms present,
As in a grand review,
Then filing out, return again
To camp in yonder blue.

But backward runs my memory
Through years that intervene,
And up before my vision comes
The faces I have seen,

From out the misty past they rise,
And answer to my call,
As when I beat the tenor drum,
At muster in the fall.

These general trainings were held in September of each year. Nearly all the young men and the greater part of the able bodied men served in the ranks. When this military system was first instituted the men and officers took pride in the performance of their duties, and for some years the soldiers were quite well disciplined; after a little the military spirit began to wane, and discipline to relax. The officers were selected with less care, and the men began to regard the performance of military duty as a burden. The law required them to furnish their own arms and equipments and the consequence was that they were dressed "in all kinds of hats, all styles of coats, from the surtout to the sailor jacket; they carried all kinds of arms from the shotgun to the stake from the fence," bearing a strong resemblance to Falstaff's soldiers, causing much merriment to the wags of the time. The military musters after awhile degenerated into a farce, and were discontinued.

(2) In later years known as the "Red Bird," once an old fashioned tavern on the west bank of the Cassadaga Creek, in the extreme northwestern part of the town of Ellery.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY FARMING PERIOD, CONTINUED, 1835—1851.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, fragments of stone, passages of books and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

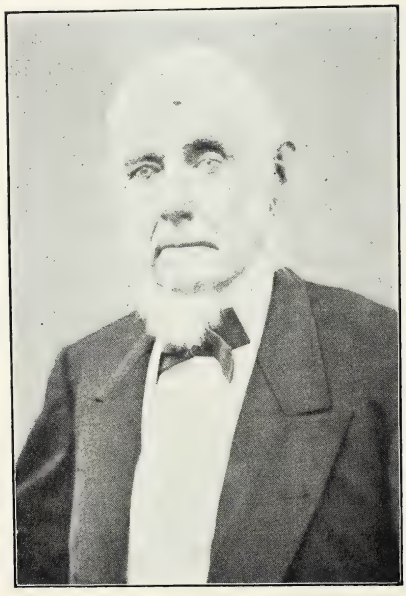
By the state census the population of the county in 1835 was forty-four thousand eight hundred sixty-nine, an increase of ten thousand two hundred twelve in five years, showing the effect that the Erie Canal had upon the prosperity of the county, and also showing in what high esteem the county was held abroad. Yet the inhabitants were still poor, their lands in most instances unpaid for, and all that they had was represented by the labor that they had expended in clearing and improving their lands.

In 1835 the Holland Company contracted their unsold lands, and lands of which there were outstanding and unexpired contracts, to Trumbell Carey and George W. Lay. It was understood that such of the settlers as could not pay for their farms would be compelled to renew their contracts, and pay a certain sum per acre in addition to the original price, and such interest as had accumulated thereon. This proposed exaction was called the "Genessee Tariff." As soon as this fact became known to the inhabitants of the county, it produced great excitement. A large public meeting was held in Jamestown at which a committee was appointed, consisting of Elial T. Foote, Oliver Lee, Samuel Barrett, Leverett Barker and George T. Camp to confer with the proprietors at Batavia, and ascertain definitely their intention towards the settlers. The committee so appointed were unable, however, to obtain satisfactory information as to the matter. A second public meeting was held at Mayville, January 8th, 1836. The people were now greatly aroused, and this meeting was even more numerously attended than the former one. Leverett Barker was chosen president, and John M. Edson, secretary. James Mullett addressed the people in an impressive speech. Speeches were also made by Judge Foote and others; a committee of seven was appointed by the chairman, to which was added the chairman and secretary of this meeting, to confer with William Peacock, the agent of the company for Chautauqua County. Mr. Peacock received the committee coldly, and the little information that he gave them was very unsatisfactory. The result of this conference produced great excitement, and the excesses which followed the proposed exactions were such as might have been expected.

"The early settlers had braved a wilderness and wrought for themselves homes such as extreme toil, privation and hardship could accomplish. They had rallied at the call of danger, shed their blood and perilled their lives in defense of the soil. The owners had grown wealthy by the industry of the settlers, and their agents rolled in fatness; to impose such terms at a time and under such circumstances as, in a majority of instances, would deprive

the settlers of their farms and compel them to abandon their possessions, while a course of fair dealing and equitable requirements on the part of the owners would enable them, after a few more years of toil, to call the soil on which the fire and vigor of their manhood had been expended, their own, was more than they would submit to or endure."

There were small gatherings of the people in Gerry, Ellicott and Ellery, in which the subject was discussed. The more it was talked over, the more were the people incensed and inclined to resort to harsh measures. As the result of these gatherings a meeting was called at Hartfield, which was not well attended. This was adjourned by common consent to the 6th of February, and it was understood, without a formal declaration to that effect, that the purpose would be the tearing down the land office. Notice of this meeting was circulated through the interior towns of the county. On the 6th day of February, from three hundred to five hundred people assembled at Barnhart's inn at Hartfield. They were principally from Gerry, Ellery, Charlotte, Stockton, Poland, Ellicott, Busti and Harmony. Roland Cobb of Gerry was chosen chairman. Gen. George T. Camp was solicited by several to become their leader in the contemplated enterprise, but he declined, and in an earnest speech endeavored to induce them to abandon their violent intentions. The chairman also said that the Land Company might yet be willing to make terms, should another conference be had with them. Nathan Cheney, an intelligent and resolute old settler, who stood leaning upon a sled stake while the speeches were being made, now abruptly and effectively addressed the meeting in these words, "Those who are going to Mayville with me, fall into line." The whole assemblage at once obeyed the order, chose Cheney their leader, George Van Pelt from Charlotte for lieutenant, formed into line and marched a short distance west of Barnes' store in Hartfield and halted. Cheney then called for twenty-five of the strongest men to do the work of demolishing the Land Office. The number called for promptly stepped forward. Among them were Harrison Persons, the Allegheny pilot before mentioned,



NATHAN CHENEY.

"Zeke" Powers (noted for his strength, afterwards a soldier of the Mexican war where he lost his life), "Coon" and Jim Decker, "Bill" Pickard, Peter Strong and John Coe (from Pickard Street in Ellery) and other strong and resolute people. The people then resumed their march in double file for Mayville, the sappers and miners with Persons and Powers as leaders, in advance. The only arms they carried were axes and crowbars and some hoop poles taken from a cooper's shop on their march. Two kegs of powder were taken along, although no use was made of them. When the party arrived at the Land Office (which was about 8 o'clock in the evening) Cheney posted the sappers and miners upon three of its sides and paraded the rest of the party around these workmen to guard them from outside interference. As a light was burning in the building when they arrived, admittance was first demanded to which no response was given. Cheney in a strong voice then gave the order to strike, which was obeyed and all the windows came out with a crash. The door was broken down, and an entrance to the building effected. A costly clock was disposed of by the blow of an ax. A valuable map of the county, upon which every farm was delineated, was destroyed. The axmen made light work of the furniture and woodwork. They cut the posts and canted the building over. They found some difficulty in opening the vault that contained the safe, which was made of solid mason-work of cut stone. Van Pelt pried out the key-stone with an iron bar; others took one of the pillars of the building and used it as a battering ram, and strong arms soon battered down the door of the vault. The iron safe enclosed was pried open, and half a cord of books and papers of the company were taken out, placed on a sleigh and carried to Hartfield, where a bonfire was made, and they

LAND OFFICE VAULT AT MAYVILLE.

were burned. Some of them, however, were carried away by the people and have been preserved. The party dispersed and went to their homes about midnight.

The most of those engaged in this affair held contracts for the purchase of land, and, in many instances, would have suffered ruinous consequences from the company's exactions. The proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner, and those engaged were generally sober men. No liquor was used, except while the work of demolishing the building and opening the vault was going on. While the people were on the way from Hartfield to Mayville, Peacock was notified of their coming and left his office and took refuge at the house of Donald McKenzie, and after remaining a short time in Mayville he went to Erie. No further communication was had between the Holland Land company or their agents, and the settlers until 1838, when a sale was made of the company's land to Duer, Robinson and Seward (Gov. William H. Seward), who opened an office in Westfield, where the business was conducted without disturbance or dissatisfaction.

During the war waged by Texas for its independence, Chautauqua County was represented by at least two soldiers. John Harding, a native of Chautauqua County, served with credit, and Mr. Pickett of Charlotte, a young man in Fanning's command, was massacred by the Mexicans.

The winter of 1836 and 1837 was long and so severe that the "Western Trader," a schooner loaded with corn and oats, bound down from Detroit in the fall of 1836, was frozen in the ice, drifted down, and lay for six weeks in a mass of ice off Dunkirk. She and her crew were not loosened from their fetters until nearly June, 1837.

LAND OFFICE AT WESTFIELD.

An increased interest in the subject of agriculture had now been manifested for several years. A society that had been formed in 1820 went down in a few years for the want of patronage by the state. It was now revived. Some citizens met at the courthouse at Mayville in October, 1837, to organize an

agricultural society. Jediah Tracy was chosen president and William Prendergast, 2d, secretary. Their meeting was adjourned to the 4th of January, 1838, when the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society was organized. William Prendergast was chosen president, Henry Baker, Timothy Judson, Thomas B. Campbell and Elias Clark, vice presidents, E. P. Upham secretary and Jediah Tracy treasurer.

Although the New York and Erie Railroad had been chartered, it was not organized until July, 1833. Eleazer Lord of New York was chosen the first president and William G. Buckner treasurer. The survey was begun and completed in 1834 by Benjamin Wright, assisted by James Seymour and Charles Elliott. In 1835 the company was reorganized and forty miles put under contract. In 1836 an act had been passed authorizing a state loan to the New York and Erie Railroad Company of three hundred thousand dollars, and the comptroller issued state stock to that amount to aid in the construction of the road. Hon. Richard P. Marvin was a member of the Legislature, and took an active part in securing state aid. This large sum was expended, yet the road was not completed and work had to be suspended. The western portion of the route from Little Valley in Cattaraugus ran through Cold Spring, Randolph, Rutledge, Hamlet, then called Omar, crossed the Walnut creek near its source in the town of Arkwright, about one and one-half miles west of the West Mud lake, thence continued through the towns of Arkwright and Sheridan to Dunkirk. The ground for this work was first broken November 7th, 1835. All of this western portion was however afterwards abandoned, but not until fourteen miles from Dunkirk east had been graded, and about eight miles of rails actually laid towards Mud Lake. Evidence of this work may still be seen in the deep cuts, heavy fills, and stone culverts that were made along the abandoned line from Dunkirk to Arkwright. The place where the road crossed Walnut Creek is marked by a deep fill, and a long and expensive culvert, through which the waters of the creek are still discharged. This was the first work done in the construction of a railroad in Chautauqua County. Two hundred fifty thousand dollars was expended in this wasted effort. The grade of this route was regarded as too heavy for the light locomotives of those days.

In 1835 the population of Dunkirk had increased to six hundred twenty-eight. Walter Smith that year commenced to build the Loder House, a large and imposing hotel on the corner of Third and Central avenues.

The county during the years immediately previous had been in a state of unexampled prosperity, in which Dunkirk fully shared. Lands both uncultivated and improved began to rise in value, which was first observed in 1833. People of all classes embarked in wild speculations, particularly in real estate. There was a great demand for corner lots, and favorable sites. Cities were laid out along the lake wherever there was a harbor; almost every village was affected. As Dunkirk was to be the termination of the Erie railroad, it was an unusually promising field for speculation. The crisis came in the spring of 1837. The mercantile failure in New York in March and April amounted to over one hundred million dollars. In New Orleans failures to the amount of twenty-seven million dollars took place in two days. All the banks in the county suspended specie payment.

"The rage for corner lots and eligible sites was rife, and ran to so high a pitch that men of all pursuits—farmers, mechanics, merchants and lawyers and even ministers of the Gospel—embarked upon the wild sea, without rudder or ballast, with nothing to propel them

but a whirlwind, that soon scattered them in broken fragments upon a lee shore. The general result has been a stagnation of trade, depreciation in the prices of all kinds of property and entire prostration of many families who had been in prosperous circumstances and on the high road to competence and even independence, and the hopeless bankruptcy of thousands of others. Though affected to a greater degree, Dunkirk was not alone in its madness. Most of the other villages were more or less influenced by the mania that swept over the land, and suffered in proportion to the extent of their operations."—E. F. Warren.

Upon Dunkirk the calamity fell the heaviest. "Unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed faster." The village seemed prostrated beyond recovery. The credit of almost every business man was blasted. Walter Smith, upon whom its fortunes rested, was overwhelmed in the common fate. From this period forward until the Erie Road nearly approached completion, but little effort was made towards a recovery. Its commerce nearly left it. The steamboats only stopped to "wood up." Long piles of steamboat wood lined the road that led towards Fredonia (Central Avenue), and loaded the wharves of Walter Smith and John Beggs. At length the docks and warehouses went out of repair, their planks and timbers rotted. The dwellings of the village became dilapidated, the doors and windows of the vacant ones broken. For thirteen years the unfinished Loder House was the home of bats and owls. Tottering old rookeries bordered Front and Center Streets, threatening the pedestrian. A sleepy air hung over the town, grass grew in the streets and the village cows ran free in all. They ranged without restraint over the vacant unfenced lots to the adjacent woods, each wearing a bell to denote its whereabouts. On summer nights they would visit Center Street dock to lick the salt from the barrels lying there, and the discordant jangle of their bells disturbed the repose of the sleeping Dunkirkers. Washington Square was given up to geese and pigs. The highway between Dunkirk and Fredonia was but little traveled, and was almost impassable some seasons of the year on account of the mud. When the storm had blown over and it became certain that the Erie Road was to be built, and as the work neared its consummation, evidences of life again appeared in Dunkirk and business was resumed. People began to gather there once more. There were signs of preparation and an air of expectation, as if some great event were about to happen. A strong rivalry then and for some years after the completion of the Erie Road existed between Fredonia and Dunkirk, which has now worn away.

The winter of 1837 and 1838 was one of the mildest ever known in the county. Vessels navigated Lake Erie during the winter months, including January. In this winter occurred the "Patriot War." Many of the people of Canada were discontented with the British government, particularly the French inhabitants of Lower Canada. An armed rebellion broke out there, which was finally suppressed with some loss of life. Uprisings of a less serious character occurred in Upper Canada. The little steamboat "Caroline," owned by a citizen of Buffalo, was captured by the British at Schlosser on the Niagara River, set on fire, and sent over the Falls. One person was killed and several wounded. This affair caused much excitement in Chautauqua County. A meeting was held in January at the courthouse at Mayville, of which William Peacock was chairman, and George W. Tew, secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions with reference to the outrage

at Schlosser. Strong resolutions were passed condemning the act, and in favor of military preparations to protect the borders of the county against further outrages. Gen. T. J. Sutherland, a patriot leader, visited the county. Some enlistments were obtained. Secret lodges of "Hunters" were formed along the frontier of Canada, to collect munitions, and aid the "patriots." Two hundred or three hundred stands of arms had been gathered, and were stored for the use of the "patriots" at Fredonia. A body of United States troops under General Worth, was sent up Lake Erie to suppress these unlawful proceedings. They stopped at Dunkirk and marched to Fredonia to break up the "Hunters Lodge" there. Several wagon-loads of arms and army supplies were captured. Among those who ventured into Canada, and took up arms in the patriot cause, was Linus W. Miller, who resided in Stockton. He was taken, tried, condemned and punished by transportation to the island of Van Diemans Land. After an absence of nearly eight years, he returned to this county. The interesting story of his captivity he told in the "Notes of an Exile."

On the 14th of June, 1838, the steamboat "Washington," on her downward trip to Buffalo, when about twelve miles below Dunkirk, but several miles from shore, was discovered to be on fire. She immediately steered for Silver Creek, the nearest harbor, but the flames spread so rapidly that she soon became crippled and was sinking when the steamboat "North America" hove in sight, took her in tow, and succeeded in getting her within two miles of the shore, where she sunk. Twelve of the seventy persons on board were lost.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1839, certificates were given for wolves killed in Busti and Clymer. The year closed with the heaviest fall of snow in the record of the county. This snowstorm is still fresh in the recollection of the oldest residents. About Christmas in a short time the snow fell to the depth of five feet. The wind heaped it into drifts rendering the roads entirely impassable. All communication was cut off even between the nearest neighbors. Flocks were buried in the drifts, and physicians were interrupted in their duties, resulting in some instances in the death of their patients. By the census of 1840 the population of the county was forty-seven thousand nine hundred seventy-five, an increase in five years of but three thousand one hundred six.

In 1841 a very large wolf was killed in Villenova. It was the last destroyed in the county. It had killed a flock of twelve sheep belonging to Mr. Hunter in the Conewango Valley. Being pursued, it took refuge in the wilderness country in the northeastern part of the town of Charlotte. It thence sallied forth killing three or four sheep in the Lake Settlement, and two sheep for John Reed within a mile of the village of Sinclairville. It was then hunted night and day by many people. It was so successful in avoiding its pursuers that it was not killed until it had been hunted thirty-one days. Its skin was stuffed, mounted upon a sleigh and exhibited in different towns. The records of the Board of Supervisors show that a bounty of "ten dollars was allowed Sewall Spaulding for killing a full grown wolf, in the town of Villenova."

The same portion of Lake Erie where three years before the steamboat "Washington" was lost, was the scene of the most terrible catastrophe that ever occurred on the waters of Lake Erie. August 9th, 1841, the steamboat "Erie," Captain Titus, left Buffalo at 3 o'clock P. M. for Chicago, with over two hundred fifty persons on board. When off Silver Creek about 3 o'clock, a carboy of copal varnish which had been placed on the upper

deck near the smoke stack, became heated and burst. The boat had been painted and varnished, and in a few moments the whole of the upper part of the vessel was enveloped in flames. At once the dreadful alternative of death by fire or water was forced upon the passengers. They all leaped into the lake without life preservers, or the slightest article of buoyancy to sustain them, save one, who it is said laid himself out to die on the working beam of the engine. Over two hundred perished, of whom one hundred fifty were Swiss emigrants. Swiss mothers were seen to throw their children in the lake, and then plunge in themselves. When the flames were discovered, the "De Witt Clinton," which had put into Dunkirk a short time before, the little steamboat "Sylph" which was also lying there, and other small boats hastened to the relief of the burning boat. They only saved about thirty-five persons, who were found clinging to the burning wreck, or floating on pieces of boxes, furniture and timber. The people of Dunkirk gathered at the landing and shore and witnessed the appalling scene. The lurid flames illuminated the night. The fearful thought that human beings were perishing, sent a thrill of horror through every heart. The burning vessel appeared to them to be at Battery Point, while in fact it was several miles out. George and Sampson Alton and Andrew Wood put out in a little boat with a mere rag of a sail and saved young Lamberton of Erie, who had swam two miles from the wreck. Others did what they could, but there was little to do more than to rescue from the waves the bodies of the lost. The corpses of the drowned continued to float ashore for two weeks or more. The greater number were interred in Dunkirk, many in Silver Creek, seven in Sheridan, some in Irving and a few at Van Buren. But four of the lost had been residents of the county.

It is a curious and now almost forgotten fact, that among the industries that have been cultivated in this county was included at one time the raising of silk. As early as 1827 a small number of black mulberry trees, *morus nigra*, now cultivated for ornament and shade, were grown, and a small quantity of silkworms raised. A smaller tree, the white mulberry, *moru, alba*, was brought into the county about the same time. About 1834 the Chinese mulberry, *morus muticaulis*, the leaves of which were best suited for food for silkworms, was introduced. In 1841 an act was passed providing for the payment of a bounty of fifteen cents for every pound of cocoons raised and fifty cents for every pound of reeled silk made from cocoons raised in the county. The effect of this law was to stimulate for a short time the growing of silk. Mulberry groves were common and silkworms for a while grown in considerable numbers. It is interesting to know that one hundred pounds of silk were actually raised in the county in 1842. The business proved to be a losing speculation.

In President Harrison's administration, while Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, the question respecting the northwestern boundary of the United States was under consideration. Webster at this time visited the county to interview Donald McKenzie at Mayville. McKenzie was born in Scotland of distinguished lineage, came to Canada early in the present century; for eight years he was engaged in the fur business. In 1809 he became one of the partners of John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, and was established at the mouth of the Columbia River, where he remained until 1812. In 1821 he joined the Hudson Bay Company and was one of the council and chief factors with his headquarters at Fort Garry,

and was afterwards Governor of the company. In 1832 he removed to Mayville and resided there until his death in 1851. His life was full of adventures and peril. When Webster visited McKenzie, he came from Buffalo to Barcelona and thence to Mayville in a covered carriage. His purpose was to ascertain such facts bearing upon the northwestern boundary controversy between the United States and England as were in the possession of McKenzie. His visit was a government secret and known at the time by but few. Judge William Peacock was among the number. Webster remained one day and two nights at the residence of McKenzie.

In the spring of 1843, Capt. Nathan Brown of Jamestown sent down the river the first of his store boats. Until the building of the railroad to Jamestown, these boats furnished the principal means for the transportation to market of the articles manufactured there. From the year 1843 to 1880, Mr. Brown built one hundred fifty-four of these boats, loaded them with worked building materials and other woodwork and sent them down the river, selling his cargo at points along the Ohio, and other rivers, and finally selling his boat. The enterprise of Mr. Brown made him and his boats familiarly known along the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for many years.

On the 4th of November, 1844, late in the evening, Nathaniel Lowry, the leading merchant of Jamestown, and one of the best known citizens of the county, while returning to his dwelling in Jamestown, was stabbed in the side with a knife, by a person evidently having the purpose of killing him. For a long time his life was despaired of. He finally recovered. Jeremiah C. Newman of Pine Grove (now Russell) Warren County, Pa., was suspected of the offense, arrested, indicted and tried at the Chautauqua County Oyer and Terminer, held at Mayville in January, 1846. The trial excited great public interest and was one of the most celebrated in the history of the. county. Richard P. and Dudley Marvin, James Mullett and Madison Burnell, the ablest lawyers of the county, were engaged either in the prosecution or defense. Newman was convicted and sentenced to state prison for five years and three months.

The same year Alvan Cornell was tried at Mayville before Justice Dayton for the murder of his wife, by cutting her throat with a razor in Jamestown. He attempted suicide but failed. The prosecution was conducted by David Mann, the District Attorney. He was defended by Samuel A. Brown, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung but was not executed. He was believed to have been insane and his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

By the state census taken in 1845, the population of the county was forty-six thousand five hundred forty-eight, a falling off in five years of fourteen hundred twenty-seven. This had not happened before since the settlement of the county. During the ten years that followed the building of the Erie Canal, and that had preceded the year 1835, twenty-four thousand two hundred forty-four inhabitants were added to its population, an increase of one hundred twenty per cent., the most rapid growth the county had ever known. During the ten succeeding years it had added only sixteen hundred seventy-nine to its population, an increase of but four per cent. and at the close of that period it was actually decreasing in population. This remarkable falling off in the increase of population, from 1835 to 1845 is believed to have been due to the fact that there was during that period a large emigration from Chautauqua County to the west, caused by the hard times that fol-

lowed the great financial crash in 1837, and the discouraging delay in building the Erie Railroad.

On the first Monday of June, 1846, the convention to frame a new constitution for the state commenced its session in Albany. George W. Patterson and Richard P. Marvin represented Chautauqua County in the convention.

The changes and reforms made by the new constitution in the judicial system of the state were followed by a statute passed in 1848 known as the "Code of Procedure," which entirely revolutionized the practice in civil procedure. It abolished the distinction between suits at law and suits in equity, the whole system of pleading was reformed and many other changes were made of a radical and important character, respecting the procedure in civil actions. The changes made by the Code in practice and pleading much affected the legal profession. Lawyers who had mastered the settled principles that had governed the practice were now obliged to devote much study to the perplexing questions that arose under the new system. Attorneys then past their prime of life were naturally disinclined to renew their studies and many of the older lawyers ceased to take as active a part in the profession as before, and some entirely retired from it.

When the Code went into effect, marked the close of an era in the history of the Chautauqua County bar. The first period of its history (the pioneer period) commenced with the organization of the county and continued ten years until the constitution of 1821, during which time the old Court of Common Pleas was the principal legal tribunal. Four years of this time this court was held in John Scott's log tavern, and afterwards in the old courthouse. Zattu Cushing was the First Judge, and presided in the Common Pleas during all this period. Judge Cushing although he had no superior advantages of education, or legal training, possessed the other qualities of an excellent Judge. He was possessed of a superior mind, personal dignity, firmness and force of character, and was benevolent and pure in his life. In every respect he honored the position. It is fortunate that through the thoughtfulness of Judge Walworth, the portrait of the estimable pioneer Judge now adorns the courtroom of the county. It is also fortunate that we have of him an excellent memorial sketch from the pen of Oscar W. Johnson, in which his life and character are as truly delineated as are his features in the portrait. Had we a transcript of the strong faces of all the old lawyers who practiced in his court, it would be an invaluable possession for future generations—of Anselm Potter, Jacob Houghton, James H. Price, James Mullett, Dudley Marvin, Sheldon Smith, Abner Hazeltine, Samuel A. Brown, Ernest Mullett John Crane, Abram Dixon, David Mann and others. Although the field of their labors was close to the borders of the wilderness, they were men skilled in their profession. Several of them were college graduates, some were men of unusual natural capacity; all were well read in legal principles and skilled in the practice of the law. For knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law they would not suffer by a comparison with their brethren of the profession in succeeding years. In 1820 there were thirteen of these pioneer lawyers in the county.

The Court of Common Pleas continued after the constitution of 1821, and until that of 1846. For nearly twenty of the twenty-five years of this period, Dr. E. T. Foote was its First Judge. Like Judge Cushing he was not a lawyer by profession, but was a man of ability, and well fitted to preside in this popular court. He took great interest in the early settlers, and during his ac-

tive years, a leading part in every enterprise designed to promote the prosperity of the county not only as regarded its business interests, but for the moral and religious advancement of the people also.

Thomas A. Osborne succeeded Judge Foote as First Judge of the Common Pleas, but held that position during 1843 and 1844 only. He was a good lawyer and was best qualified by reason of his legal attainments to fill the position of any who have filled the office. Mr. Osborne was an accomplished writer, particularly upon political subjects. He was a Democrat, and his clear and finely written articles maintaining the principles of his party often appeared in the Mayville Sentinel and other papers of the county.

Thomas B. Campbell, also a Democrat, succeeded Judge Osborne as First Judge and held the position for two years, and until the Court of Common Pleas ceased to exist. The Court suffered no deterioration with Judge Campbell as its presiding officer. Although he was not a lawyer, he was a strong minded, able and upright man, who like his predecessors had an aptitude for the law. By his strong and practical good sense, he commanded the respect not only of the suitors at law, but of the members of the bar who practiced in his court.

The old Common Pleas in 1847 ceased to exist as a court. When it expired it was composed of Thomas B. Campbell, First Judge; John M. Edson, Caleb O. Daughaday, Niram Sackett and Franklin H. Wait, Judges. This had been the court most familiar to the people from its organization. Court week, to the old settler, was a period of recreation, best suited to his peculiar taste. His constant struggle for existence with the forest and with unpropitious seasons had trained him to take his greatest pleasure in the trials of strength, of skill and of brain. He took delight in witnessing the sharp encounters and trials of wit that a lawsuit brought forth. This old court was also a school of instruction. There he obtained his first ideas of the law, and learned the principles of our government. The Judges were to him the best examples of dignity, justice and wisdom, the closing plea of his favorite lawyer his highest ideal of eloquence, and he was not without reason for this opinion. Judge Mullett, Dudley Marvin and Madison Burnell as forensic orators, were without superiors in Western New York. The remarkable genius of Judge Mullett, his rare wit, and his powerful and impressive eloquence never failed to carry away and control his audience. The logic, the eloquence, the will of Burnell dominated the court, and wrenched verdicts from juries.

The bar of the county in 1830 numbered sixteen members, in 1843 it had increased to forty-three. (The writer has given a more extended account of the bar of the county and of its court in the history of the county published by W. A. Ferguson & Co. in 1894, to which the reader is referred.)

Great progress was made in education, and schools during the Early Farming Period. Phin M. Miller in his exhaustive history of the schools of the county has aptly denominated this as the "Red School House Period" while the time preceding it he calls the "Log School House Period." The Fredonia Academy although incorporated during the Pioneer Period, was not opened to pupils until 1826. Mayville Academy was incorporated in 1834. Jamestown Academy in 1836, Dunkirk Academy in 1837, Westfield Academy in 1839, and Ellington Academy in 1851. In 1836 provisions were made by law establishing school district libraries. The common school system however remained substantially unchanged until 1843, when Town

Commissioners and Inspectors were abolished, the office of Town Superintendent of Schools created, and the Board of Supervisors authorized to appoint a County Superintendent of Schools. Under the provisions of the law, Worthy Putnam was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1843. Mr. Putnam immediately endeavored to arouse an interest in schools and education. He appealed directly to the citizens of the county to aid him. He personally visited its schools, and stimulated both teachers and scholars to effort. Through his personal influence many new schoolhouses were built in the county. But it was with the teachers and scholars that he had the most success. The first Teachers' Institute was held at Mayville in 1846 under his superintendence. Both teachers and scholars long remembered with gratitude the interest he awakened in them, in teaching and learning. The term he served as County Superintendent of Schools is the most memorable in the annals of school teaching in our county's history.

During the Mexican war, which came to a close in 1848, several soldiers served who had been residents of Chautauqua County, among them Nathan Randall, a resident of Mayville, and also of Sinclairville, served under Capt. Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame, in Worth's division. He was in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, where he was wounded. He was a Captain in the Civil War. Zeke Powers of Ellery served in the war and died in the service.

In June, 1848, gold was discovered in California, and people from all parts of the world began flocking there. Three hundred fifty vessels were lying at anchor in the harbor of San Francisco in September of 1849. To reach California that year from the eastern states was an undertaking greater than it would be now to go to the remotest part of the earth. People who had the hardihood and enterprise to find the mines of California that year were called "Forty-niners," and gained a distinction that was denied to those that came afterwards. Chautauqua contributed its full share of those early adventurers. Among the forty-niners was George Stoneman, a native of the county, a lieutenant in the regular army, afterwards a distinguished General in the Civil War. That year he took some part in framing the constitution of that state, of which many years after he became the Governor.

About the first Chautauquan to arrive in California after the discovery of gold was Col. Heman Winchester, whom we have had occasion to mention in previous pages, a wellknown citizen of the town of Ellery. He went by the way of Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico and Mazatlan, and was on his way one hundred eight days. He arrived at San Francisco early in June 1849, where he found a quiet and orderly people with no civil government except what was self-imposed. The charge of a blacksmith for shoeing a horse was twenty-four dollars, carpenters' wages were from ten dollars to thirty dollars a day, and found. Stores were renting for from one thousand dollars to three thousand dollars per month. One house in San Francisco of moderate size, rented for eighty-five thousand dollars for a year. Before he entered the mines Mr. Winchester received five hundred dollars for moving thirty cords of dirt a distance of six rods.

Others from Chautauqua that year made the long, tedious and dangerous journey over the plains, some with ox teams, living on the way on buffalo meat and hardtack, traveling along dusty trails over heated plains with parched lips, their thirst for gold almost overcome by their thirst for water. For

hundreds of miles they traveled over sterile plains and vast prairies, where the buffalo and antelope thronged in great numbers. The line of their journey was strewn with broken wagons, abandoned provisions and freight, dead animals sometimes blocking the way so as to compel a change of the route, graves of emigrants marking almost every mile of their trail.

Among those from Chautauqua County who journeyed across the continent that year were Alonzo Winsor, Lyman Rexford and D. M. Bemus from Ellicott and Russell Wilson. Aretus J. Blackmer arrived in California in August, 1849, after a journey of ninety-nine days. The first four days after his arrival he worked on the bar near Sutter's mill and gathered in that time seventy dollars' worth of gold. John Clark from Busti was four months on the way. Of those who journeyed over the plains, was a party from Westfield, attached to Col. Gratiot's company from Buffalo, among whom was Rossiter P. Johnson. J. Hutchins from Mayville made the journey around Cape Horn. Some crossed the Isthmus. Among the many others who traveled to the mines from Chautauqua County in 1849 was David Sabius, Arba Briggs, and Seneca Hoag. The greater number of these early miners from Chautauqua County had fair success and some returned with a competence.

In the year 1849 not a mile of railroad had been built in the county except that portion of the New York and Erie Railroad leading easterly from Dunkirk that had been abandoned. The imports of the county were mostly brought in, and the exports taken out, at the ports of Dunkirk, Barcelona, Silver Creek and Cattaraugus and over the main road that passed through Westfield, Fredonia, and over the Cattaraugns Creek. In the south part of the county Chautauqua Lake and the Conewango were to some extent means of communication. To reach these routes from the interior of the county many miles of dirt road, the most of it poor and muddy during the wet season, had to be traveled. This year important improvements were commenced in the roadways. Plank roads, which had been introduced into the United States but a few years before, now began to be made. Lines leading from the Main road in the north part of the county above mentioned were surveyed and their construction commenced. These roads were built along old highways when it was practicable, but when the grade was an objection they would be secured over new routes.

In building a plank road a turnpike was graded about sixteen feet wide. Upon one side and lengthwise with the roadbed two lines of stringers, each one and one-half inches thick, were laid, across them three inch hemlock plank were placed and their ends covered with earth. Toll gates were erected at convenient points along the line of the road. For a few years these plank roads were excellent thoroughfares over which heavy loads were easily and rapidly transported, but heat and moisture caused them soon to decay and repairs became necessary. They were finally covered with earth in most instances, and in this form they were much better than ordinary earth roads. Although plank roads proved to be unprofitable to the stockholders, they were while they existed, of much value to the people of the county. They advanced settlement and improvement in the interior towns. Many people found employment in constructing them and in the many steam mills that were built to manufacture plank to be used in their construction.

The first built was the Westfield and Chautauqua Plank Road. Its northern termination was at Westfield, its southern Hartfield, where it was designed

to intercept the travel on the east side of the lake. About two miles north of the south termination there was a branch route extending to the steamboat landing at Mayville. This branch was built to intercept travel on the west side of the lake. This road and its branches were nine miles in length.

The Westfield and Clymer Plank Road was organized this year. It commenced at Westfield and extended southerly through the towns of Westfield, Sherman and Clymer to the Pennsylvania line, one and one-half miles south of Clymer village, in all a distance of twenty-five miles. It was expected at the time that this line would eventually extend north to Barcelona, and south through the valley of the Broken Straw to the Allegheny River. The abundance of the hemlock trees along the line of this road enabled its builders to obtain hemlock lumber for three dollars or four dollars per thousand.

About this time a plank road was built from Smiths Mills in Chautauqua County northeasterly to Versailles in Cattaraugus County, and thence to Whites Corner in Erie County and beyond.

In 1850 the population of the county was fifty thousand four hundred ninety-three. Hanover was the most populous town, having five thousand one hundred forty-four inhabitants. Pomfret, which included the present town and city of Dunkirk, had four thousand four hundred eighty-three; Ellicott, which included Jamestown, had but three thousand five hundred twenty-three, and French Creek, the least populous town, but seven hundred twenty-five inhabitants. The increase of three thousand nine hundred forty-five in the population of the county in five years was chiefly due to the prospect of an immediate completion of a great highway of travel from the ocean to Lake Erie, which Dunkirk and all the county had so long and so anxiously awaited, and now the time had arrived when the county was to witness the consummation of this great work. September 22, 1841, the Erie Road was opened from Piedmont to Goshen and June 7, 1843, to Middletown. In 1845 the state released its lien on the road and authorized the original stockholders to surrender two shares of old stock and receive one share of new. The road was opened to Port Jarvis January 6, 1848; to Oswego June 1, 1849; to Elmira October, 1849; to Corning January 1, 1850, and to Dunkirk May 14, 1851. The first through train from Piedmont to the Hudson containing the president and directors of the road arrived there on the 22d of April of that year. No event had happened in this county that compared with it in importance. It was an auspicious event to the people of the whole southern tier of counties and was hailed all along the line of the road with great rejoicing. It awakened far more than a local interest. No great economic work in this country had before excited such expectations except the Erie Canal, or since—not even the Pacific Railroad. It was built over mountain ranges, and along a difficult route among the sources of several large rivers, and was regarded as a remarkable achievement in engineering. So important was the consummation of this great enterprise regarded by the people of the county that the officers of the road decided to commemorate it by a grand celebration to be held in Dunkirk on Thursday the 15th day of May, 1851. The celebration that was held at the time appointed has never been equalled by anything of the kind in Chautauqua County. It was national in its character and was attended by thousands of people from without, as well as from within the county—by Millard Fillmore, the President, and his Cabinet, and very many other distinguished guests,

The day proved a beautiful and fav-

orable one. At sunrise bells were rung and cannon fired. Early in the morning every road leading into Dunkirk was thronged with people on foot, in wagons and carriages, coming from all parts of the county—a greater portion of whom had never seen a locomotive or train of cars. The people were attracted by the novel and interesting entertainment that had been prepared and by the fame of the distinguished guests who were to honor the occasion. They came in a genuine spirit of rejoicing to celebrate the opening of this great highway for trade and land commerce—this long hoped for but long delayed road to market for their produce.

During the forenoon ten large steamers arrived loaded with passengers. Among them was the United States warship Michigan, the steamers Queen City, Empire State, Empire and Keystone State. Cannon were fired on the arrival of each within the beacon. On the arrival of the Michigan, one hundred guns were fired for the Union. The harbor was filled with shipping and for a time presented the appearance of an important maritime port. Long before the arrival of the train from New York Dunkirk was filled with people. Every arrangement that was possible in a town of its size and circumstances had been made for their comfort and entertainment. Private houses were thrown open to the numerous guests. The railroad depot, then a covered building extending over the present tracks of the Erie and Lake Shore Roads, which at that time was three hundred feet in length, was devoted to the occasion, and the Loder House, an unfinished hotel of large proportions, was filled with tables loaded with eatables. Flags and streamers were strung across the streets—decorated the hotels and nearly all the private houses. Upon the depot above the flags of France and England floated the Stars and Stripes. There were archways of roses and evergreens—a grand archway spanned the railroad track, through which the train was to pass. Governor Hunt, who had arrived from Buffalo on one of the boats, held a reception at the American Hotel. The train from New York, which was expected at 1 P. M., was delayed. It consisted of twelve passenger cars, and bore besides a host of railroad officials, Millard Fillmore, the President of the United States, Daniel Webster and other members of the Cabinet—the president and directors of The Erie, and many distinguished invited guests. It was decorated with one hundred banners, each bearing an appropriate motto which had been presented by the towns and villages along the line. The train had been preceded by the locomotive "Dunkirk" as pioneer half an hour in advance. They stopped long enough at Forestville for Stephen A. Douglas and John J. Crittenden and others to make some brief remarks to the people that had assembled there. As Daniel Webster rose to speak, the dazzling sun, blazing full in his face, seemed to suggest the thought. He pointed to that orb, and in true Websterian phrase, commenced: "My friends, you have as beautiful a country here as yon bright sun ever shone upon." He had time but for few words more as the train was about to start. As the president and directors of the road stepped from the cars the ladies of Dunkirk presented them with a banner, and Benjamin Loder made an appropriate reply. A procession was then formed under the direction of Noah D. Snow, marshal, led by Dodsworth's New York Cornet Band, and marched to the depot where tables and provisions had been prepared for the masses—two oxen, eight sheep, fifty pigs roasted whole, four loaves of bread containing five barrels of flour, twelve barrels of hot coffee, three hundred plates of sandwiches, be-

sides a large quantity of other provisions were ready in the depot as a free lunch for the thousands in waiting.

The procession, however, soon returned to the Loder House, where an excellent collation was served to the officers of the road; there the tables were beautifully decorated and the viands most inviting. At the conclusion of the repast Hon. George W. Patterson made a speech appropriate to the occasion, which he concluded by introducing President Fillmore, who congratulated his hearers upon the completion of the road and said it was an undertaking greater in extent and of more importance than that which had been accomplished by any private corporation in the world, and complimented the president and officers of the road for their efforts in promoting it. He gave as a toast in conclusion: "The New York and Erie Railroad—the greatest private enterprise of the age. All honor to the men whose enterprise has accomplished this great work."

Benjamin Loder responded by giving a full history of the road, and said it was the longest ever built under one charter in the world. He was followed by other speakers, among them Stephen A. Douglas in a very eloquent speech, Senator Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, Governor Hunt and others. The last speaker was Dr. Peter Wilson, the educated and talented Chief of the Cayuga nation of Indians. He made one of the most eloquent speeches of the occasion, eliciting great applause. He concluded as follows:

"The paleface has completed a mighty work. He has overcome the most imposing natural barriers; he has pierced the valleys of the Delaware, Susquehanna, Chemung and Allegheny, and leveled the hills where roamed my ancestors centuries ago. Now their descendants marvel at the doings of the paleface, our little ones are frightened at the fire and smoke and speed of your iron horse and run to us for protection. But I trust that the spirits of my ancestors look down with pride upon the doings of the paleface. They cannot but be proud to see him accomplish his great destiny and see him fly from hill to hill and ride upon the wings of lightning. * * * But, fellow citizens, in behalf of my tribe I come to congratulate you upon the completion of your great work.

"Your passage through our territory amazed my people, all nature seemed to shake as you thundered along, and the gigantic oak and lofty pine bowed in token of your triumph. But the heart of the Cayugan is warm and welcomes you to his country."

Dr. Wilson then presented Mr. Loder a banner of the Cayuga tribes, upon which was inscribed the pipe of peace, their national emblem.

In the meantime a meeting was held in the open air where the multitude were addressed by speakers from a platform on the north side of the Loder House. President Fillmore was introduced by the Hon. G. W. Patterson and briefly addressed the people. He was followed by Gov. Washington Hunt, William A. Graham, the Secretary of the Navy, and John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, Attorney General, who made a very eloquent speech. Mr. Crittenden in the course of his remarks said that Napoleon in the height of his power boasted that his eagles had flown from steeple to steeple until they rested on Notre Dame, but he that day had outstripped the French eagles. He had flown from mountain top to mountain top from the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of Lake Erie. Joseph Hoxie of New York addressed the people in a humorous way, and was followed by Senator William H. Seward. Soon after the commencement of the speechmaking, calls were made for Daniel Webster, which were persisted in until he

appeared. The train that arrived at Dunkirk that day was one of the first to pass over the road. The journey was long and tiresome as there were no sleeping cars in those days. Mr. Webster was careworn and fatigued, but he addressed the audience in an appropriate but brief speech. Many other distinguished men were present besides those that have been named, among them William L. Marcy, the Secretary of War in Polk's administration during the war with Mexico, Nathan L. Hall, Postmaster General, Senator Fish, Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State of New York. It has been seldom if ever that so many distinguished men have assembled before upon any occasion outside of the national capital. The speakers, among whom were many from the south, in the course of their remarks betrayed their concern for the stability of the nation—they showed that they were conscious that grave questions were beginning to threaten it. They often referred to the importance of the Union of States and the value of the Erie Road as a band of union between the east and west. They expressed the hope that other railroads would be built binding the north to the south and the whole Union together in iron bonds. There were there on that occasion many representative men, both from the north and the south, who a little later were leaders upon the opposing sides in the great Civil War that soon afterwards desolated the land. (This was on the 15th of May, 1851; on the 15th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter fell, less than ten years later.)

The evening was occupied by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, bonfires and illuminations. A grand display of fireworks such as had never before been beheld in the county, and music by Dodsworth's New York Cornet Band amused the people to a late hour. No accident or other occurrence marred the good feeling, or interrupted the festivities of the occasion. Different estimates have been made of the number of people present on that day. None goes lower than fifteen thousand, while many estimate the number as high as thirty thousand.

The important event commemorated, the great crowd of people, the distinguished speakers, the novel and striking ceremonies, left a vivid impression upon the memory of every man, woman and child that was there to see. It was an event not soon to be forgotten, and it is still fresh in the recollection of everyone living who was present.

The President and most of the visitors left Dunkirk on Friday, the day after the celebration. Mr. Webster, however, remained until Saturday, when he left for Buffalo. Before his departure he addressed the citizens of Dunkirk at some length, mainly upon the subject of internal improvements.

The impression made by Dunkirk that day upon its eastern visitors was probably very much the same as that made upon a stranger first visiting Leadville, Oklahoma, or other centers of newly opened fields of enterprise. The visitors saw a hasty, hustling settlement of cheap and temporary construction, a numerous population of railroad workmen, for the most part living in shanties. He also saw the foundations laid for substantial and extensive buildings and other signs of expected prosperity. Dunkirk was not only at the western terminus of this great highway, but was situated upon the eastern shore of a great lake that stretched far into the west. As its eastern visitor saw on that afternoon the great red orb of the sun grandly sinking into its western wave, his thoughts must have carried him away into the far west to the broad prairies and their fields of corn and grain that were now opened to the commerce of this new town of Dunkirk, and bright visions of its promise and future im-

portance must have risen in his mind.

The completion of the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk marked the beginning of a new era in the conditions of the county and the characteristics of its people as completely as the building of the Erie Canal had done twenty-five years before. In the early part of the period that elapsed between these events the wealth of the county was small. The stores and principal buildings were unpretentious. The dwellings along the straggling and poorly worked roads often stood among the stumps in the open fields, or a few yards from the highway in irregular yards fenced with rails or logs. The log houses were in the majority except in the north part of the county. Upon the back roads they were universal. Those that were framed usually remained in their primitive wood color, while a few of the better ones originally painted a flaming red, stood streaked and faded by the storms of Chautauqua winters. Extending beneath the eaves was usually a rain trough cut from the body of a tree, not far away was a pigpen, a rude shed for the livestock and a haystack. The farming was rude and primitive. The farms having been but recently cleared, the farmers had to contend with stumps, roots and cradle knolls. The fields were usually enclosed by brush or log fences, and the cattle and sheep often had no other screen from the weather than a strawstack or rude shed. The hogs were often turned into the woods to fatten upon beechnuts. The pork of a beechnut hog was a common article of food. It was sweet and palatable, but oily and thin. In the inclosed garden besides the usual vegetables grew clumps of caraway and thyme, summer savory,

AN OLD TIMER, TOWN OF RIPLEY.

sage and other useful herbs, while in little corners were bright patches of bachelor buttons, merrigolds, hollyhocks, sweet william and many old-fashioned flowers, witness to the refinement and love of beauty existing always in woman, persistent, however discouraging the circumstances that surround her. Near the house would be a pile of wood for fuel, cut sled lengths, an iron washdish at the kitchen door, an ox yoke braced against a stump. The tall well-sweep standing guard over all completes the picture of the house and its surroundings of the average citizen of Chautauqua County in the period immediately preceding the building of the Erie Road.

Not long after the building of this great road and the completion of the Lake Shore Road through the county

to the Pennsylvania line which occurred the next year, signs of a greater prosperity appeared everywhere. It was not many years before a large proportion of the people had paid for their farms. Neat, white frame houses were built in the place of the decaying log-houses, and the primitive red or unpainted frame houses of early days. Straggling rail fences inclosing gardens and front yards were replaced by board and picket fences, while substantial rail fences took the place of the brush and log fences around the fields, and the picturesque well-sweep gave place to the more convenient pump. In many portions of the southern towns the pine stumps were extracted to do duty as most homely but enduring line and road fences. Churches and school-houses were in progress. Old roads were improved and new ones laid out. These changed circumstances influenced the farmers to take better care of their animals and to seek to improve their breeds of stock, and led them to a more careful cultivation of the soil and the use of better farming implements. Schools and education of children received more attention than before. With the increase of wealth and leisure social conditions changed also. People began to dress in better taste, and the conventionalities and proprieties of life were better observed. The rude methods of the pioneer entirely disappeared. Gone, too, were his simple characteristics, his hospitality, unselfishness and unaffected friendship. Can it be truly said that the great gain has wholly compensated for so great a loss?

A PRIMITIVE CHEESE PRESS.

CHAPTER XII.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE EARLY FARMING PERIOD.

Public schools, the hustings, the press and discipline of political parties and political campaigns for half a century, have educated the American people in self government, and firmly established the principles of popular sovereignty on one hemisphere.

In pursuance of the purpose expressed in an early chapter, we will proceed to give some account of the political parties of the county, and of the political questions that agitated the people between the years 1825 and 1852, or during the Early Farming Period. Such a history will perhaps give less pleasure to the general reader than it has cost labor to the writer to prepare it. To the political archeologist or searcher after political statistics it may have some value.

Although John Quincy Adams, elected President in 1824, was a Republican, the disposition of the leaders of the two branches of the Republican Party in the State of New York (the Clintonians, now the People's Party, and the Bucktails, now the Regency Party) was to unite in opposition to him. Yet the feeling was not strong enough in 1825 to prevent the nomination of candidates by each of the opposing parties to be supported at the election in the fall of 1825.

The People's Party nominated De Witt Clinton for Governor. The Regency Party nominated William B. Rochester for Governor, notwithstanding he was a supporter and friend of Mr. Adams. He was one of the first Judges appointed for the Western Judicial District and was distinguished for his talent as a jurist, his erudition and the amenity of his manners. Clinton was again elected Governor by a majority of three thousand, six hundred fifty. His majority in Chautauqua County was two hundred twenty-seven. We will give the vote by towns, as it may be interesting to those who have a taste for political research, to note the political complexion of the different towns of our county at the last candidacy for Governor of De Witt Clinton, one of the most illustrious men the State of New York has ever produced. The town of Chautauqua gave Clinton 137 votes and Rochester 128; Pomfret, Clinton 360, Rochester 147; Ellicott, Clinton 126, Rochester 106; Gerry, Clinton 147, Rochester 76; Hanover, Clinton 158, Rochester 261; Portland, Clinton 185, Rochester 112; Ripley, Clinton 118, Rochester 141; Harmony, Clinton 79, Rochester 80; Clymer, Clinton 21, Rochester 56; Ellery, Clinton 66, Rochester 140; Stockton, Clinton 66, Rochester 68; Villenova, Clinton 49, Rochester 82; Busti, Clinton 112, Rochester 45; Mina, Clinton 50, Rochester 75; Carroll, Clinton 87, Rochester 47; Ellington, Clinton 78, Rochester 48.

In 1826 John Birdsell, then a resident of Lockport, was appointed a Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District. He was the first citizen of Chautauqua County to hold that office. A year or two later he became a resident of May-

ville. He represented this county in the Assembly in 1831, and the Senate in 1832 and 1833. He went to Texas in 1837 and was appointed Chief Justice of that Republic by its President, Sam Houston, by whom he was afterwards appointed Attorney General, which office he held until he died in 1839.

A new and exciting element was introduced into the political contest of 1827. Free Masonry was an institution originating with the architects and builders of an ancient period, and finally came to be supported by people of other vocations and in high ranks. In 1730 it reached America where many lodges of Masons were established, and many distinguished people became members. Among them were Washington, Franklin, General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of New York. About the year 1805 there were one hundred lodges of Free Masons in the state. None, however, existed in the western counties. When the last war with England closed, Western Star Lodge No. 239 had been established in Buffalo. March 17, 1815, and within a month after the declaration of peace, a score of Masons residing in Canadaway and the section of country of which Canadaway was the business center, petitioned to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for authority to institute a lodge in the town of Pomfret, and Forest Lodge was chartered June 11, 1816, and was established at Fredonia. Its first officers were Ebenezer Johnson, Master; Samuel Sinclair, Senior Warden; and Jonathan Sprague, Junior Warden. Its first meetings were probably held at the house of Jacob Houghton, then the leading lawyer of the county. Mount Moriah Lodge was established at Jamestown September 27, 1817. Before the year 1826, besides the above named lodges, Summit Lodge at Mayville, Sylvan Lodge at Sinclairville, Hanover Lodge at Forestville and the Western Sun Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Jamestown were in existence. The following lodges were also instituted during the year 1826: United Brethren Lodge at Busti, Albion Lodge at Westfield and Harmony Lodge at Ashville (1).

In September, 1826, William Morgan, a Royal Arch Mason, and a printer by trade, residing at Batavia, who had threatened to publish a book that would reveal the secrets of the order, was abducted from his home, and was never seen afterwards. He was traced to Lewiston and Niagara, and no further. The citizens of Batavia with commendable zeal and spirit, took measures to hunt out the perpetrators of the outrage. Governor Clinton who then held one of the highest positions in the Grand Chapter of the United States, offered a reward of $2,000 for the discovery of the offenders, and the Legislature appointed a committee on the matter, which reported that Morgan was murdered and this was the general belief, although no positive evidence was obtained that such was the fact. Two of the persons engaged in the abduction were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment; one for two years and four months, and the other for one year and three months. Intense indignation throughout Western New York followed the perpetration of this offense, which was believed to have been committed by persons connected with the Masonic Fraternity. All the Masons implicated by the criminal proceedings who did not of their own accord renounce Masonry, were expelled by the lodges, but the excitement continued unabated. Morgan's book of Masonry was soon published under the title "Il-

(1) In "Masonry in Chautauqua," by Obed Edson, edited and published by Henry Drake in 1897, is a complete history of the Masonic lodges of the county by different writers.

lustrations of Masonry." A fourth edition was published in Westfield in 1827. It was followed by others, all claiming to reveal the secrets of the order, among them "Light in Masonry" by Rev. David Barnard, then a resident of Genessee, afterwards of Chautauqua County. Many citizens determined to hold the whole Masonic order responsible for the abduction and probable murder of Morgan. The Masonic Fraternity repelled as false the charges so implicating them. The excitement increased until it reached the highest pitch ever witnessed in this part of the state. The question entered into the social and religious relations of life, and soon divided families and churches. The following is one of many instances of the kind: James Scofield, Jr., a Baptist minister (father of Gen. John M. Scofield, who was born in the town of Gerry, at one time Secretary of War and later Commander in Chief of the army of the United States) was a member of Sylvan Lodge at Sinclairville. During the Morgan excitement he renounced Masonry, and became a strong anti-Mason, participating in bitter anti-Mason meetings held in the vicinity. At the same time James Scofield Sr., the grandfather of General Scofield, a Methodist minister and a much respected citizen, was a leading and earnest Mason during the whole anti-Masonic excitement. He was a Master of Sylvan Lodge, and a portion of the time its Chaplain. Masonic members of religious societies were often expelled from the church, and ministers against whom no criticism could be urged in any other respect were dismissed because they were Masons. Yet it would not be just to say that all who were bitter in their denunciations were insincere. A crime had been perpetrated and many leading and upright citizens were actuated by a sincere desire to bring its perpetrators to justice. This movement of the people, commenced with an honest desire to investigate an act of great turpitude, finally fell into the hands of politicians, resulting in establishing the Anti-Masonic Party.

The people, led away from the laudable purpose of bringing to justice criminal offenders, changed their purpose to a political attack upon the institution of Free Masonry and its members. Extravagant charges were made by the Anti-Masons, which had it not been for their violence, would have seemed extremely farcical. While one of the most important trials which arose out of the abduction of Morgan was in progress, a partly decayed human body was found on the shore of Lake Ontario. A coroner's jury was immediately summoned and many witnesses, among them the widow of Morgan, swore to the identity of the body. Although in height, hair, dress, teeth and in many other respects it did not resemble him, yet the jury consisting of twenty-three persons, all promptly subscribed a verdict that it was Morgan's body. The remains were buried with great parade at Batavia. A multitude of people marched in the funeral procession. The opportunity was improved with great effect in the funeral discourse, to excite public sentiment against Masonry. Timothy Monroe of Upper Canada had sometime before been drowned in the Niagara River, and his body not found. His widow, hearing the descriptions given of the supposed Morgan, being satisfied that the remains were those of her husband, repaired to Batavia and had them disinterred, and identified them before a second jury, as those of Timothy Monroe, beyond all question. The hand of the politician was plainly seen in the proceeding before the first jury, but the ostentatious funeral ceremony, and the coroner's inquest answered the purpose intended. Thurlow Weed, a leading anti-Masonic politician, pronounced the

body "a good enough Morgan until after the election," which soon ensued.

In Chautauqua County it was not long before this new and exciting element entered into politics. In October, 1827, a convention of Anti-Masons was held at Mayville, of which Abiram Orton was chairman and Alvin Plumb Secretary. Esquire White, Silas Spencer and Alvin Plumb were appointed a committee to report an address against secret societies. The address, published in the Fredonia Gazette, was very ably written. Nathaniel Fenton and Nathan Mixer were nominated at this convention as candidates for Members of Assembly. An address upon the other side of the question was published in the same paper, signed by Thomas A. Osborne, John Crane, James Mullett, Jr., and E. L. Tinker. This was also well written, evidently by the able pen of Thomas A. Osborne.

The Adams Party had no candidate for the Assembly in the field. The Jackson Party, which may be said to include the Bucktail or Regency Party, nominated James Mullett and Thomas A. Osborne, who received respectively twelve hundred thirty-two and eleven hundred one votes. Fenton received twenty-one hundred sixty-two votes and Mixer two thousand ninety-one votes, and were elected. The Fredonia Gazette supported the Masonic or Jackson ticket.

The year 1828 was one of the most important in the history of political parties in the county and state, and we may also say in the nation. The anti-Masons, after the election of 1827, had greatly increased in numbers. They were not generally favorable to General Jackson for President, because he was a Mason. They preferred Adams because he was not. They drew the most of their strength from the Clintonian or People's Party, notwithstanding DeWitt Clinton, the great leader of that party, was strongly in favor of the candidacy of General Jackson for the Presidency, and was also a radical Democrat. The Masons, on the other hand, generally became members of the Jackson Party, which was composed principally of a majority of the old and regular Bucktail and Regency Parties. The Adams Party was left few in numbers, composed of Clintonians, and of many Masons who were unwilling to join either the Jackson or the Anti-Masonic Party. The Anti-Masons nominated Solomon Southwick for Governor. The Adams Party nominated Judge Smith Thompson, and the Jackson or Democratic Party nominated Martin Van Buren for Governor. The Democratic Party, in the nation, nominated Andrew Jackson, and the Adams Party, John Quincy Adams for President. Jackson was elected President, and Van Buren Governor. In Chautauqua County Adams received twenty-eight hundred ninety-three votes, and Jackson fifteen hundred fifty-six votes, a majority of thirteen hundred thirty-seven for Adams.

The result of the election in Chautauqua is very interesting, as it shows how the Whig, the great rival of the Democratic Party, began its existence in the county. John Quincy Adams when he was elected President in 1824, was as truly a Democrat as was Jackson, or as were his other competitors. Events had now made Adams the leader of that wing of the old Republican Party which was destined a few years later to join with the Anti-Masons and form the Whig Party. We give the vote in each of the towns of the county, to illustrate this fact, and also to show the then existing sentiment of the county upon the exciting subject of anti-Masonry, as it appeared in the principal election in which its separate strength was exhibited.

The vote for Governor was as fallows: Chautauqua—Van Buren, Democrat, 147; Thompson, Adams Party,

48; Southwick, Anti-Mason, 135; Pomfret—Democrat 107, Adams Party 295, Anti-Mason, 150; Ellicott—Democrat 140, Adams Party 63, Anti-Mason 108; Gerry—Democrat 85, Adams Party 37, Anti-Mason 146; Hanover—Democrat 95, Adams 214, Anti-Mason 10; Portland—Democrat 108, Adams 65, Anti-Mason 174; Ripley—Democrat 188, Adams 44, Anti-Mason 84; Harmony—Democrat 43, Adams 17, Anti-Mason 187; Clymer—Democrat 16, Adams 5, Anti-Mason 87; Ellery—Democrat 90, Adams 27, Anti-Mason 146; Stockton—Democrat 85, Adams 21, Anti-Mason 78; Villenova—Democrat 94, Adams 63, Anti-Mason 37; Busti—Democrat 45, Adams 18, Anti-Mason 149; Mina—Democrat 65, Adams 8, Anti-Mason 83; Carroll—Democrat 89, Adams Party 29, Anti-Mason 83; Ellington—Democrat 72, Adams 72, Anti-Mason 49; Sheridan—Democrat 47, Adams Party 109, Anti-Mason 77; total Democrat 1520; Adams Party 1135; Anti-Mason 1783.

The Democratic vote for President was but thirty-six more than the Democratic vote for Governor; and the sum of the votes for the Adams Party and the Anti-Masonic candidates for Governor was but twenty-five more than the votes polled in the county for Adams for President. This proved that the same voters that voted for Jackson voted also for Van Buren and that the electors who cast their votes for Thompson and Southwick for Governor voted also for Adams for President.

One familiar with the history of the politics of the county during successive years of struggle between Democrats and Whigs, and the still later contests between Democrats and Republicans, can trace to the present time in the vote of the county and in each of the towns of the county the strong impress that anti-Masonic sentiment made upon the minds of the people and we may realize to what extent an isolated and comparatively trifling circumstance will fix men's opinions and determine their actions for generations. We may also observe how much the abduction, perhaps murder of William Morgan by a few irresponsible and desperate men had to do with establishing the political complexion of Chautauqua County and Western New York for more than half a century. And yet that such an incident as this could revolutionize political parties is perhaps due more to the fact that the public mind was then ripe for a political change. The extinction of the Federal Party caused all the people to be classed as one party, whereas the normal condition in a free country is two opposing parties.

No paper in the county at the time of the abduction of Morgan is known to have been edited by a Mason. The papers which first supported the new political movement were the Western Star, published and edited by Harvey Newcomb of Westfield, and the Jamestown Journal, published by Adolphus Fletcher and edited by Abner Hazeltine. The rapid growth of the Anti-Masonic Party in Chautauqua County was due in a great measure to the ability and influence of Mr. Hazeltine. As Anti-Masonic candidate for Member of Assembly in 1828, he received two thousand fifty-six votes and Nathan Mixer two thousand ninety-one. Joseph White received fourteen hundred fifty-eight and John McAllister eleven hundred fifty-eight votes as Jackson or Democratic candidates and James Hall received one thousand ninety-one, and John Crane nine hundred thirty-six votes as administration or Adams candidates. Hazeltine and Mixer were elected. Daniel Sherman was elected Sheriff and James B. Lowry County Clerk. Elial T. Foote was appointed First Judge.

In 1830 Francis Granger was the candidate of the Anti-Masonic Party, and

Emos T. Throop of the Democratic Party. Throop was elected by eighty-four hundred eighty-one majority. The vote for Governor in the different towns of the county was as follows: Chautauqua, Granger 235, Throop 151; Pomfret, Granger 316, Throop 192; Ellicott, Granger 241, Throop 205; Gerry, Granger 98, Throop 63; Hanover, Granger 193, Throop 169; Portland, Granger 178, Throop 85; Ripley, Granger 128, Throop 106; Harmony, Granger 281, Throop 55; Clymer, Granger 65, Throop 31; Ellery, Granger 201, Throop 104; Stockton, Granger 139, Throop 84; Villenova, Granger 83, Throop 64; Busti, Granger 209, Throop 49; Mina, Granger 113, Throop 49; Carroll, Granger 101, Throop 93; Ellington, Granger 154, Throop 50; Sheridan, Granger 75, Throop 55; Arkwright, Granger 130, Throop 26; Charlotte, Granger 84, Throop 53; Cherry Creek, Granger 55, Throop 34; French Creek, Granger 49, Throop 5; Westfield, Granger 241, Throop 132; total, Granger 3470, Throop 1854. This vote is interesting as it indicated what the political complexion of the county and its different towns was destined to be for many years thereafter.

John Birdsell who had the previous year resigned the office of Circuit Judge for the Eighth District, and Dr. Squire White of Fredonia, Anti-Masonic candidates for the Assembly, received respectively thirty-four hundred three and thirty-three hundred eighty-seven votes, and Elial T. Foote and Ernest Mullett, Democrats, received each nineteen hundred fifty-eight and eighteen hundred eighty-four votes. Every town in the county gave the majority for the Anti-Masonic candidates for the Assembly, except Ellicott, where Judge Foote received a majority of nineteen over the highest Anti-Masonic candidate.

At the November election in 1831 John Birdsell of Chautauqua County was chosen Senator. There was no opposition to the Anti-Masonic Party in the county, and Squire White and Theron Bly were chosen Members of Assembly, Benjamin Douglass, Sheriff and James B. Lowry, Clerk.

At the Presidential election in 1832 the Democrats nominated Andrew Jackson for President and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. The Adams Party known as National Republicans, supported Henry Clay for President and John Sargent for Vice President. The Anti-Masons had now become a national party, and supported William Wirt for President and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania for Vice President. The candidates of the two last mentioned parties, and their political friends, were decidedly opposed to General Jackson, and as there was no reasonable expectation of the election of Mr. Wirt, it was fully believed the Anti-Masonic strength would ultimately go to the support of Mr. Clay.

In New York the Democrats nominated William L. Marcy for Governor, and John Tracy for Lieutenant Governor. The Anti-Masons again nominated Francis Granger for Governor, and Samuel Stevens for Lieutenant Governor. The National Republicans of New York, in a convention held at Utica, adopted the Anti-Masonic state and electorial ticket, although they passed resolutions supporting Clay and Sargent. Thus a union was partly effected between the National Republicans and Anti-Masons which finally consummated and resulted in a new party called the Whig Party. We have now described the evolution of the Whig Party in Chautauqua County and the important part that the Anti-Masonic Party, during the short period of its existence, had in the process of its creation. Jackson at this election was chosen President, and Marcy Governor. In Chautauqua County the National Republicans and Anti-Masons gave a majority over Jackson of seventeen hun-

dred sixteen. Granger's majority over Marcy was seventeen hundred thirty-six. Alvin Plumb and Nathaniel Grey, Anti-Masonic candidates, were elected to the Assembly by about sixteen hundred majority over Albert H. Camp and Robert Whiteside, the Democratic candidates. Abner Hazeltine was elected to represent this Congressional District over Alson Leavenworth of Chautauqua County by a majority of fifteen hundred eighty.

Mr. Hazeltine was born in Wardsboro, Vt., (now Dover) June 10, 1793, graduated at Williams College 1815, and came to Jamestown the same year and at first engaged in teaching. He early entered the law office of Jacob Houghton as a clerk and student. For more than sixty years he was a leading lawyer of the county. He was remarkable for his industry, his patient and untiring application to his profession. Others were more distinguished as trial lawyers and advocates, but none had a better disciplined legal mind, or was better grounded in the fundamental principles of the law, and none could, in a legal argument better elucidate and apply the principles involved to the questions at issue, or state them in better or clearer language. The legal attainments of Mr. Hazeltine, his high character, sense of honor, integrity, and unassuming character have made him one of the most honored of the county. But few have so entirely possessed the confidence of the people. Without solicitation on his part, he was chosen Member of Assembly, District Attorney, County Judge and for two terms Member of Congress. Orris Crosby was elected presidential elector and was the first one chosen from Chautauqua County.

Mr. Crosby was born in Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 2, 1791, went to Canada in 1809. In June, 1813, he was put in prison in Canada for vindicating his country's cause. In July he was put on board the British fleet on Lake Erie by order of Commodore Barclay. On the 10th of September in the battle on Lake Erie he was shot in the breast by Lieutenant John Garland of the British navy for refusing to fight his countrymen, and left for dead, but recovered. Garland was slain in the battle. Mr. Crosby carried the marks of the wound in his breast, and of British handcuffs, during the remainder of his life. After the war he came to Fredonia and became a leading physician of the county. Elial T. Foote was reappointed First Judge.

The election in 1833, owing to the apathy of the Anti-Masons in Chautauqua County resulted in favor of the Democrats. James Hall and Thomas A. Osborne, Democratic candidates for the Assembly, were elected over Waterman Ellsworth and Austin Smith, Anti-Masonic candidates.

When the National Republicans assumed the name of Whig, the Anti-Masons immediately disbanded. Although the National Republican Party contained many Masons, and the avowed object of the Anti-Masons was to oppose all such for office, the Anti-Masons quickly amalgamated with the National Republicans under their new name. The Masonic Lodges in Western New York had, however, given up their charters and the institution of Masonry for a time ceased to exist there. In Chautauqua County by reason of the violence of anti-Masonic excitement, meetings of Mount Moriah Lodge in Jamestown were suspended about 1830. Hanover Lodge was discontinued about 1828. Sylvan Lodge of Sinclairville about the same time surrendered its charter. All the other lodges in existence in the county previous to the abduction of Morgan were also probably overborne about the same time.

In the fall election of 1834 William H. Seward was supported for Governor by the Whigs, and Silas M. Stillwell for Lieutenant Governor. William L.

Marcy and John Tracy were the Democratic candidates. Marcy and Tracy were elected. In Chautauqua County Seward received forty-five hundred thirty-three votes and Marcy twenty-nine hundred forty-two. Abner Hazeltine was re-elected to Congress over Oliver Lee, William Saxton, Sheriff, over Daniel B. Parsons, George W. Tew, County Clerk, over Norman Kibbe, and John Woodard, Jr., and Owen McCluer to the Assembly over Joseph Wait and John Z. Saxton. Those elected were Whigs, the defeated candidates Democrats.

At the fall election in 1835 Chauncey J. Fox, Whig, was elected State Senator over Benjamin Walworth of Chautauqua, Democrat, by a small majority. In Chautauqua County Dr. Walworth received seven majority. Richard P. Marvin and Benjamin Douglass, Whigs, were elected to the Assembly over Thomas B. Campbell and Bela Tracy, Democrats.

In the general election held in the fall of 1836, Martin Van Buren, Democrat, was elected President over William Henry Harrison, Whig. William L. Marcy and John Tracy were nominated by the Democrats for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and Jesse Buell and Gamaliel H. Barstow were nominated by the Whigs. After it became evident that the United States bank would not be rechartered, great pressure was brought to bear upon the Legislature to obtain charters for state banks, and the influence which it was seen moneyed institutions could exert upon the Legislature when they combined, alarmed thinking men, and led them to inquire into the propriety of the granting of exclusive rights to any class of men whatever. This brought into existence the "Equal Rights" Party which opposed monopolies. The individuals composing it were mostly residents of the City of New York. At a political meeting held in Tammany Hall in 1835 a struggle occurred between the anti-monopolists and their opponents, for the control of the organization of the meeting, in the course of which the gas lights were suddenly extinguished. The anti-monopolists had provided themselves with loco-foco matches, and candles, and the room was instantly relighted. The anti-monopolists were thereafter called Loco Focos. They nominated Isaac S. Smith of Buffalo for Governor, and Moses Jaques for Lieutenant Governor. In the fall election in 1836, this party polled a strong vote in the City of New York; the next year they united with the Democrats. The result of the election was that Marcy and Tracy were elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor. In Chautauqua County the Whigs polled thirty-eight hundred ninety-five votes, and the Democrats thirty-one hundred twenty. The Whig majority was but seven hundred seventy-five. Buell received thirty-eight hundred fifty-five votes and Marcy thirty-one hundred fifty-three in Chautauqua County. Buell's majority in the county was seven hundred two. Richard P. Marvin, Whig, was elected to Congress over Oliver Lee, Democrat, his majority in Chautauqua County being one thousand seventy-six. Alvin Plumb, Calvin Rumsey, and William Wilcox, Whigs, were elected to the Assembly, over Thomas B. Campbell, James Hall and Daniel B. Parsons, Democrats.

At the annual election in 1837, the Whig candidates were elected. Judson Southland was chosen Sheriff over John Z. Saxton by nine hundred fifty-nine majority; George W. Tew, County Clerk over Joshua B. Babcock by thirteen hundred sixty majority and George A. French, Abner Lewis and Thomas J. Allen were elected to the Assembly over Otis Skinner, Gideon Evans and Pearson Crosby.

In the fall elections of 1838 William H. Seward was candidate of the Whigs

for Governor, and William L. Marcy of the Democrats. Seward was elected. His majority in Chautauqua County was nineteen hundred nine. Richard P. Marvin was elected to Congress over Charles H. S. Williams; Abner Lewis, Waterman Ellsworth and Timothy Judson were elected to the Assembly over Rodney B. Smith, Elias Clark and Ethan Sawin.

At the election in the fall of 1839 Abram Dixon, Whig, of this county, was elected to the State Senate. His majority in the county over Isaac B. Ellwood, the Democratic candidate, was thirteen hundred thirty-seven. Mr. Dixon was born in Manchester, Vermont, in 1787. He graduated at Yale college in 1813. In 1817 he came to Westfield and entered upon the practice of law which he continued until his decease in 1875. George A. French, Odin Benedict, and William Rice were elected to the Assembly over Thomas B. Campbell, James Hall and Jonathan Patterson.

The presidential election in 1840 was perhaps the most exciting and memorable political contest ever held in the United States. William Henry Harrison and John Tyler were nominated by the Whigs for President and Vice President. Martin Van Buren was nominated for President and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President by the Democrats. The Whigs were most active and successful in carrying on the canvass. They held immense mass meetings throughout the state and nation. The meetings at New York, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie and other places were attended by ten, twenty and thirty thousand people. Men of influence and ability as speakers traveled through the state, and came in from other states to address the people. Several new and novel features were introduced by the Whigs into the campaign. Their meetings were enlivened and enthusiasm was excited by stirring campaign songs and convivial entertainment. The gentler sex gave countenance, too, and attended the meetings, which was regarded by many as an unwonted innovation. This exciting canvass has sometimes been called the "log-cabin," and "hard cider" campaign Those terms were used in compliment to General Harrison, whose life had been mostly spent among the pioneers of the west. Hard cider was the ruling beverage. Log cabins were erected through the country, south and north, and sometimes moved on wheels from one mass-meeting to another. "Coon" skins were conspicuously displayed, and the people loudly shouted for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." During the summer and fall the people were entirely absorbed with the approaching presidential election. Nowhere was there more excitement and enthusiasm than in Chautauqua County. Barbecues and large mass meetings were held in all the principal villages.

A description of one of these political banquets will suffice for a description of all the rest. A typical log cabin used by the Whigs for meetings and other political purposes until the campaign was closed in November, was erected in Jamestown. It was built in the summer of 1840. It stood twenty-five feet back from Main Street between Second and Third Streets. In one end was constructed an open fireplace with a stick chimney. Beneath the cabin's porch was a door with the latch string out, and near it a barrel of hard cider with tin drinking cups at hand. The porch was ornamented with ox and sap yokes, a primitive plow, an old fashioned fan used in early days to winnow the grain, a flax break, hetchell and all kinds of pioneer farming implements. The outside walls were decorated with coon, woodchuck and deer skins; the inside was hung with strings of corn and gourds, a warming pan and an old fashioned clock with a long pendulum. The

fireplace was furnished with a lugpole, bake kettle, and other appropriate ancient fittings; the room was adorned with old style furniture, all supposed to represent General Harrison's log cabin and its furnishings.

To provide refreshments for the large number of people expected to be present, an ox was roasted whole in the deep, dry ditch of the old abandoned canal just below Warner's sawmill, that once led up to the lock that had been used in early days for keel boats navigating the waters between Chautauqua Lake and Pittsburg. There an immense tin dripping pan was placed, over it an ox was suspended, hung upon a pole passing through it lengthwise, resting upon crotches. The pole turned by a crank at the end. Beneath the ox a fire was kindled of seasoned maple wood, set up endways around the dripping pan. A long handled frying pan was used to baste the ox. When well roasted it was borne upon poles resting upon the shoulders of enthusiastic Whigs, and placed upon a platform in front of the log cabin. A huge cornmeal johnny cake twenty inches wide and sixteen feet long was also provided for the repast. When the time arrived large delegations headed by log cabin bands of clarionets, drums and fifes came pouring into the village, some of them a thousand in number, bearing flags, and banners with Tippecanoe mottoes. Jamestown was filled with people that day. It was the largest political demonstration that had ever been held in the county. Dinner was served at tables placed between the log cabin and Third street, where Joseph Garfield, as master of ceremonies, clothed in a white apron, with arms bare, carving knife in hand, mounted the table and invited all to the feast. With a free lunch of roast beef, pork and beans, johnnycake and hard cider and coffee, none went away hungry or thirsty. The banquet over, stirring speeches were made by Hon. Richard P. Marvin, Madison Burnell, E. F. Warren, G. A. S. Crooker and others. The meeting closed with great enthusiasm and the singing of lively political songs by the glee club. Many a Whig was born that day (2).

At this election the opponents to slavery, the "Liberty" Party, placed candidates in the field. At the "Western New York Anti-Slavery Society" meeting held the year before at Warsaw, James G. Birney of New York was nominated for President, and Francis J. Lemoyne of Pennsylvania for Vice President.

The result of these extraordinary exertions of the parties was to bring out almost the entire vote of the country. The Whigs gained a complete triumph in the state and nation, electing Harrison and Tyler, President and Vice President. In this county Harrison received the extraordinary number of five thousand, nine hundred eighty-five votes, Van Buren three thousand, three hundred forty-five and Birney, the Liberty candidate, twenty-three, the Whig majority being two thousand, six hundred seventeen. William H. Seward, the Whig candidate for Governor, was also elected. He received in this county five thousand, seven hundred fifty-five votes; W. C. Brouck, the Democratic candidate, received three thousand, four hundred eighty-five votes, and Garrett Smith, the "Liberty Party" candidate, twenty votes. In the twenty-three votes cast for Birney and the twenty votes cast for Garrett Smith, we see the beginning of the Anti-Slavery Party in the county, resulting finally in the organization of the Republican Party.

In the political history of a people living within the narrow limits of a county, we may witness the complete development of a political idea and trace the beginning, rise and fall of a political

(2) This account is from a description of the barbecue by Nathan Brown of Jamestown.

party, the same as in a larger community. It is pertinent here to state that Chautauqua County has not always been a land of liberty, for that slavery once existed within its boundaries, as it did in nearly all the territory of the original thirteen colonies, is attested by the following record:

"I, ———— ————, one of the judges in and for the County of Chautauqua, do certify, that on the 16th day of February last past was born unto me a black boy slave, by the name of Jonas. September 22, 1816."

In 1817 eight slaves and their masters were residing in Chautauqua County, and not until 1827 were the slaves all freed in New York State. The records of the county also show that it was necessary that the following certificate should be filed in order to attest the freedom of one of its citizens:—"To whom it may concern: This may certify that William Harris, of the county and town above mentioned, aged forty-seven years, about five feet and seven inches high, of a black complexion, born of free parents in the State of Rhode Island, town of Scituate, hath made before me such proof of his freedom that I am fully convinced of his freedom as to the pretense of any person to the contrary notwithstanding. Given under my hand." "Matthew Prendergast."

"One of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Recorded April 22 1814. J. Dexter, Town Clerk."

In the twenty odd votes cast at the election in 1840 we see the first protest in Chautauqua County against the institution of slavery. It is interesting to trace the growth of this sentiment as our history proceeds, in the vote polled at each succeeding election until twenty years later, when it became strong enough to carry the county by an overwhelming majority.

At this election in 1840 Philo Orton was chosen presidential elector. He was born in Tyringham, Mass., in 1778. He was a practical surveyor. For eleven years he was the Supervisor of Pomfret. He was also a Judge of the county. Amos W. Muzzey, Whig, was elected Sheriff over David McDonald, Democrat. John G. Hinckley, Whig, Clerk, over George A. Green, Democrat, and George A. French, Robertson Whiteside and Benjamin Douglass, Whigs, were elected to the Assembly.

At the annual election in November, 1841, Rossiter P. Johnson, Emory F. Warren and Austin Pierce, Whigs, were elected to the Assembly.

We may now begin to perceive the germs of a division in both the Democratic and Whig Parties, resulting in a few years later in the birth of the "American" Party, the dissolution of the Whig Party and finally bringing into life the Republicans. In the Democratic Party the "Hunkers" were those who at the time favored more liberal expenditures, particularly to support the canals. The "Barnburners" or Radicals, claimed greater economy. The Radicals of the Whig Party were particularly friendly to Governor Seward, were more friendly to foreigners than the conservative Whigs, and more inclined to the doctrines of the Abolitionists than they.

In 1842 William C. Brouck and Daniel S. Dickenson, Hunkers, received the nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket. Luther Bradish and Gabriel Furman received the same nominations from the Whigs. Alvan Stewart was the Abolition candidate for Governor. The Democrats won. Brouck received in this county three thousand, four hundred eighty-five votes, Bradish five thousand seventy, and Stewart sixty-seven. Emory F. Warren, Odin Benedict and Adolphus F. Morrison, Whigs, were elected to the Assembly.

At the county convention held 1843 by the Whigs to nominate candidates

for county officers, John G. Hinckley and Alvin Plumb were candidates for the nomination of County Clerk, and Mr. Hinckley received the nomination. Mr. Plumb was much dissatisfied with the result, claiming that it had been accomplished by unfair means. Charles J. Orton was nominated for Sheriff over Orton McClure, who was also dissatisfied with the result. Samuel A. Brown, Timothy Judson, and Valorous Lake were the Whig candidates for the Assembly. The friends of Plumb and McClure united with the Democrats in a county convention, at which McClure was nominated for Sheriff, Plumb for Clerk, Elijah Waters (a Whig), Marcus Simons and Forbes Johnson (Democrats) were nominated for the Assembly. A bitter and long remembered contest ensued, one of the most memorable local political campaigns in the county's history. The result was that McClure was elected Sheriff over Orton by seven hundred six votes. Wiseman C. Nichols, the candidate of the Abolitionists, received two hundred eighteen. Plumb was elected Clerk over Hinckley, by a majority of five hundred eighty-five. William Hedges, the candidate of the Abolitionists, received one hundred sixty-four votes. Waters, Simons and Forbes Johnson, the candidates of the irregular ticket, were all elected. This year Thomas A. Olson, a Hunker Democrat, was appointed First Judge, and John M. Edson, a Radical Democrat, Judge. Worthy Putnam was elected Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools.

The presidential election in 1844 was nearly as exciting and memorable for the enthusiasm displayed by the people as that in 1840. Just one month after General Harrison was inaugurated President in 1841, he died, and John Tyler, the Vice President, became President. The favorite measure of the Whig Party, that of chartering a United States bank, had passed the Senate and House of Representatives. In opposition to the unanimous advice of his Cabinet President Tyler vetoed it. This and other acts of President Tyler entirely alienated his party, which finally openly declared war against him, and the Whigs reaped no fruits from their great success in 1840. In 1844 the Whigs nominated their favorite leader, great orator, eminent and patriotic statesman, Henry Clay, for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice President. The Democrats nominated James K. Polk for President, and George M. Dallas for Vice President. The Liberty Party had previously nominated J. G. Birney and Thomas Morris for President and Vice President.

Large mass meetings were held in all the principal towns, and in almost every county, addressed by the most eminent orators of the state. The campaign was conducted by both parties, in many respects like the campaign of 1840. Songs and barbecues were features of the mass meetings held in the principal places. We have already given an account of one of the barbecues of 1840. To illustrate the kind of political songs that amused the crowd in those days, we give the following, sung by the Sinclairville Clay Club at the great Fredonia barbecue in 1844, by which it will be seen that the political song writers of those days were in no respects behind the modern campaign poet in stirring the popular heart or in finding the jolly side of human nature. The tariff question was the overriding question of the day, as by the song appears:

(Tune, "Rosin the Bow.")

Ye jolly true Whigs of Sinclairville,
And all ye sick Democrats too,
Come out from among the Polk party,
And goto the Whig barbecue.

October the 15th is coming,
And the Polkats begin to look blue;
They know that the Coons will be gaining,
At the feast of the great barbecue.

We therefore will give you a warning,
To abandon that Polk and his crew,

For hundreds of thousands are going
To vote for our Harry the true!

Then let us be up and a-doing,
And hurrah for the Whig barbecue.
That Polk! We know we can beat him,
With Harry, the honest and true.

Good men from the Locos are flying,
Which makes them look kinder askew,
They see us all go for protection,
And Harry, the honest and true.

Then let us go down to Fredonia,
And sing them this song on the way,
And when we get out to Laona
We'll give them a hurrah for Clay.

We'll give them the hurrahs so hearty,
For Fillmore and Wilkin we'll say,
And "three times three" for the party
That goes for protection and Clay!

The presidential election resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. In Chautauqua County the Whigs received five thousand, six hundred twelve votes, the Democrats three thousand, four hundred seven votes, and the Liberty Party three hundred fourteen votes. Millard Fillmore and Samuel J. Wilkin were nominated by the Whigs for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Silas Wright and Addison Gardner were nominated by the Democrats for the same offices. The Liberty Party nominated Alvin Stewart for Governor. The Democratic candidates were elected. In Chautauqua County Fillmore received five thousand, five hundred eighty-seven votes, Wright three thousand, four hundred sixty-two votes, and Stewart three hundred fifteen votes. Abner Lewis, Whig, of Chautauqua County, was elected to represent the Thirty-first District in Congress over Thomas B. Campbell, Democrat. Mr. Lewis was the son of John Lewis of Harmony. He practiced law in Jamestown and Panama. He was a Member of Assembly and First Judge of the county, an able man and prominent citizen. He finally removed to Winona, Minnesota. Samuel A. Brown, Henry C. Frisbee and Jeremiah Mann, Whigs, were elected to the Assembly. Caleb O. Daughaday, Hunker, was appointed Judge.

In the course of the campaign of 1844 the division in the Democratic Party began to be more pronounced. The Hunkers, led by Edwin Croswell, Editor of the Albany Argus, Horatio Seymour and William L. Marcy, favored the annexation of Texas, while Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright and Michael Hoffman were opposed. The symptoms of dissension in the Whig Party also began to be more pronounced. Governor Seward, Thurlow Weed, and Horace Greeley and the radicals sometimes called "Wollies" were inclined to sustain the claims of adopted citizens and favored certain reforms, while the New York Courier and Enquirer, published by Colonel Webb, the New York Express, and the Buffalo Commercial-Advertiser and the conservatives, sometimes called "Silver Greys," held opposite views.

In November, 1845, the question "Whether there shall be a convention to form a new constitution" was submitted to the voters of the state and carried. At a special election held in April, 1846, George W. Patterson and Richard P. Marvin were elected delegates for Chautauqua County.

Richard P. Marvin was born at Fairfield Herkimer County, N.Y., December 23, 1803. He settled in Jamestown in 1829, and for eighteen years practiced law there, except while in the performance of his official duties as Member of Congress and other public positions. At the end of this time, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he held for over twenty-four years, being all of the time a resident of Chautauqua County. Judge Marvin was one of the ablest advocates of Western New York, but having served the greater part of the active portion of his life as Justice of the Supreme Court, his judicial reputation is best known. He was one of the most distinguished of the

early Judges under the Constitution of 1846, and his decisions and written opinions are regarded with great respect. Although he was a most industrious lawyer and judge, he found time to indulge a literary taste, and a love for historical studies. Judge Marvin's ability and honesty early secured him the confidence of the people of Chautauqua County, which he has always retained, and they have been justly proud of his accomplishments and of his distinction.

George W. Patterson was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1799. He early came to Livingston County, New York, where he was elected to the Assembly eight years, the last two of which he was Speaker of the House. In May, 1841, he came to Westfield and took charge of the Chautauqua land office. In 1848 he was elected Lieutenant Governor. He was the first citizen of the county to hold a state office. Mr. Patterson's ability, his distinguished record, and his honorable character always secured him a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

In June, 1846, the convention commenced its sessions in Albany. The constitution as framed by the convention was adopted in full by a majority of more than two to one. The new constitution gave the people still more power than was granted by that of 1821. It provided for the election of many officers who had been before appointed by the Governor. It provided for the election of Senators and Members of Assembly in separate districts. In the place of the Court for Correction of Errors, the Court of Appeals was established; Courts of Chancery and Circuit Courts were abolished, and the Supreme Court established in their places. The County Court was established in the place of the Court of Common Pleas which had been so long in existence. The most important innovation made was the provision for the election of Judges by the people. Feudal tenures were abolished, all leases of agricultural lands for a longer period than twelve years were declared invalid, and many other important changes were made.

In the fall election of 1846, John Young, the Whig candidate for Governor was elected over Silas Wright. In Chautauqua County Young received four thousand, five hundred sixteen votes, Wright two thousand, seven hundred three, and Henry Bradley, the candidate of the National Reformers, four hundred fourteen votes. Dudley Marvin was elected a Representative in Congress from this district, Francis H. Ruggles, State Senator for this Senatorial District and Madison Burnell and Charles G. Orton Members of Assembly, all Whigs.

Dudley Marvin was born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1786. He was an eminent lawyer in his early life; while living at Canandaigua he was often employed as counsel in important causes in Chautauqua. The most of his active life was spent in the practice of law in Canandaigua, New York and Brooklyn. He came to this county in 1843. He was often engaged in important suits. Mr. Marvin was a thorough lawyer in every respect, sagacious in the preparation and conduct of his cases, skilled in the examination of witnesses, witty and eloquent before a jury. He was an able lawyer, the peer of Mullett and Burnell. Many stories are told illustrative of his wit and talent. He was a personal friend of Henry Clay, and distinguished as a political orator.

Francis N. Ruggles was a wellknown lawyer of Fredonia. He was appointed a Judge of the county in 1841. His term as Judge expired in February in 1846.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1846, Odin Benedict was chosen chairman. Upon the board this year we find two young men, who for the first time were filling positions, that brought them to the notice of the

people of the county, and who, a few years later took a leading and antagonistic part in the party to which they both belonged. They for many years exercised a very important influence in the politics of their county and congressional district. Walter L. Sessions, from the town of Harmony, then but twenty-six years of age, was Clerk of the Board. He was born in Vermont, but came to Chautauqua when but a child. He was educated in the common schools of the county and later graduated from the Westfield Academy. The other young man was Reuben E. Fenton, Supervisor from the town of Carroll.

Mr. Fenton was then twenty-seven years of age. He was born in the town which he represented July 4th, 1819. He was not only to the manor born and closely identified with the politics of his native county until the day of his death, but was the son of one of its earliest inhabitants. George W. Fenton, his father, was born in New Hampshire, but early drifted westward, until we find him at Pittsburg. For two or three years he traded in goods and provisions in a canoe upon the Allegheny River and French Creek. In the winter of 1805 and 1806 he taught the first school ever taught in Warren, Pennsylvania. In 1807 he built a cabin on the Chadakoin, or outlet of Chautauqua Lake, near its confluence with the Cassadaga. In 1809 he removed to what is now the town of Carroll.

The mother of Reuben E. Fenton was a daughter of John Owens, another of the early settlers of the County of Chautauqua. Owens was a soldier of the Old French War, and was with the English army in the attack on Quebec. He was also a soldier of the Revolution. He settled in Carroll in 1808, where he kept a tavern for the entertainment of lumbermen in rafting times, and travelers on the state line road from Chautauqua County into the State of Pennsylvania. He also kept a private ferry over the Conewango. He was a keen, joking, story-telling and good-natured man. Many a night did he entertain the weary raftsmen gathered at his house for a night's rest, until a late hour with his witty stories. He died in Carroll February 6th, 1843, at the remarkable age of one hundred seven years.

Reuben E. Fenton was educated at Cary's Academy near Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the Fredonia Academy. Afterwards for two years he studied law at Jamestown, but gave up the profession at twenty years of age and became a merchant at Frewsburg. A little later he engaged in the lumber business. He personally conducted his first raft down the Ohio and sold it advantageously. He soon became a successful and leading operator in lumber on the Allegheny and Ohio. In his first business enterprise he displayed marked executive ability, the diligence and shrewdness that distinguished him through life. His aspiring nature compelled a recognition of his accomplishments at an early age. He was scarcely twenty-one when he became Colonel of the One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment of New York militia, and at twenty-six the Supervisor of his native town. He was one of the most adroit and successful politicians of his day, achieving positions among the highest in the state and nation.

The presidential election occurred in 1848. The Whigs nominated Zachary Taylor for President, and Millard Fillmore for Vice President. The Democrats nominated Lewis Cass for President and William O. Butler for Vice President. Those Democrats called Barnburners who favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory acquired from Mexico as the result of the Mexican War, held a convention at Utica, and nominated Martin Van Buren for

President, but in order to unite all opposed to the extension of slavery, a mass convention was held in Buffalo August 9th, 1848, which was largely attended by people from every northern state, and also from Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. It was held in a great tent on the courthouse park. The multitude assembled chose Charles Francis Adams as their presiding officer. The convention nominated Martin Van Buren for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice President. The creed of these "Free Democrats" commonly called "Free Soilers" as laid down in their resolutions, was comprehensively expressed in the phrase, "No more slave states, and no slave territories." This was the only convention of national interest ever held in Buffalo. It was a convention of great importance in the history of the country, as it was the first National Convention to take decisive grounds against slavery. It was largely attended, and sustained by the sentiment of a considerable number of people. The action here taken exerted a powerful influence in strengthening the opposition to slavery, which up to that time was comparatively weak. Many Chautauqua County citizens attended. The election resulted in the choice of Taylor and Fillmore. Taylor received four thousand, two hundred seven votes, Cass one thousand, nine hundred eleven, and Van Buren one thousand, six hundred forty eight in this county. Hamilton Fish, Whig, was elected Governor, George W. Patterson, Lieutenant Governor, Elijah Risley, Representative to Congress, Silas Terry and Ezekial B. Gurnsey Members of Assembly. Mr. Risley was born in 1787, came to Fredonia in 1807, was the first merchant there. He and his brothers William and Levi established the celebrated Risley's Garden, and the culture of garden seeds, which they carried on on an extensive scale. He was a Major-General in the state militia.

The disaster that befell the Democrats, by reason of the division of the party in 1848, in 1849 caused them to take measures to unite in the State of New York. This was effected in September and a ticket composed of Hunkers or supporters of General Cass and Barnburners, supporters of Van Buren, nominated. In Chautauqua County a union was effected between the two wings of the party at the County and Assembly District Conventions, presided over by Judges Nirum Sackett, a Barnburner, Caleb O. Daughaday, a Hunker, and John M. Edson, a Barnburner, respectively. But one county and district ticket was made. At the election in November the Whigs carried their state ticket in the county by a majority less than one thousand. Noah D. Snow, Democrat, was elected Sheriff over Nathaniel Eddy, Whig, by one hundred eighty-five majority, one of the few instances in which a Democrat has been elected to an important office in the county. Samuel Barrett, Whig, one of the most esteemed citizens of the county, was elected to the Assembly of the Second District, by a majority of only one hundred forty-two, over Reuben E. Fenton, Democrat. This was the first time that Mr. Fenton came before the people of the county for a county office, and the small majority by which he was beaten is an evidence of his growing political influence.

At the election in 1850 Washington Hunt, Whig, was elected Governor over Horatio Seymour, Democrat. In Chautauqua County Hunt had one thousand, four hundred thirty-eight majority. Austin Smith and Daniel W. Douglass were elected to the Assembly, and Daniel Sherman, District Attorney, all Whigs.

At this election James Mullett was for a second term elected Justice of the

Supreme Court. We have often had occasion to speak of Mr. Mullett in the course of our history. For more than a quarter of a century after the organization of the county, of all of its citizens, he was the most distinguished for his talents. His untiring industry, great love for his profession, his enthusiastic study of the best literature, and his native genius, made him the most eloquent, witty and able member of his profession in his day. He was born at Guilford, Vermont, in 1781, His youth was spent on his father's farm. He was a cabinetmaker by trade. In 1810 he came to Fredonia and was employed for a time as clerk in Risley's store. When thirty-two years of age he commenced the study of law with Hon. Jacob Houghton. He at once came to the front in his profession and as a public speaker. He was District Attorney, a member of the Legislature for his county, and City Attorney for the City of Buffalo. He was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1847, immediately after the adoption of the new constitution and while a resident of the City of Buffalo, but soon after returned to his old home in Fredonia, where he spent the remainder of his life.

At the election in 1851 Elisha Ward was elected State Senator. Austin Smith and Jeremiah Ellsworth, Members of Assembly. Selden Marvin, County Judge, Alpheus S. Hawley, Sheriff, and Richard O. Green, Clerk, all Whigs.

Elisha Ward who was now elected Senator was noted for his independence of thought, and his unconventional manners. He had a mind remarkably well furnished by reading the classics and best authors. He had ability and was a good lawyer. He was four years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county.

Selden Marvin who was elected County Judge, was the only child of Dudley Marvin. He was born in Canandaigua in 1819, read law with his distinguished father, and was admitted to practice in 1841. He came to Ripley the same year. In 1860 he removed to the City of Erie, Pennsylvania, where he continued to practice law.

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURAL PERIOD.
1851—1861.

"Here sun-brown'd Labour swings his Cyclop arms,
Long are the furrows he must trace between
The ocean's azure and the prairie's green;
Full many a blank his destined realm displays,
Yet see the promise of his riper days;
Far through yon depths the panting engine moves,
His chariots ringing in their steel-shod grooves;
And Erie's naiad flings her diamond wave
O'er the wild sea-nymph in her distant cave."

—O. W. Holmes.

The period that commenced with the completion of the Erie Railroad in 1851 may appropriately be called the Agricultural Period, because of the great advance and improvement made in the farming industry. Agriculture for twenty-five years afterwards was the chief occupation of the people of the county.

In May, 1851, soon after the great celebration, the New York and Erie Railroad commenced permanent operations, running five passenger trains from Dunkirk to New York daily; three were first-class and two second-class trains.

The fare from New York upon the former was eight dollars; upon the latter five dollars. The fine steamers Niagara, Queen City and Key Stone State commenced to navigate Lake Erie from Dunkirk in connection with these lines to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit; the fare for the passage to the latter place was four dollars. The gauge of the Erie Road was originally six feet wide, which was supposed at the time to give great advantage over a narrow gauge in the shipment of freight. Particular attention was given by the road to the transportation of cattle and live stock.

The year 1852 commenced in Chautauqua with an event scarcely less in importance to its people and to Dunkirk than the completion of the New York and Erie Railroad. On the first of January of that year the Buffalo and State Line Railroad was opened from the State Line of Pennsylvania to Dunkirk, and on the twenty-second of February to Buffalo. Now had the tedious journeyings from Buffalo to Chautauqua, along the sandy beach of the lake, come to an end, and the terrors of the "Cattaraugus Swamp" and the horrors of the "Four Mile Wood" that had for half a century afflicted the traveler, vanished.

The Buffalo and State Line Railroad was in a great measure originated by the people of Fredonia, and a large portion of its stock subscribed by them, and was at first located through that village and considerable grading was done on that route, but in April of this year it was decided by the directors to

build the road by the way of Dunkirk. By subsequent consolidations of the various roads between Buffalo and Chicago, it became a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. From the first the business of this road was extraordinary. It soon outstripped the Erie Road in importance to Chautauqua County, and it is now, with the Erie Road, among the leading roads of America.

A principal route for stages, travel and transportation of freight from Buffalo, Dunkirk and Fredonia to Jamestown, Warren and the southeastern part of the county, prior to the building of the Erie Road, had been by the highway, one branch leading through the villages of Cassadaga and Sinclairville and the other through Stockton and Delanti, to Jamestown. The ascent of the ridge by the Sinclairville branch from the north with heavily loaded teams had always been a laborious task. Near Shumla was Scott's Hill at the west border of the town of Arkwright. At the foot of this hill a yoke of oxen was in readiness to assist heavily loaded teams up the ascent. At "Walkup Tavern," since known as the "Kimball Stand," the passengers were invited to dismount that the stage might the easier ascend another steep incline a few miles north of Jamestown, which bore the significant name of "Walkup Hill."

Through the enterprise of the people of Stockton the Central Plank Road was built from Dunkirk through Fredonia, Stockton and Delanti to the Kimball Stand in the town of Ellicott near its north line, where it met another plank road which extended partly around "Walkup Hill" to Jamestown. The Central Plank Road was twenty-two or twenty-three miles long. Another plank road was built from Jamestown to Frewsburg.

In 1852 the Fredonia and Sinclairville Plank Road was built from Fredonia through Cassadaga and Sinclairville to the Kimball Stand. It was twenty-two miles in length. North of Cassadaga it extended for three miles through an unbroken forest.

A plank road was organized with Rodney B. Smith as president, to be constructed from Smith Mills south to Jamestown. The road was built through the towns of Hanover, Villenova and Cherry Creek, by the way of Balcoms and the village of Cherry Creek, to the north line of the town of Ellington, and no further. It was completed to that point in 1852. The hemlock plank for this road was manufactured and delivered along the line of the road for five dollars a thousand.

There were now over one hundred miles of plank road in the county. These were excellent roads at first. They were smooth and firm. Heavy loads could be carried over them very rapidly. Such increased facilities for transportation and travel greatly promoted the prosperity of the county.

January 2, 1852, a fire occurred in Jamestown sweeping away almost every building on the east side of Main Street between Second and Third Streets, including the old Allen House Tavern. In 1837 a destructive fire had swept the same locality and was the work of an incendiary. Mansfield and William W. Compton, who occupied as a fancy dry goods store the building whence the fire in 1852 originated, were suspected of setting this fire for the insurance money. Augustus F. and Dascum Allen, his brother, who were the principal sufferers in the fire, vigorously prosecuted the Comptons. They were tried at the May Term in the following year. The trial lasted eight days and excited great interest. Madison Burnell assisted Daniel Sherman, the District Attorney, with great ability. Joshua A. Spencer of Utica, one of the ablest lawyers in the state, Abner Hazeltine and John F. Smith attended

to the defense. The Comptons gave evidence to prove that they were six miles away at Frewsburg attending a dance during the fire. Although the evidence was circumstantial, Mansfield Compton was found guilty of arson in the third degree and sentenced to state prison for eight years. William W. Compton was found not guilty. Mansfield was pardoned the next year by Governor Seymour upon the ground that the evidence was too weak to establish his guilt. This circumstance afterwards gave the case a political importance.

A distressing catastrophe occurred on Cassadaga Lake September 2 of this year, the sad memories of which remain with the people of Stockton to this day. A party of forty young men and women set out from Delanti for a picnic upon the "Island" as it was called —a favorite pleasure resort at that time. To reach it they had to cross the lake. Warren Wilcox took four of their number into his boat which proved leaky and sunk, leaving all of his party in the lake. But Mr. Wilcox by his courage and self possession saved them all. When this accident occurred those in a larger boat or scow managed by Jarvis Wilcox, having twenty young people aboard, being but a little distance away, witnessed the accident. The young people on this boat sprang to their feet in alarm; this action tipped the scow, which precipitated all on board into the lake. A fearful struggle for life ensued. J. W. Warren and Delevan G. Morgan, who were of this party, rendered efficient service in saving the lives of several. Seven intelligent and excellent young ladies, daughters of prominent citizens, were drowned, all between the ages of thirteen and twenty-seven; their names were Lucy Lazell, Celia Lazell, Alice J. Wilkins, Mary A. Harrison, daughter of Dr. G. S. Harrison, Charlotte Moore, Elizabeth M. Goodrich and Philena Saddler. Jarvis Wilcox, the boatman, was also drowned after saving several of the passengers while attempting to save others. Philip Phillips, afterwards widely known and celebrated as the "Pilgrim Singer," was among the saved.

A great concourse of people was assembled at the funeral which was held at Delanti. Eight bodies of the drowned were present, each with its circle of relatives and near friends. Six were buried in one grave, over which was erected a monument with an appropriate inscription commemorating the sad event.

More than half a century had elapsed since a new town had been added to the list. Sherman was the last. Poland was formed from Ellicott April 9, 1832, and eight days later the town of Sherman was formed from Mina. Kiantone was now (November 16, 1853,) formed from the town of Carroll. Kiantone perpetuates the name of the little Indian village that stood on the banks of the Kiantone Creek, within the limits of the town, when the first surveys were made. Kiantone is associated with several names of aboriginal derivation. The Conewango Creek, which forms the greater part of its eastern boundary, bears an Indian name, Stillwater, the principal stream in the north part of the town, was once known as the Ga-won-ge-dock, while the large stream in the south part bears the Indian name given to the town.

Kiantone was one of the earliest seats of Spiritualism. The year that it was organized as a town, and but four years after the "Rochester knockings" were developed, a famous spring was revealed, it is said, to Oliver G. Chase and Mr. Brittingham, two prominent and early Spiritualists, not far from the site of this ancient Indian village. This spring was situated about one and one-half miles above the residence of A. T. Prendergast on the right bank of the

Kiantone Creek, at the foot of a high bluff and at the edge of the forest. It seemed to have two sources forty feet beneath the surface, and but eight inches apart. One of the fountains discharged turbid, and the other transparent waters; both were decidedly medicinal. One was charged with sulphuric acid and iron and the other with magnesia, soda and iodine. Modern Spiritualism was then at its very beginning. The dedication of this spring was one of its early demonstrations. At this meeting which was held April 15, 1853, many Spiritualists were in attendance. A marvelous history was attributed to the spring. It was said that it was known to Celts one thousand years before, and that a knowledge of its existence had been for a long time lost. It was resolved that now a city should be built around it, to be called Harmonia; that its houses should be circular, lighted by the sun and painted blue. The doings at the spring, particularly the receiving of communications from the spirits of deceased persons were long a subject of criticism and ridicule. A poem appeared in the papers at that time, the production, it may be assumed, of some sour critic, purporting to have been indited by someone in the sixth circle, penned, it was said, with an angelic quill dipped in ink of ichor and written on satin paper so subtle as to be invisible except to the ken of a spiritualistic medium. Its peculiar style and rythm seem to suggest that it was written by Lord Byron. We have room for only a few stanzas of these verses:

"In ages past—it might be eight or ten—
(Alas, how swift the stream of life has flown!)
There dwelt (just wait until I mend my pen)
Here in the valley of the Kiantone,
With beards unshorn, a happy race of men.

This people dwelt in tents, built on the ground
And vaulted like the sky, and painted blue;
The plan of every one of course was round,
Since each was such a plan as nature drew.
And clambering o'er these tents green tendrils grew.
And owers of rarest beauty did abound
In clustering wreaths they grew like the eryngo,
And the people taked there in the Celtic lingo.

Since then a thousand years have come and flown,
And empires have arisen and decayed.
Monarchs that were are now no longer known;
Into forgetfulness their names have strayed;
And the sweet valley of the Kiantone
Slept like those monarchs in oblivious shade—
And thus might still have slept for many years
Had not a spirit whispered in the ears
Of a fair dame and to her duly stated
What I have told in honest verse.

Twenty-five years later, when Spiritualism was better understood, it was established under more favorable auspices at Lily Dale on Cassadaga Lake which thereafter and during many years was one of the most important assemblage grounds of Spiritualism in the United States, some account of which will be given in subsequent pages.

Chautauqua County has contributed its full share to the idiosyncrasies of the times and seems to have been a point whence many unique and independent movements, good, bad and indifferent, have had a start. Many of the early converts to Mormonism were from Chautauqua County and several of its most famous leaders were familiar personages to its people in the early years of the Latter Day Saints. Among them was Sidney Rigdon. He was born in Allegany County and in early life was a Baptist minister. He is believed to

have surreptitiously obtained at the printing office at Pittsburg the manuscript written by Solomon Spaulding, called the "Book of Mormon" which Spaulding is said to have intended to publish merely as a historical romance purporting to account for the peopling of America by the Indians. This manuscript, after it had been furnished to him by Rigdon, Joseph Smith claimed to have read through a pair of magic spectacles behind a screen or blanket to his amanuensis Oliver Cowdery in the presence of David Whitman and Martin Harris ("The three witnesses") pretending it to be a translation of the hieroglyphics engraved upon the plates that Smith claimed were dug out of a hill in Ontario County, New York. Thereafter Rigdon ably preached the Mormon faith and was closely connected with Smith in his enterprises and adventures and suffered with him in the persecutions growing out of their championing Mormonism. Jamestown was a gathering place for Mormons for a while in 1833. Rigdon was there, a chief among them. It is estimated that at one time from one hundred to three hundred Mormons were there. They occupied houses on Third Street west of Jefferson and held frequent meetings usually in the street near their dwellings. In 1834 they left Jamestown, having made but few converts there. Brigham Young having superceded Rigdon the latter was contumacious and he refused to submit to Young's authority. Finally Rigdon returned to the place of his birth in Allegany, N. Y., where he died, declaring himself to be firm in the belief of the doctrines and truthfulness of the "Book of Mormon."

During the early years of Mormonism in many towns of the county were gathered converts to the faith, who eventually journeyed westward and joined Joseph Smith at Nauvoo. Oscar Johnson relates that:

"In 1834 there were in Laona and vicinity about thirty Mormons. Dr. Thomas D. Mann was practicing there as a physician. A Mormon elder was sick unto death and the doctor took his three students with him on one of his visits. The elder said that he should die, but should arise from the grave the third day. One of the students whispered to the other, "We will see that he does." Unfortunately some of the Mormons overheard this, and on the third night they assembled in force to watch, and when the boys had the body partly removed from the grave they rushed upon them and succeeded in capturing one of the number. This year the Mormons removed, almost in a body, to Ohio, but they left one of their number as a witness to convict the young student. The one left had the habit of drinking, and, by a concerted effort and free whiskey, was in a profound slumber when the case was called for trial. No one appearing, the case was dismissed. It is to be doubted whether the prisoner could have been convicted for his efforts to verify the predictions of a dying saint. The accused was Dr. George S. Harrison, who for more than fifty years was one of the most influential citizens and ablest physicians in Chautauqua County. It is believed that the same trio of medical students prepared themselves for their duties by a close observation of the bones and muscles of Joseph Damon, the murderer."

Orson Pratt, one of the twelve Mormon apostles and a very prominent and learned member of the sect, distinguished also for his knowledge of mathematics and for his scientific ability, was once identified with the county.

James D. Strang was another famous Mormon. He resided in Ellington, was admitted to the bar of Chautauqua County in October, 1836; practiced

law in Ellington where he was postmaster for a time. He joined the Mormons and became a leader among them. When the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo in 1845 they were divided into three factions: The "Twelvites" who emigrated to Utah, the "Rigdonites" who followed Sidney Rigdon, and the "Strangites" who followed James D. Strang. When Joe Smith was killed, Strang claimed to have a revelation from God appointing him his successor. Strang and his followers made Beaver Island in Lake Michigan their headquarters. After awhile an organized force of fishermen and others attacked them and the Mormons were driven from the island. Strang received wounds from which he died soon after at the Mormon village of Voree in Wisconsin.

The scene of Button's Inn, written by Judge Albion W. Tourgee, is located in Chautauqua County near the brow of the hills south of Westfield on the Main Road to Mayville. The story is partly based upon the existence of Mormonism in our county and the fact that some of the Mormon leaders went out from it.

By the state census of 1855, the population of the county was 50,506, a gain of but thirteen inhabitants in five years. The population of the villages was as follows: Dunkirk 4,754, Jamestown 2,625, Fredonia 2,076, Westfield 1,433, Silver Creek 652, Forestville 540, Mayville 501, Panama 500, Ellington 487, Sinclairville 450, Laona 406, Sherman 401, Frewsburg 400, Quincy 289, Dexterville 270, Salem 258, Ashville 247, Centerville 233, Busti Corners 201, Delanti 180, Barcelona 169, Cordova 154, Dewittville 133, Cassadaga 131, Blockville 118, Clymer 110, and Fentonville 100. Twenty-seven villages, large and small. Although the boundaries of most of them were not established by corporate lines, the census figures given fairly represent their population within their reasonable limits. It is interesting to note the size of the villages forty-seven years ago (nearly half a century) and the relative growth of each since then. It will be observed that some since then have nearly gone out of existence, while the villages of Falconer, Lakewood, Celoron, Cherry Creek, Brocton, Chautauqua, Point Chautauqua and Bemus Point are not in the list, the greater number of them then having no existence. It is also interesting to know that nearly eighteen thousand of the inhabitants of the county in 1855 lived in these twenty-seven villages, while the population of the county outside of their limits remained nearly the same as it was twenty-five years before, the villages having increased nearly four fold.

It is interesting and may be hereafter useful to mark not only the changes in the population of our county, but to note also the conditions of our climate as it has been from time to time. The winter of 1855 and 1856 was of great severity. Commencing about Christmas the cold continued for one hundred days with scarcely a thaw. The snow fell more or less each day. The railroads were often blocked with snow and the trains at times ceased to run. The mail route between Jamestown and Dunkirk was filled with drifts, and for a week, as late as in March, no New York or Buffalo mails were received at Jamestown. When the blockade was broken fifteen mail bags were received within forty-eight hours at the village postoffice.

The following are the thermometer records from the diary of an old resident of the county. The figures given all mean below zero: January 7, 1856, 2 below; 8th, 8; 9th, 22; 26th, 23; February 3rd, 24; 6th, 14; 12th, 17; 13th, 22; 14th, 28; 19th, 25; March 7th, 2; 9th, 14; 10th, 24; 12th, 6; 13th, 5; 30th, 4; April 1st, zero. Apple, peach and

plumb trees were so injured by the cold that many died.

The County of Chautauqua was always one of the largest producers of maple sugar among sections of a like area in the United States. Maple trees were abundant in every town of the county. In many of the towns the maple exceeded in number every other kind of tree. According to the census of 1850, 767,653 pounds of maple sugar were made. Harmony produced the most, 87,422. Charlotte was by far the greatest producer according to its area. That year it produced 69,195 pounds. Busti came next with 60,350, Stockton 55,685, Villenova 49,216. Sheridan produced the least, 2,400. In 1857 the maple sugar production in the county was greater than in any previous year. Over a million pounds were made.

Early in the morning of May 22, 1859, Cornelius Lynch, a farm hand in the employ of James Battles, a substantial farmer of the town of Charlotte, was found in the barn of Mr. Battles bleeding and insensible and so badly injured by wounds upon his face and head that he died during the day without recovering consciousness. Martin Battles, the son of James Battles, was arrested for the killing of Lynch and was tried at the June Court the next year. Battles was ably defended by Madison Burnell, Austin Smith and James A. Allen. John F. Smith, the District Attorney, represented the people. He made a very able plea that occupied eight hours in the delivery. The plea of Mr. Burnell in defense of the prisoner was a powerful effort. This was the last important case that Mr. Burnell tried. The jury, however, brought in a verdict of guilty. The sentence of Judge Richard P. Marvin, the Judge who presided during the trial, was that the prisoner should be confined in prison for one year, and then executed on the warrant of the governor. This was in accordance with the statutes as they then existed. The defendant by his attorney James A. Allen appealed the case to the general term, and the verdict was set aside upon the ground that the law was unconstitutional.

The year 1859 is also memorable for the great June frost, the memory of which is still fresh in the minds of the older residents of the county. A more flattering and propitious spring had seldom been known. June 3rd the air became cold and chilly, rain prevailed, which changed to snow the next morning. Towards night the cold increased until the thermometer fell to the freezing point. A cold easterly wind blowing in a clear sky soon caused freezing weather. The ice froze from one-half to one inch thick. The ground was frozen to a corresponding depth. Just a week later, June 11th, occurred a frost even more severe than that of June 4th. All of the grass, fruit, corn, winter grain and other crops were killed. The farmers cut the grass in a vain attempt to save it. The leaves upon the maple, the ash, and all the nut bearing trees were killed, and hung withering upon the branches, and in a few days later all the foliage was yellow. The trees appeared as if scorched by fire. Nature presented a most desolate appearance which continued through much of the summer. Even the shrubbery and young saplings were killed, and the dead and discolored grains in many of the young trees marking the year in which the frost occurred, may still be observed in growing timber. The territory that suffered by this calamity extended as far west as the middle of Ohio, north into Canada, south to Pittsburg, and nearly to Cincinnati.

Up to the meeting of the Board of Supervisors in the fall of 1859, the name of the county had been spelled Chautauque. This spelling it was believed was not in accordance with its

pronunciation by the aborigines. Upon the petition of Hon. E. T. Foote and others a resolution was adopted by the Board on the 11th of October, 1859, directing its clerk in all records and correspondence to spell the name of the county Chautauqua. The resolution directed the county clerk to change the seal accordingly.

August 26th, 1859, Col. E. L. Drake sunk the first oil well at Titusville, Pa., and at a depth of seventy-one feet struck oil. His success produced startling results. Great excitement followed throughout the country. Chautauqua County was contiguous to the oil region, consequently the excitement there became intense.

Chautauqua County was so near the oil fields, and was in after years so intimately connected with the oil industries, its history will not be complete without some account of the early development of oil mining. (1)

Prior to the development of oil, Northwestern Pennsylvania had been a thinly settled, unattractive region, in the most retired part of the state. It was hilly and even mountainous, and for the most part unfitted for profitable agriculture. It was covered with a forest of pine and hemlocks. As the Alle-

FIRST OIL WELL, DRILLED 1859.

(1) The first notice we have of the oil springs is contained in a letter written by the Franciscan Missionary, Joseph de la Roche Dallion, in 1629. He gives the Indian name of the place, which he explains to mean, "There is plenty here." In view of the vast wealth extracted from the earth in this region during later years, the name would seem to have been prophetic. His letter was printed in Sagard's "Historie du Canada." Peter Kalm, in his "Travels in North America," published in 1772, refers to the oil springs; and on a map in his book their exact location is given. Colonel Brodhead on his return from the destruction of the Indian towns of the Upper Allegany in 1779, halted his troops at an oil well on Oil Creek. His troops collected some of the oil and bathed their joints with it. They also drank freely of the water which proved a gentle purge. (See Chapter II.)

gheny River and its tributaries offered excellent facilities for the manufacture and shipping of lumber to market, the inhabitants of the region were many of them lumbermen, and many of the remainder primitive, illiterate farmers of German descent.

The discovery of such quantities of oil, and such an easy way of obtaining it, at once gave an extraordinary value to the land, in the rough and unpromising regions where oil was supposed to exist, and many of its staid owners at once became rich. Unique villages sprung up as if by magic. The narrow valleys and rugged hillsides that bordered them, and even the hilltops bristled with derricks, presenting a picturesque and curious sight. The whole region was stirred with an extraordinary business activity. Oil Creek from Titusville to its mouth, and the borders of the Allegheny River at Tidioute, were first occupied as oil territory.

At the close of the year 1860, hundreds of derricks had been erected and five hundred thousand barrels of oil produced. Soon other oil fields were found. Scattered along in a belt not exceeding twenty miles in width were pools or isolated oil fields, extending from Cattaraugus County in the State of New York southwest one hundred fifty miles, to the County of Butler in the State of Pennsylvania. From these localities were produced far more oil and of a better quality than in all the world besides. In 1861 two million one hundred thirteen thousand six hundred nine barrels were produced. In 1881 over thirty-one million barrels were produced. This quantity of oil would fill over three hundred sixty-five thousand cars, making a train two thousand twenty-five miles in length. Business men, speculators and all conditions of people flocked to the oil country from all parts and it became the theater of business transactions and speculations involving millions of money. The gold operations of California when its mines were yielding their greatest riches, scarcely exceeded in magnitude the transactions in petroleum. So great were the fluctuations in the price of oil, as old fields were abandoned and new ones discovered, as to induce speculative transactions on the largest scale. The aggregate sales of oil at the Exchange at Oil City, Bradford, Titusville, Pittsburg and New York, some years would average ten million barrels daily, although the actual product of oil at the wells was not one hundredth part of such numbers. Immense sums were expended in drilling wells that produced no oil. It has been said that more money has been expended in drilling, than has been received from oil, immense as that sum has been. Great sums were also lost by reason of wells and entire oil fields becoming exhausted. Often towns in these abandoned districts, that had sprung up as if by magic and become rich, busy and populous, as rapidly went to decay and wholly ceased to exist.

In December, 1864, when oil was five dollars a barrel, a well was commenced upon a farm near the Allegheny River between Oil City and Tidioute, that had no other inhabitants than the farmer who occupied it and his family. In January, 1865, oil was struck in a well which proved to be a gusher, yielding at once six hundred fifty barrels a day and subsequently increasing its flow. This was the famous United States or Frazer Well. Soon oil was reached in other great wells, and for awhile in 1865 the product of all the wells on this farm was over thirty-five hundred barrels per day. Intense excitement followed and the settlement of the famous city of Pithole was begun. The town had a population of six thousand inhabitants in a few months, and by September of that year twelve thousand to fifteen thousand, and before the close

of the year, it had become one of the most important business places and oil centers of the country. Millions of money changed hands daily. In three months a dense forest was transformed into a most active city, with all the conveniences of an old established town. Pithole was incorporated with waterworks, an efficient police and fire department. It had two theaters in full operation, one of which cost twenty thousand dollars, four fine hotels, some of them costing forty thousand dollars. Fifteen thousand dollars was actually paid for the site of the Danforth House. A Roman Catholic, a Methodist and Presbyterian Churches were built, two railroads were completed and a third one was in process of building. Bankers, brokers, law, express and telegraph offices, restaurants and dance houses were built. A postoffice was establishlished where the quantity of mail matter distributed was only exceeded by that of Philadelphia and of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania. The place had a fame that for a time carried the name of "Pithole" to all parts of the civilized world.

A year or two later the oil wells of Pithole began to fail, and the inhabitants to leave. A fire swept the town and it was not long before it was entirely deserted. The town was finally sold for taxes. A farmer bought what remained of the entire city, buildings and all, for $1200. Some years later one who visited its ruins relates that he had to let the fence down in order to get into the deserted town. Not a soul was living there. Main Street, where once millions of dollars daily changed hands, was occupied by stacks of corn. The bell still hung in the steeple of one of the dilapidated churches, and the Bible, neglected and mildewed, still rested upon the pulpit desk (2).

A poplar tree twenty feet in height was growing out of the cellar of the principal hotel, and calves were looking out of the windows of the postoffice, once third in importance in the state.

The story of Pithole, of its wonderful and rapid rise, of its unexampled fall, of the amazing fortunes that were made and lost there in a single day, outstrips the story of Alladdin. The startling incidents, feverish excitement, and unhealthy speculation; the dreams, disappointments and sometimes the despair, of those who sought their fortunes there, afford some future genius ample material for an absorbing and impressive tale.

It was May 17, 1882, when well 646, the first sunk in the wilderness region of Cherry Grove township in the southeastern part of Warren County, Pennsylvania, struck oil. The first day it yielded the enormous amount of four thousand barrels. The woods of Cherry Grove were at once full of people. The towns of Garfield and Farnsworth sprang up nearby, with hotels, stores, places of amusement, including a theater. In less than six months more than a million of dollars had been expended. Three hundred twenty-one producing wells had been sunk in a territory equal to one square mile. As new wells went down, the flow of oil in the old ones steadily decreased. Finally the oil business at Cherry Grove collapsed, its wells were abandoned, and it went to decay. Pithole and Cherry Grove are leading and impressive examples of the fickle fortunes with which the oil speculations of Pennsylvania were attended.

Although the citizens of Chautauqua

(2) One of the founders of this church was a staunch Scotish Presbyterian who had amassed great wealth at Pitthole. He went back to his native country, made his will and gave a liberal legacy to this church, but when he died the society had disbanded and the church gone to decay.

County were not so greatly affected by this speculative spirit, yet from the time the first well was sunk by Colonel Drake, they became deeply interested in oil operations. The county by a direct line was not more than twenty miles from either the Tidioute oil belt, or the great Bradford field; so near it was, that Chautauquans were constantly reminded of the great mines of mineral wealth so little distance from their boundaries, by the light of the burning wells of gas and oil that they nightly saw reflected upon the sky. They often came in communication with operators and speculators whose minds were filled with bright visions of wealth to be made in oil, and many of our county people became in a measure infected with a mania for speculation. Some made fortunes, others lost all they had. Among those connected with our county, and successful in oil operations, were some who by their ability and enterprise assisted greatly to develop the industry. Dr. Francis B. Brewer became interested in petroleum years before Colonel Drake put down the first oil well, and was among the first to direct attention to its virtues, and to move in an enterprise to develop its production. Doctor Brewer afterwards became a distinguished citizen of the county, representing it and Cattaraugus County in Congress. Cyrus D. Angell, a native of Hanover in Chautauqua County, in 1867 became interested in and had charge of the Belle Island Petroleum Company of which William C. Fargo of Buffalo was president. Four years later Mr. Angell became the owner of its stock. This company was among the most successful in the oil country. Among the citizens of Chautauqua County in one way or another largely interested in, or connected with this company, or with Mr. Angell in the oil business, were C.

COLONEL DRAKE.

R. Lockwood, W. T. Botsford, Amos K. Warren, John R. Robertson, Sherman Williams, William Leet, C. G. Maples, T. S. Moss and Dr. Cory.

Mr. Angell, by his intelligent observation and study of the subject, and by practical tests and surveys, established the truth of the theory that petroleum deposits were to be found extending in courses, in a fixed direction through the oil country; a knowledge that has proved of recognized and practical value to oil men. One of the principal oil producing belts bears his name. Among the citizens of Chautauqua County to be named, who have acted a prominent part in the development of the oil industry and have been more or less successful in mining operations, may be mentioned Haskell L. Taylor who was born in Stockton. He and others organized the wellknown oil firm of H. L. Taylor & Co., which became at one time the largest producer of oil in the oil country. This company reorganized as the Union Oil Company, with Mr. Taylor as its president, finally sold out to the Standard Oil Company for three million dollars.

Charles E. Hequembourg, who was born in Dunkirk and was once its mayor, with Dr. J. T. Williams, Mr. Avery and others of Dunkirk, organized the Bradford Oil and Gas Co. This company developed a large oil and gas interest in McKean County, Pennsylvania, and also in Allegany County in New York, and for a while supplied the city of Bradford with gas for fuel and illuminating purposes. Frank M. Johnson, who was born at Westfield, became a resident of Bradford and was largely interested in oil in that city, in McKean County and in the Ohio and Indiana oil fields. J. W. and F. A. Griffith, both born in Kiantone, were oil men, as were E. M. Cobb, born in Gerry, and Frank A. Wilbur, born in Fluvanna.

In many towns of the County of Chautauqua, numerous wells have been sunk in the effort to discover oil. (3). But up to this time it has not been found in paying quantities. Gas has, however, in many instances been obtained, but not often of such a permanent character as to be profitable for use.

Until pipe lines afforded better means for the conveyance of crude oil to the refineries, long trains of petroleum cars, upon each of which were mounted great upright wooden cisterns, and later huge cylindrical metal oil tanks topped with low cupolas, were constantly passing over the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, the Buffalo and Oil Creek Crosscut Railroad connecting Corry with Brocton, and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad. The last two named, when built, were intended for oil roads, and both communicated directly with the oil region, passing through Chautauqua County on their way to the refineries. Sometimes it would happen that those long trains would take fire. If this happened in the night-time the country for miles around would be illuminated by the flames. Such an occurrence once happened on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad as a train was passing northward through Wheelers Gulf in the town of Pomfret.

We will close our history of the development of oil with an account of a long remembered occurrence of this

(3) Long before Colonel Drake put down the first oil well, wells had been sunk by his method. Mr. Buffington in 1814 commenced to drill a well near the shore of Lake Erie in the Town of Portland, Chautauqua County, for salt water. He persevered in his attempt until he had reached a depth of 642 feet, when he was compelled to abandon it for want of means. He was engaged three years in the enterprise, and is said to have expended three thousand dollars.

kind, of which Duff Brown, a veteran engineer residing at Brocton, and well known for his eccentric and sterling traits, was the hero. He long had had the reputation of being one of the coolest and nerviest engineers that had ever run a locomotive. This, the most thrilling incident of his life, occurred on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad, August 19, 1869:

A train consisting of an engine, a box car containing two valuable horses owned by Hon. Loren Sessions of Harmony, on their way to Cleveland, six old-fashioned oil cars, each mounted with two great upright wooden oil cisterns, followed by two passenger cars, with thirty or forty passengers, was about to leave Prospect Station to descend the steep incline to Brocton at the junction of the Lake Shore road. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when a brakeman dropped his lamp and set fire to the oil dripping from the wooden tanks, which immediately communicated to the oil train. The brakeman had the presence of mind to promptly uncouple them from the passenger cars and also from the locomotive and box cars, but the brakes were not put down upon the oil cars, so that when the locomotive moved forward to get away from the flames, they followed with increasing speed as they descended the grade. The road passed along the base of the highlands for seven miles to make a distance of five in a straight line, with a descending grade of nearly eighty feet to the mile. Duff Brown was the engineer. He threw the throttle wide open, and came down the road so fast that his engine could not pump, in imminent danger of being thrown from the track and hurled down the hillside. Faster than the engine had ever run before it darted over a trestle sixty feet high and ten rods long; through cuts and around curves with the blazing cars close behind, at times crashing into the box car, abruptly forcing the locomotive forward at a fearful rate.

The sky was overcast and the night was dark. The burning oil train illuminated the whole country around, as it curved in and out, now blazing forth from some railroad cut, or from behind some patch of woods, with flames streaming back and upwards to a height of sixty or one hundred feet. To the people who lived below the road it appeared as if a fiery meteor was descending from the heavens and along the hillside to the earth. The light was seen for a long distance. From the hills of Charlotte and Gerry, fifteen miles away, it appeared as if some great conflagration were moving northward along the western horizon—an inexplicable mystery to those who saw it from so far.

The brave old engine seemed to know that it was a race for life, and worked as if it were alive, keeping its balance as it ran, first on the wheels of one side, and then on the wheels of the other, over the reverse curves that wound along the hillside.

As the flying train neared the great curve southeast of Brocton the anxiety of the engineer and the fireman, whose name was Edward Boschee, now became intense. The fireman attempted to leap from the locomotive, but Duff, with one hand on the lever and the other upon his collar, pulled him back, shouting in his ear so that he might be heard above the roar, that if he left the locomotive then he would be a dead man, adding, "If we are going to our death, let us go together." As they came to the dangerous curve they bade each other good-bye; but the engine, frightfully pitching and swaying, surged safely around the curve. Two of the oil cars, however, were thrown from the track, terrifically exploding as they struck the earth. The flames from the burning wreck, mingled with a vast black cloud of smoke, shot into the air

a hundred feet, lighting the heavens with a lurid glare.

As the locomotive approached Brocton, closely followed by the remainder of the burning cars, another danger threatened it. The Cincinnati Express would be due on its arrival there. A westbound Lake Shore freight train was running to pass the junction of the roads to get out of the way of the express. Duff saw the danger and asked his brave little fireman what they should do. He promptly replied: "Whistle for the switch." To notify the railroad agent at Brocton of his coming, Duff opened wide his steam whistle in one continuous, piercing shriek. It seemed as if the old engine, knowing the danger, opened its brazen throat in a wild, half-human scream of terror and despair. The peril was understood and the switch on the Lake Shore Road was promptly opened. Fortunately the freight train had gained the siding when Duff's locomotive, with a wild, unearthly yell, tore past the depot and shot out on the Lake Shore track like a rocket. The engineer of the Cincinnati Express could plainly see Duff's engine coming tearing down the mountain side, closely pursued by the burning oil cars, with 500 feet of flame streaming behind as if some fiery demon of destruction, fresh from the fires of hell, were chasing him. He whistled for the brakes and got the train stopped not ten feet from the switch. The momentum that the runaway cars had gained coming down, was at length overcome by the ascending grade of the Lake Shore Road, and they gradually came to a stop about a mile from the junction, where they continued to burn for hours. Duff's engine and the box car stopped at least two miles up the Lake Shore tracks, twelve minutes after they had left Prospect, having made sixteen miles at the rate of eighty miles an hour. The two horses were ruined, and the two horsemen were unconscious in the box car at the end of the race. The roar of the train, the burning of the oil, the concussion of the cars, the explosion and conflagra-

TOMB OF COLONEL DRAKE AT TITUSVILLE PA.

tion of the tanks, the stream of flame from Prospect down, the unearthly scream of the whistle, the danger that threatened human life, all occurring within so short a time, deeply impressed those who witnessed the scene, and Duff Brown's race for life was long remembered by those who were there to see.

In 1860, occurred an event that was of more substantial and permanent value to Chautauqua County than the discovery and development of oil in Northwestern Pennsylvania. That year the Atlantic and Great Western Railway was completed through the southern towns. For nine years the lake towns of the county had enjoyed all the advantages of exceptional railroad facilities, while the southern towns were wholly without them. Jamestown was much the largest village south of the ridge. It possessed better facilities for manufacturing and was so situated as to command a larger trade than any other village in the county, consequently, prior to the completion of the Erie Road to Dunkirk, it had realized a more rapid growth than any other village in the county. But during the ten years that had just expired the growth of Dunkirk had been greater. The latter village had now nearly double the population of Jamestown. Even Fredonia had not much less than Jamestown, and Westfield more than half its number of inhabitants. At this time, aside from such goods and commodities as were transported to and from Jamestown over Chautauqua Lake and down the Allegheny River, they were all carried in wagons and sleighs over the dirt or plank roads leading into the village. The principal part of the merchandise brought into Jamestown was conveyed over the plank roads between Jamestown and Dunkirk, a distance of thirty miles, and sometimes from Little Valley in Cattaraugus County. The gas wells of Pennsylvania had not then been developed, nor was gas there manufactured for the uses of the village; it was then lighted by oil and kerosene used in lamps. The transportation of coal to Jamestown was too expensive. The village was chiefly heated by wood fires. That fuel was used in the manufactories, consequently Jamestown for many years was an excellent wood market for the country around.

Farmers also of the southern part of the county were not in the enjoyment of the advantages that the railroads gave their fellow farmers in the northern part of the county. This was evidenced by the superior improvements and conditions of the farms in the northern towns; there the dwellings were of more modern architecture and the lands better cultivated. The southern portion of the county remained a retired rural district until 1860.

For energy and business enterprise the citizens of Jamestown had never been surpassed by those of any other locality in the county. They entertained projects for securing railroad facilities before the Erie Railroad was completed to Dunkirk. September 24, 1850, a meeting was held at Jamestown, of which Joseph Wait was chairman, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the people of Erie, Pa., and the New York and Erie Railroad Company, with reference to the building of a railroad from Little Valley to Erie, through Jamestown, Randolph, Ashville and Panama. In the fall of that year explorations were made by engineers and a favorable route was found by the way of Findley Lake.

The Erie and New York City Railroad was organized in 1852, and during the summer of that year a line beginning at the New York and Erie Railroad in Cattaraugus County, was surveyed through Jamestown, Ashville and Sherman to intersect the Erie and North East Railroad, two miles beyond the

state line between New York and Pennsylvania. The ceremony of breaking ground took place in Randolph, Cattaraugus County, May 19, 1853, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Speeches were made by the president of the company, Benjamin Chamberlain, Richard P. Marvin, Madison Burnell and William Metcalf of Erie, Pa. Work was commenced upon the railroad the same day where now is the village of Salamanca and in August at Jamestown. A little later work was commenced in the town of Harmony, and in December in Sherman.

In December, 1858, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of New York was organized at Jamestown. Henry Baker, William Hall, Augustus F. Allen, Bradford Burlin, Sumner Allen, Robert Newland, W. D. Shaw of Jamestown and Daniel Williams of Ashville were the Chautauqua County directors.

This road commenced in Cattaraugus County, where now is the village of Salamanca. The first thirty-eight miles of the Erie and New York City Railroad, extending from Salamanca to five miles west of Jamestown, was adopted thence it extended to a point near the southwest corner of the town of Harmony. It was intended that this road should be further continued, until the valley of the Mississippi, and ultimately the Pacific Coast, should be united by it with New York City and the Atlantic Ocean.

April 26, 1860, the engineers placed their instruments upon the new line. On the 3rd day of July the iron was laid to Randolph, and on the 24th day of August 1860, the cars for the first time arrived at Main street, in Jamestown, witnessed by a multitude of people, the band on the train playing the air, "Ain't I Glad to Get Out of the Wilderness?" On this occasion a complimentary dinner was given at the Jamestown House to Thomas W. Kennard, the English engineer. A sumptuous repast was provided. J. W. Hill, the associate American engineer; Sig. T. Deosdados, agent for Don Jose de Salamanca; Sig. Navarro agent for the Duke de Rienzares, and other representatives of Spanish interests in this country; John Goddard of

FIRST TRAIN OF CARS IN JAMESTOWN, AUG. 24, 1860.
SHOWING OLD BRIDGE AT FOOT OF MAIN STREET.

London, and Robert Thallon of New York, who came on the train, and many other invited guests, were present. Col. Augustus F. Allen presided on the occasion. Toasts were given and speeches made by William H. Lowry, Col. A. F. Allen, Selden Marvin and C. D. Sackett.

The building of the road was promoted by Spanish capital, advanced by intelligent bankers. It was the first time in the history of American Railroads that they had been given substantial support in Spain. In honor of Don Jose de Salamanca, one of the Spanish gentlemen who had contributed liberally to the promotion of the enterprise, the eastern terminus of the road was called Salamanca, a name full of romantic memories to those familiar with Spanish literature.

The road was completed to Corry in May, 1861; to Meadville, Pa., in October, and to Akron, O., January 19, 1862. To the energy and business ability of Col. A. F. Allen of Jamestown, more than to any other citizen of the county, were the people of Chautauqua indebted for the successful result of this effort. As soon as the road was completed the people of Southern Chautauqua began to realize great benefit from it, and Jamestown again took the lead of all the villages of the county in growth and business enterprise, which it has ever since maintained.

The railroads began to benefit all pursuits. They gave a market value to products which before had none. Before the railroads were built sheep had been slaughtered in great numbers for their pelts and hams (the latter were worth 1c a pound) and for their tallow, which was manufactured into candles. The carcasses were thrown away. Herman and Abner Camp, brothers, commenced the manufacture of candles about the year 1846 at Sinclairville. Twenty tons of tallow was manufactured into candles in 1847 and fifty tons in 1848. The Camps then removed their factory to Dunkirk, where, on a more perfect and extensive scale, they continued to manufacture candles from mutton tallow. They had invented and patented a process by which newly made candles were withdrawn from the mold. A candle when withdrawn, would draw after it into the molds the wick for another candle. Their invention greatly shortened and cheapened the labor of manufacturing.

An interesting circumstance occurred while they were in business at Dunkirk which should be related, as it is known to comparatively few people. The Italian patriot, Garibaldi, after many battles and adventures in the wars of South America and in the contest with the French and Austrians, in which he proved himself to be the most brilliant genius of his day, was banished from Italy. In the summer of 1850 he came to New York where a public reception was tendered him, which he declined. In order to earn a living during his banishment, he made soap and candles for a while in a manufactory in which he was interested on Staten Island. Afterwards he made voyages at sea, from New York. Ultimately he returned to Italy and became famous for the distinguished part that he took in the wars and politics of Europe. While in the candle business on Staten Island, he made a trip to Dunkirk, to visit the candle factory of the Camp Brothers. He was entertained over night at the residence of Herman Camp in Dunkirk, meantime negotiating with the Camps for the purchase of the patent for the manufacture of candles, with which it is said he was much pleased. No agreement was completed for the purchase of the patent however.

The mold candle which was once universally used for illuminating purposes and which had superseded the primitive contrivance sometimes used by the early settlers, of a lighted cotton rag

wrapped around a button and anchored in a dish of fat, which had superseded also the better light of a dipped candle was about this time partly supplanted by various kinds of burning fluids. When at length oil was discovered in Pennsylvania, candles went into disuse and were no longer to be seen, this being also true of the familiar iron, tin or brass candlesticks, snuffers and snuffer tray, once common and necessary articles in every house.

After the Erie Railroad was completed many other old time vocations were nearly abandoned. Other exports and imports, except such as were shipped on Lake Erie, or upon the Conewango and Allegheny Rivers, were carried over the roads leading into the county in wagons, and teaming was a common employment. Over the main road extending east and west through the north towns of the county, and over the highways leading south from Dunkirk and Fredonia through Sinclairville and Delanti, to Jamestown and Warren, Pa., and from Westfield to Mayville, and the southwestern towns of the county, much freight was transported and many persons were engaged during much of their lives in this employment. Alfred Austin, an old teamster of Sinclairville, in the twenty-three years that he was on the road, made three thousand four hundred fifty trips between Fredonia and Sinclairville with a loaded team, travelling a distance equal to one hundred and seven thousand miles, or more than four times around the earth at the equator. With the construction of railroads this business practically ceased, and the old teamsters, their team horses and wagons, became things of the past.

Staging was formerly an important occupation. All travel west of Buffalo, after the close of navigation each year, passed through the northern towns of the county in stages. Sometimes in the spring the ice would drift down Lake Erie and obstruct entrance into Buffalo. Boats coming down the lake at such times would land their passengers at Silver Creek to be taken to Buffalo in stages or post coaches, assembled there for that purpose.

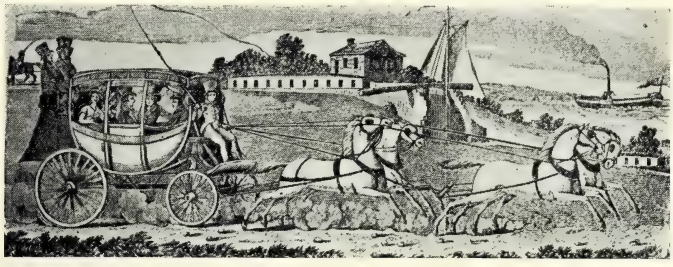
Thirty and more stage coaches have been known to be in waiting at one time. Even during the summer months much travel passed through Chautauqua. In some years steamboats from Buffalo connected with stages for the west at Dunkirk, thus avoiding the bad roads east of the Cattaraugus Creek. Besides passengers, the stages carried the local mail, and, in the winter time, the through mails to the west, which were sometimes two tons in weight, requiring a coach exclusively devoted to that purpose. Adams express matter was first carried through the county in stages over this route. These old coaches were owned and run by the Ohio Stage Company. They were drawn by four horses, and were large enough to carry twelve persons within, the driver and several persons outside. They were well constructed, graceful in form, and comfortable for passengers. The oval body of the coach rested on strong leathern straps called thoroughbraces, which gave it an easy, rocking motion when moving. The driver's seat was well up in front. There was a leather-covered boot for baggage behind.

The arrival of the stages, often three or four in number, at the stations along the route, Silver Creek, Fredonia and Westfield, was the stirring event of the day. The driver was the hero of the occasion. As he approached the village he would blow his horn to announce his coming. As he drove into the village he would put his horses to their best speed, and the coach, loaded with pasengers, would come swinging and bowing down the main street of the town, in fine style. As the driver with a great display in handling the reins

would pull up before the best tavern, many would be there to see, including a throng of admiring village boys. After a stop long enough for refreshments and a change of horses, the driver would again mount his coach, dexterously start up his leaders with his long whip, and pull out in as gallant a style as he came.

It is told of a certain famous Chautauqua boy, that, stirred by a scene like this, he announced to his young companion that he would be a stage driver. His companion, who drew his inspiration from some of the cheap literature that even then came in reach of the boys, replied that stage driving might do for him, but as for himself, he should be a pirate. Fortunately for those having business upon the high seas the bloodthirsty ambition of this youth was curbed in season, and he finally accepted a less lurid career and twenty years later became distinguished as an eminent and eloquent divine in the East. And it is said that the boy who thought he would be a stage driver became a prominent and successful business man of the West.

When the Lake Shore Railroad was completed, the old stage route was abandoned, and the stage coaches and their skilful drivers were transferred to the Far West and beyond the Mississippi. The writer remembers, in 1855, to have seen many of the old stage coaches of the Ohio Stage Company in use on the stage route between Dubuque and Cedar Falls, in the State of Iowa. The stage route next in importance was that extending from Dunkirk and Fredonia, through the villages of Sinclairville and Jamestown to Warren in Pennsylvania. This route was a principal outlet for travel from Jamestown and Warren, and these old-fashioned post or stage coaches were in use over it. Stage coaches were also run from Westfield to Mayville and thence alternately along the east and west shores of Chautauqua Lake to Jamestown. These four-horse coaches were also used on the stage route from Fredonia through Forestville to Gowanda in Cattaraugus County. With the building of later railroads in Chautauqua County these leading stage routes, one by one, were discontinued and the stages were run only between unimportant points in vehicles less pretentious.



OLD FASHIONED STAGE-COACH—1828.

The old-fashioned inn disappeared also. Taverns where liquors were sold during the first half century of the history of the county were very numerous. Even on the less important roads there were many taverns. Thickly sprinkled along unimportant country roads in many parts of the county, at this day, may be seen old farm houses, usually more pretentious than their neighbors, that were once taverns where there is now no need for an inn whatever. On the Main or Stage Road from Buffalo to Erie, in the northern part of the county they were still more frequent. Judge L. Bugbee says that

on the completion of the Erie Road the emigrant wagons all disappeared with the country taverns. "The stage routes running east and west were abandoned about the same time. In a trip along the Ridge Road of Lake Erie the traveler will note the long line of desolation in the ghostly hotels, once gay and joyous with ringing laughter, sent to oblivion and trampled under foot by the iron horse and his train of thundering cars."

The frequency of the tavern in early years was due partly to the rough and muddy roads that were almost impassable in the inclement seasons of the year, which made short distances long for the heavy emigrant wagons and slow moving teams of those days. It would be a mistake to suppose that these early taverns were devoted solely to revelry and drink. The great open fireplaces, piled with blazing logs, the tables loaded with good cheer, the kindness and old-fashioned hospitality of the tavern keeper and his wife, made these old hostelries welcome havens of rest to the chilled and wearied traveler who was compelled to face the bitter storms of a Chautauqua winter.

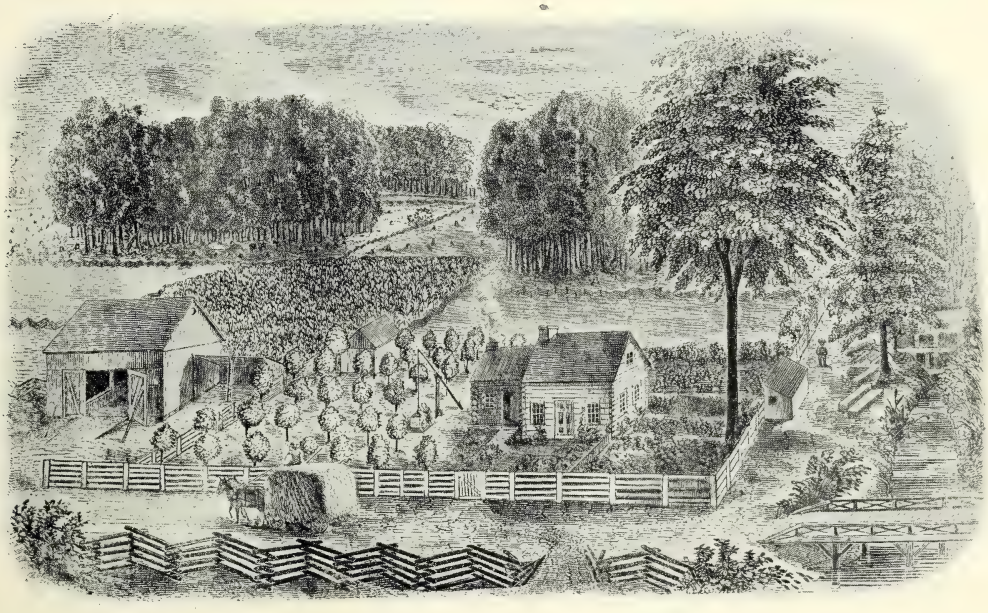
After the completion of the Erie Road, cattle, hogs and other live stock were taken to market exclusively by rail. Particular attention was given by that company to the transportation of livestock from the time it began operations. Before it was completed they went on foot hundreds of miles over the long roads leading to Troy, Albany, New York and Philadelphia. The latter city formed the principal market for the cattle of Chautauqua County. There they stood highest in the list for quality, which was due to the measures early taken by Judge Peacock to improve its breeds. Droves of cattle during the summer months followed each other in quick succession over the long hoof-beaten roads leading to Philadelphia. One hundred twenty droves, averaging one hundred twenty-five head of cattle each, passed the Love Stand in Gerry on the Old Chautauqua Road (that being then the direct road to the East for livestock) in a single season. Thousands of cattle were at the same time passing over other routes through the county. They were usually sold to stock dealers, and farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania, to be fattened and fitted for market upon the rich farms lying in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The drovers were usually practical business men. Like all who are engaged in pursuits in which there is much competition, with a fluctuating market to depend upon, they were liable to suffer great losses, and were sometimes financially ruined. A wellknown drover of the county, who had retired from the business, meeting another on the road with a drove of hogs, asked him to what market he was taking his pigs. The drover was intent on his business and his only response was "Whee-Whee," and that was addressed to the pigs. The retired drover turned in disgust, saying, "Whee away, I have wheed away two good farms in the town of Hanover, and if you attend to your business as diligently as you seem to be doing, you will whee away as much before you get through."

In 1851 lumbering was still an important industry. In the southeastern portion of the county it led all the rest. By far the greater part of the lumber and shingles exported from the county went down the Conewango and Allegheny Rivers in rafts. The great amount of lumber so transported involved the employment of many strong men in rafting it down the rivers. The service of these men was almost wholly dispensed with when railroads reached the lumber country. Transportation was thereafter made almost entirely by rail.

Railroads also brought to the county new employments, and new vocations with which the reader is more familiar.

The changes we have cited will sufficiently show the great revolution that railroads made in the conditions before existing and the improvements in the fortunes of its people. Indeed the ten years that last preceded the Civil War, was a period of prosperity. Railroads brought with them a great reduction in the price of all articles imported into the county, and also a material increase in the price of farming products, and consequently a rise in farm rents and in the value of real estate. Labor was in demand and consequently wages increased. The building of plank roads extended the advantage enjoyed along the chief highways of travel to interior and remote parts of the county. Money was reasonably plenty. In the smaller, as well as the larger villages, new buildings were erected, and improvements made. Their years of privation being ended, the people were satisfied with their present prosperity. The feverish desire to accumulate great wealth had not taken possession of them. At no time was such genuine and universal happiness enjoyed by the people of the county, as in the decade that ended with the year 1860.

But during this period one grave subject lay heavily upon the public mind, and was seriously disturbing its peace. Its close marks the beginning of a most momentous period in the history of our country—the beginning of the Civil War, the events of which have left their impression as deeply here as elsewhere. Before proceeding to this important subject, let us review as briefly as possible the political history of the county from the time we last left it.



HOME OF THE PIONEER IN THE AGRICULTURAL PERIOD.

CHAPTER XIV.

POLITICAL HISTORY PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR.

1851—1861.

An enlightened people, accustomed to self government, advised by strong and able men, of which the ranks of a people in a Democratic form of government are always prolific, govern more justly and more in the interest of the masses than the most enlightened monarch or the wisest aristocracy. Even in a great Revolutionary crisis, they are less liable to err than a single individual or a select few.

It has given the writer some pleasure in preparing the following chapter; whether it will give as much to the reader is quite doubtful. The period covered by it immediately preceded the Civil War, the most exciting in the political history of the county. Political affairs during that time were in an inchoate state. Old parties dissolving, new ones coming into existence, the people forming new affiliations resulting in surprising situations, keeping the politicians of the county perplexed and busy, trying to find out which way the wind was to blow.

At the general election in the fall of the year 1852, Franklin Pierce was elected President. Ten thousand, five hundred twenty-four votes were cast in Chautauqua County—a greater number than had ever been polled before—of which Scott received five thousand, six hundred twelve, Pierce three thousand, seven hundred three, and Hale one thousand, two hundred nine. In this election in the state, Horatio Seymour, a Democrat, was elected Governor over Washington Hunt, Whig, and Minthorne Tompkins, son of Daniel D. Tompkins, Abolitionist. The canvass in Chautauqua County for Member of Congress was of great interest. George A. S. Crooker of Conewango, Cattaraugus County, who had represented his county in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and also often in the State Legislature, was the candidate of the Whigs. He was a lawyer of ability, but had defects of character that made him somewhat unpopular.

Reuben E. Fenton was the candidate of the Democrats. Mr. Fenton, although but thirty-three years of age, had been elected seven times Supervisor of his native town, and three times Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. In this campaign for Congress Mr. Fenton appeared the shrewd politician which his subsequent successful career confirmed. The slavery question was rapidly dividing both the Whig and Democratic parties, and opposing sentiment in each was becoming daily more and more pronounced. Yet Mr. Fenton during the campaign managed not only to hold the vote of his own party, including those who were unfavorably disposed to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, but also secured the greater part of the Abolition vote in his favor.

In Chautauqua County, Crooker received three hundred ninety-four more votes than Fenton, while in Cattaraugus Fenton received four hundred fifty more votes than Crooker, which elected him by fifty-six majority to his first

term in Congress. The political conditions at this time were such that the change of but few votes at this election would have changed the subsequent fortunes of these two men. Alpheus F. Hawley was elected Sheriff by seven hundred five majority, Richard O. Green was elected Clerk, Jeremiah Ellsworth was elected to the Assembly in the Second District. Walter L. Sessions was elected to the Assembly for the first time in the First District. All were Whigs. Both Mr. Fenton and Mr. Sessions now for the first time made their appearance in state and national politics.

Notwithstanding 1853 was an off year politically, and the officers to be chosen at the general election unimportant, the campaign was one of much interest. The breach in the Democratic Party in 1848 led to the defeat of General Cass for President. Admonished by this disaster, the Democrats of New York State in 1849 took measures to reunite the party, which was substantially effected in 1851, and it continued to be represented by a single organization for a period of three years. In 1853 it was again disrupted. The Democratic state convention was called to meet in September in Brintnall's Hall in the city of Syracuse. A portion of the delegates left the hall and organized a convention in the ladies' parlor of the Globe Hotel, claiming to have been overawed by the "Short Boys," a band of roughs from New York City. There they nominated a ticket headed by George W. Clinton of Buffalo for Secretary of State. Those who belonged to this faction of the Democratic Party were called "Hard Shells" or "Adamantines" and were the successors of the "Hunkers" of a few years before. In this instance they were the bolters. Among the leaders of this faction were Judge Green C. Brunson, Charles O. Connor and George W. Clinton.

Those Democrats who supported the regular ticket were called "Soft Shells." They included the "Barnburners" and moderate Hunkers who favored conciliation. The leading "Softs" of the state were Gov. Horatio Seymour, William L. Marcy, John VanBuren, and in the western part of the state, Martin Grover. In Chautauqua County among the "Softs" were Augustus F. Allen, Samuel S. Whallon, Thomas A. Osborne, Reuben E. Fenton, Charles Kennedy, Nirum Sackett, James Parker, John F. Phelps, Orsell Cook, William H. Tew, Joseph and Franklin H. Wait, John M. Edson, Milton Smith and George S. Harrison. Although there was no prospect of the election of a Democrat in the state or county, the "Hards" nominated a county ticket. Among the leading "Hards" in Chautauqua County were Ebenezer A. Lester and Dr. Benjamin Walworth, the brother of Chancellor Walworth, Caleb O. Daughady, Oris and H. B. Nichols, H. P. Wilcox, Ernest Mullet, Norman Kibbe, James H. Lee and John Pringle.

Dissensions existed also in the Whig Party, but were not so pronounced as those existing in the Democratic Party. To distinguish them one portion was called "Silver Grays" and the others were sometimes called "Woolies." The principal cause for these differences in both parties was as before stated, conflicting opinions upon the slavery question, now so rapidly growing into importance. The Jamestown Journal as usual, supported the Whig ticket. It was ably edited by Frank Palmer, then a young man of high character and marked ability, afterwards one of the most distinguished editors of the country. The Mayville Sentinel, edited by John F. Phelps, and the Chautauqua Democrat supported the "Soft" or regular Democratic ticket during the campaign. H. B. Nichols had been its editor until the state convention was held, when he resigned, being unwilling to oppose the ticket made by the "Hards"

at the Globe Hotel. He was succeeded by James Parker.

In the fall election the Whigs succeeded. Alvah H. Walker, Whig, a merchant of Fredonia and a prominent citizen of the county, was elected Senator.

The year 1854 witnessed an extraordinary political revolution in the country and also in the county; such a political change as seldom occurs in a lifetime. A new party sprang into existence at once, almost as suddenly as a comet sometimes makes its appearance in the heavens, and disappeared as quickly. This new party was at first known as the "Know Nothing" Party. Twenty-five years before, the Anti-Masons had assisted in bringing into life the Whig Party, and now the "Know Nothings", in a similar manner, contributed to the formation of the Republican Party. The careers of these two short lived parties were alike in one other respect. Neither produced any practical results other than above stated. They radically differed from each other in one important particular. The Anti-Masons were bitterly opposed to secret societies; on the other hand the Know Nothing Party was itself a secret, oath-bound political organization. Its cardinal principle was opposition to the influence of foreign and Roman Catholic residents of the country. The maxims of the party were "Americans must rule America," "Put none but Americans on guard." When its members were questioned with reference to matters relating to the order, their answer was invariably, "I don't know," hence their name. The Know Nothing Party began its existence in the cities, in secret lodges, and quickly spread through the country. Their members ordinarily made themselves known to each other by placing two fingers of their right hand in the space between two buttons on the left side of their coat.

Now the Slavery question has come to cast its baleful shadows over the land. The admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave state in 1820, under the Missouri Compromise, and the annexation of Texas in 1845, provoked fiery discussions in Congress. Thoughtful men saw the trouble that these fierce debates foreshadowed. They feared that the question of slavery would have to be settled by war and bloodshed. Such able and patriotic men as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, in ineffectual efforts, sought to avert the threatened calamity; with this view Henry Clay, in 1850, submitted compromise resolutions proposing an amicable arrangement of the whole slavery controversy, resulting in the passage of the Omnibus Bill, which among other things admitted California as a state; abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and provided for the delivery of fugitive slaves escaping into free states. This again opened the question of slavery to violent discussion.

Prior to the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, masters could take and carry back their slaves under the Constitution, but there were no effective penalties for aiding or secreting them. Until that law was passed comparatively few runaway slaves crossed into Canada, and many were residing securely in Chautauqua County, as in other parts of the North. The severe penalties imposed by the Fugitive Slave Law for feeding, employing and aiding them in their flight, rendered it dangerous for the slave not only to attempt his escape from bondage, but to remain in the free states; accordingly many who had been quietly residing in the free states sought safety in other places. The passage of the Fugitive Slave Law immediately caused a spontaneous secret combination of men and women ap-

posed to slavery, to assist the slaves to escape, resulting in what is known as the "Underground Railroad." It extended from the slave states to Canada. Four main lines are said to have extended through the State of New York, with many laterals, at least two of which passed through Chautauqua County. Along these routes there were stations at convenient distances, most often the dwelling house of some friend of the slave, where he was kindly treated, fed and secreted through the day, and at night passed on to the next station. This business was transacted with such profound secrecy and with such success, that thirty-five thousand fugitive slaves are said to have reach Canada from the slave states before the Civil War.

Jamestown for several years, commencing about 1850, was one of these Underground Railroad stopping places or stations. A colony of about one hundred colored people, some that were born free and some that were runaway slaves, resided in that part of Jamestown known as Africa. Here, among his own race, the fugitive found a safe haven until he could be sent forward to Ellington or some other station on the route to Buffalo and Black Rock where he could cross the Niagara River into Canada. Among the citizens of Jamestown, Silas Shearman, Phineas Crossman, Dr. William Hedges, Varanes Page and Mrs. Catharine Harris were active and kind in assisting the fugitive slaves, not only with contributions of money, but in bringing them to Jamestown, harboring and then sending them on their way to freedom. At one time nine runaways came, at another seventeen were harbored and fed. The latter becoming alarmed at some approaching white men scattered in a wild panic. Their fears having been allayed, after resting awhile they went on their way. Smaller numbers came and went, five at one time, six at another, and often a single fugitive slave would come and go.

Another branch of the Underground Railroad extended along the Lake Shore through the northern part of the county, and terminated at the Niagara River, with its stations at Westfield, Cordova, Fredonia and Cattaraugus Creek where E. M. Pettit, the author of "Underground Railroad Sketches," was the station agent. Mr. Pettit has written some interesting stories and told of thrilling incidents of fugitive slaves who, following the north star, passed over this and other routes to find their freedom. He has told of the offices and stations, of the engineers and conductors, hotels and eating houses of this unique Railroad, whose business has now ceased, its offices being closed, and the road itself long since gone to decay.

In but one instance was a runaway slave taken from Chautauqua County under the Fugitive Slave Law and carried back into captivity. Not long after the passage of that law seven runaway negroes from the State of Virginia found their way to the town of Busti. One of them whose name was Harrison Williams, a young man about seventeen years of age, who had come in February or March, 1851, commenced to live in the family of William Storum (1). Another of these fugitives stopped at the house of Levi Jones, a farmer of that town, two others who had left their wives in the south, returned to Virginia hoping to rescue them from slavery, but were themselves captured and induced to reveal the whereabouts of the negroes above mentioned, who

(1) The Storums were respectable colored people of the town of Busti; a daughter married Lewis Clark, a fugitive slave residing there, from whose life Mrs. Stowe drew one of her characters in Uncle Tom's Cabin; and a grand-daughter is said to have married a son of Fred Douglass.

remained in Busti. Four of the seven succeeded in making their escape to Canada.

Early one September morning of that year, two covered carriages, one containing Dr. Perritt, the owner of the slave Harrison Williams, and a United States Marshal, the other, two Deputy Sheriffs of the county, appeared at the house of Storum and found there Williams milking a cow. They secured him and placed him in the carriage with the Marshal and drove rapidly away. A man on horseback, outspeeding the carriage, brought the news to Jamestown, reaching Brooklyn Square before the carriage arrived, soon followed by a crowd of indignant people from Busti. Great excitement ensued in Jamestown. The people rushed into the street with a view of rescuing the negro. The local officers used their influence to quiet the disturbance, and the more moderate people advised them to await the action of the courts. With great difficulty they restrained the people from attempting a rescue. The time was short for concerted action, and the carriage passed through Main Street with the negro, on the way to Buffalo. James W. Broadhead, a soldier of the Civil War, saw Williams at Culpepper, Va., in 1863. He was then taking care of the horses of a Union General. Williams informed Broadhead that he was taken back from Chautauqua at the time mentioned, and sold to a new master in Georgia. That his new master and he were afterwards captured by the Union forces.

When the United States Marshal came to Busti as we have related, to arrest Williams, Levi Jones took alarm and gave a pocketbook with money in it to the negro living with him, and advised him to flee to the woods, which he did and escaped. More than three years afterwards, this negro returned one night about midnight and gave to Mr. Jones the same pocketbook, saying that there was more money in it than when he received it; that to avoid discovery he had slept in barns and traveled nights to return the pocketbook to its owner, that he did not dare to remain with Jones for fear of capture. He then immediately left and went his way (2).

It was with much difficulty that many of the colonies were influenced to adopt the Constitution. It was only by a compromise of conflicting interests that it was accomplished. A great difficulty existed with reference to the question of slavery. One of the most important concessions made by the North, was contained in the provision of the Constitution requiring the delivery up of persons held to service or labor escaping from one state to another. Without this provision it would have been impossible to maintain slavery long in any state, for soon slaves escaped by thousands into the free states, and Canada. Without this protection to slavery it is unlikely that the southern states would ever have consented to adopt the Consitution. At that time the northern states were willing to make the concession, for they all recognized the institution of slavery; in all the northern states citizens held slaves. Moreover it was believed both in the North and in the South, that slavery was to be of short duration. The leading statesmen in the South looked forward with as great a desire for the extinction of slavery as those of the North, and began to shape southern sentiment with a view to that result. Then came Eli Whitney with his cotton gin; the most important in its results, of any inven-

(2) C. R. Lockwood, long a leading lawyer of Jamestown, and the author of many interesting papers and sketches relating to its history, has written a full account of these incidents.

tion ever made in this country. Had it not been for the cotton gin slavery would have expired through atrophy, and there would have been no Civil War. The cotton gin made slave labor profitable, enhanced the value of slaves, and made their escape from servitude of serious importance to the South. The Constitution expressly required the return of runaway slaves. An efficient Fugitive Slave Law was undoubtedly necessary to make effective this provision of the Constitution, and prevent a universal exodus of slaves from the slave states. But when it became a law the sentiment of the North had changed. It was not believed that man could have a property in his fellow man. It happened that the Fugitive Slave Law presented the most odious features of slavery to a people to whom it was repugnant in its mildest form. It asked that its obnoxious provisions be carried out in the presence and with the aquiescence of a people who had been taught that all men by right were free and equal. They were instinctively opposed to the purposes of this law, and many believed that to enforce it was a sin. What abstract justice there may have been in the claims of the South, that under the Constitution the North had guaranteed the return of the fugitive slave, no other result could be expected than that a law so repugnant to the instincts of the people where it was to be enforced, would utterly fail of its end.

It was destined that the agitation of the slavery question was not to cease. March 3d, 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed the Senate. It provided for the erection of two new territories: Kansas and Nebraska, to be divided on the fortieth parallel of latitude. The bill permitted the inhabitants of such territories to decide for themselves whether they would have slavery or not thereby overruling the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Intense excitement followed in the North, and meetings were held protesting against the passage of the bill. A large anti-Nebraska meeting was held at Jamestown on the 8th of March, of which Colonel A. F. Allen was president, J. W. Fletcher and C. R. Lockwood secretaries. It was addressed by Madison Burnell, Richard P. Marvin, Colonel Henry Baker, Theron Plumb and others; letters were read from John P. Hale, Eli Cook, George W. Patterson and Abner Lewis, and strong resolutions were adopted. March 31st the bill became a law, and was immediately followed by steps in the northern states, to organize a new and anti-slavery party.

The passage of this bill permanently divided the Whig Party in the North; a portion eventually joined the anti-slavery men and a portion the Know Nothings, who now assumed the name of the "American Party." Many persons of both political organizations were impelled to ally themselves with the latter, in hopes that the new issues might divert the public mind from the sectional question of slavery, and thus avert the great danger that was threatening the country. Their chief additions were eventually made from the Silver Grays, or conservative portion of the Whig Party, who foresaw the dissolution of the Whigs, but were unwilling to join either the Democrats or the anti-slavery men (3).

(3) Never before was there more uncertainty as to the right course that an American citizen should pursue than during this period of political chaos, and yet not often were men more positive or dogmatic as to the proper thing to be done, or more uncharitable or acrimonious in their criticisms of the views of others. The anti-slavery people who eventually became Republicans, their foes called "Freedom Shriekers." The Democrats were derisively called "Union Savers" and the "Know Nothings" were ridiculed for their religious intolerance and jealousy. It was sarcastically said of them that should they chance to find two straws in the street laid in the form of a cross, it would be sufficient evidence to them of a Catholic conspiracy.

Madison Burnell was at this time the ablest and most prominent Whig in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties. Mr. Burnell was born February 10th, 1810, in what is still a retired part of the town of Charlotte, less than three years after its settlement. His youth was spent in the backwoods, helping to clear his father's land, following the plow and sharing in the toil of the farm. His opportunities for an education were limited to those of a country school district; one half term at Fredonia Academy, and a term at Middleburg Academy completed it. His father was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a Justice of the Peace, and a Methodist preacher. His library consisted of a few law books, some religious and theological works. To most young men these books would offer but little mental entertainment, but Madison studied them with zest, and read all the other books that came within his reach. When about twenty-one years of age he entered the law office of Marvin and Warren in Jamestown, where he studied with unusual diligence and tried cases in Justice's Court with great success. Justice's Court lawyers in those days were troublesome opponents. They were often men of considerable ability, keen and shrewd. Young Burnell soon proved to be more than a match for the best of them. When he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in the higher courts, he soon became the most formidable member of the courts of the county. He had great versatility as a lawyer. He was particularly skilled in cross-examining witnesses. He had a thorough knowledge of human nature, and few men on the witness stand could conceal the truth under his searching and ingenious questioning. His power as an advocate was extraordinary. No one has been so sucessful at the Chautauqua County Bar before a jury. When his sympathies were awakened he could appeal with great power to the sympathies of the jury. He was formidable in argument whether discussing law or reviewing facts. But it was for his powers of invective that he was most distinguished. He despised a liar and a fraud. In a case involving the turpitude of a party or witness his sharp invective would pierce the thickest skin, and make the most hardened villain wince. One would sometimes almost pity the rascal against whom his wrath was unloosed, and feel that the scorching arraignment inflicted by Mr. Burnell was ample punishment for his offense. Mr. Burnell's language was not always the most polished, but always strong and effective. His power over juries became so supreme that Judge Sill once remarked in open court that "There is no lawyer at the bar that can cope with him; the facility with which he makes himself believe that his cause is just, causes his influence with the jury to be dangerously great, and it is the duty of the court to prevent what may become a perversion of justice."

No case was so unimportant, even before a backwoods Justice, as not to command all his efforts. He had distrust of his own powers and would approach an important trial with misgivings. Not until the case opened, was he fully himself; "then the lion that was in him came out of his lair, shook himself, and stood in all the proud majesty of his legal strength."

He took deep interest in public questions and was one of the most popular political speakers in Western New York, being always a favorite in his own county. His political friends sought and followed his advice, having perfect faith in his disinterestedness, and in the wisdom of his judgment. While ready to assist those he thought worthy, he never sought office for himself; he was not willing to compromise his sense of honor by resorting to the ordinary me-

thods of politicians to obtain it. He was twice elected to the Assembly and this was the only office ever held by him. He was plain and sincere in his address, and democratic and unassuming in his manners. He measured men by their merits without regard to their wealth or station, and was in a true sense an honest man. He had decided convictions and strong prejudices. His chief failing was that he was often too bitter and unduly severe towards those he though dishonest or disingenuous.

Mr. Burnell was now the logical candidate for Member of Congress of the Whigs for this Congressional District, and in the ordinary course of events he would have been nominated and elected, at least by the usual majority, but he was a Silver Gray and his conservative views upon the slavery question antagonized those of his party who were radically opposed to slavery.

At the Whig congressional convention held at Forestville on the 13th of October, Francis S. Edwards of Fredonia, a prominent and able lawyer, was chosen Chairman. The ten delegates from Chautauqua County were zealously in favor of Mr. Burnell, as were two of the delegates from Cattaraugus County, but the remaining delegates from the latter county were opposed to him and some even threatened open revolt if he were nominated. Mr. Burnell was conscious of the unsettled state of the public mind, he foresaw that a political revolution was impending in which the Americans and the new anti-slavery element were to play an important part, and was unwilling to join in the political scramble that was sure to follow, and for which he had no taste and therefore did not press his nomination. Forty-two ballots were taken in which the delegates from Chautauqua County voted for Mr. Burnell, and the Cattaraugus delegates for Austin Smith of Westfield. The convention adjourned, without making a nomination, to Little Valley, when G. W. Patterson, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the State, was nominated for Congress, Mr. Burnell having withdrawn.

At a (Soft) Democratic congressional convention, held at Little Valley on the 26th of October, Reuben E. Fenton was nominated for Congress by acclamation. Mr. Fenton also saw that a political revolution was imminent, with uncertain results, and in a letter which was read at the convention, declined the nomination as Mr. Burnell had done before in the Whig convention; thereupon the convention nominated the Hon. W. P. Angell, a distinguished and able Democrat of Cattaraugus County.

The divided sentiment in each of the parties with respect to the slavery question caused a portion of each to be dissatisfied with the candidates nominated. Many Whigs, particularly in the northern part of the county were also disappointed that Burnell had not been made the candidate of the party. It was claimed also that a letter had been received in the county, from a prominent leader of the Whig Party at Albany, which demanded that Burnell should not be nominated, and if nominated that he should be defeated. This had the effect to exasperate his friends. Accordingly on the Wednesday preceding the election, Francis S. Edwards, in a secret meeting of Americans held in Dunkirk was named as a candidate for Congress but not until it was learned that Mr. Burnell would not accept the nomination. Mr. Edwards was present at this meeting and strongly objected but his nomination was persisted in, and he was announced as the American or Independent candidate, and his election was thereupon energetically advocated by the Fredonia Advertiser, then edited by L. L. Pratt. During the few days before election great uncertainty and doubt existed as to the result, for Know Nothingism was at this time an un-

known quantity. Each of the old parties preferred the success of their old enemy to that of the new foe; therefore Governor Patterson and Mr. Angell and several leading citizens, according to the Fredonia Advertiser, "with a zeal that knew no Sunday" met at the residence of Mr. Fenton in Frewsburg on that day, and but a few days before election. There it was agreed that Mr. Patterson and Mr. Angell should both withdraw and that Mr. Fenton should be substituted as a People's candidate for Congress. An address was signed by members of both parties recommending his election.

Whigs and Democrats who had but a short time before through their delegates, duly placed in nomination as candidates for Congress men of the highest character, now, and but a few days before the election, found themselves, to their astonishment, without candidates. They were suddenly surprised to find all at once two prominent citizens standing as candidates for Congress, neither of whom represented any distinct political organization, and neither of them having obtained their nomination through regular delegates representing a party. During the few days before election a novel and energetic campaign was pressed by both candidates ending in the remarkable and unexpected result of the election of Edwards over Fenton by the extraordinary majority of thirteen hundred twenty-eight in Chautauqua County, and six hundred thirty-four in Cattaraugus, making nineteen hundred sixty-two in both counties.

At the secret meeting of the Americans held in Dunkirk after Mr. Burnell declined the nomination of Congressman, a delegate was sent to Ebenezer A. Lester of Fredonia, an able man, long a leader and high in the esteem of the Democratic Party, asking him to accept the nomination, requiring of him little or no concession from his Democratic views. Mr. Lester declined, saying that however much he would appreciate the honor of an election to so honorable an office, he could not accept a nomination which would require a sacrifice of his ideas, to secure an election from a party whose views he did not represent. Had he accepted the nomination he would undoubtedly have been elected. He was made the candidate of the Hards for Congress and polled but two hundred forty-one votes in Chautauqua County.

Mr. Burnell, it would seem by the fact of his declining the Whig nomination, believed that there would be sufficient defection from the ranks of his party to defeat him. Mr. Fenton, at the time he declined the Democratic nomination, believed also that he could not be elected. When Mr. Edwards was announced as a candidate so short a time before the election, neither Mr. Edwards nor many of his friends believed that he would be chosen.

When Patterson and Angell both withdrew in favor of Fenton, the latter must have been confident of his election, as he accepted the nomination without hesitation. No better evidence is required of the uncertain and chaotic state of the public mind, when long established political organizations are broken up, than that such shrewd politicians as Mr. Fenton, and such sagacious and experienced men as Patterson, Angell and Burnell should have judged so erroneously as to the result.

Had Mr. Burnell accepted the nomination from the Whigs or the Americans it is more than likely that he would have been elected. The position that he had already taken against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would have secured his return. Had such been the case, it is likely that the political fortunes of both Mr. Burnell and Mr. Fenton would have been materially

affected. It is likely also that the future political history of the county and of the congressional district would have been materially affected thereby.

F. S. Edwards, now elected to Congress by the new born party, was born in 1817. He was educated at Hamilton College and admitted to the bar in 1840, in New York City. He first practiced law in Sherburn and Albany, moved to Fredonia in 1851 and afterwards to Dunkirk. In both places he practiced law with success. He was an able advocate and counsellor and stood in the front rank in his county in his profession. He discontinued practice in 1892 and was afterwards Police Jusice for the city of Dunkirk.

The result of the election in the state was that Myron H. Clark was elected Governor. The vote in the County of Chautauqua was as follows: Daniel Ullman, the American candidate, received forty-five hundred nineteen votes, Myron H. Clark, Whig, twenty-seven hundred eighty-nine, Horatio Seymour regular Democratic candidate, thirteen hundred forty-one, Green C. Bronson, (hard) Democrat, three hundred seventy-seven, and William Goodell seven votes. The American candidate for Governor of a party that had an existence less than a year, received in Chautauqua County five more votes than all the others for that office. Richard P. Marvin was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, Samuel Whallon and Francis W. Palmer to the Assembly, Albert Richmond, Surrogate, Milton Smith, Sheriff, and Hanson A. Risley, County Clerk, all Americans, and John G. Hinckley of Westfield, an American, was chosen Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

During all the year 1855 political excitement continued to run very high. The troubles in Kansas where the Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery Parties were struggling for supremacy, intensified the public interest in political affairs. The growing sentiment for the time being in favor of the doctrines of the American Party, excited still further attention. A public meeting of citizens of the county was held on the 22nd of February, 1855, at Mayville in opposition to the principles and aims of that party. This meeting was composed of Whigs and Democrats. Abram Dixon of Westfield was chosen Chairman. Stephen Snow and J. S. Phillips, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Alvin Plumb and others. The committee on resolutions consisting of George W. Patterson, John M. Edson, Emery F. Warren, Niram Sackett and John H. Pray, three Whigs and two Democrats, reported resolutions which were adopted. These resolutions ignored old party lines. They expressed alarm at the organization of political secret societies, whose members were sworn to vote for members of their order for all political offices; denounced the efforts that were being made to discourage immigration as "unwise and reprehensible," declared slavery to be a state institution that "cannot exist in the absence of special enactments." They approved of a tariff for revenue affording incidental protection, and recommended that an organization be formed in the several towns of citizens opposed to secret political societies. This effort to stem the tide of Americanism in Chautauqua County was wholly ineffectual.

At the town meetings held in March the Know Nothings came out in full force and voted with remarkable unanimity, seldom erasing a name from the ticket, with the result that twenty-two of the twenty-five Supervisors elected were Know Nothings. An overwhelming majority of the lesser officers elected in the towns were of like faith. Never before or since has the official power of the county down to the small

est office, been so completely in the possession of one party as at this time.

The cause of the American Party was enthusiastically and ably pioneered by L. L. Pratt in the Fredonia Advertiser, and by the Jamestown Journal edited by Frank Palmer. The columns of both of those papers during the year were filled with strong and aggressive articles maintaining the views of the Americans, they were all Whig papers. The Jamestown Democrat and the Mayville Sentinel both Democratic papers, and the Fredonia Censor, Whig, strongly opposed the Know Nothings and their principles.

At the fall elections the Know Nothings polled thirty-five hundred sixty-four votes; the Republicans thirty-four hundred twenty; Hard Democrats seven hundred sixty-four, and the Soft Democrats four hundred six. Samuel S. Whallon of Mayville, the American candidate for Canal Commissioner, was elected. He was the second state officer chosen from this county. Mr Whallon was born in Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., in 1804. At the age of eight years he came to Mayville where he became a leading merchant. He received only a common school education, but was a man of character and capacity. Before he was elected Canal Commissioner he had filled town offices of his own town, and served one term as Member of Assembly. He died during his term as Canal Commissioner, on the 6th of July, 1858. Richard P. Marvin was chosen at this election Judge of the Supreme Court. Those opposed to the Know Nothings united on a county ticket. Among the county officers elected was Milton Smith for Sheriff, Hanson A. Risley, County Clerk, Henry A. Prendergast to the Assembly in the First Assembly District. The officers so elected were all Fusion candidates. Albert Richmond was chosen Surrogate and Smith Berry was elected to the Assembly in the Second Assembly District. Both were Know Nothings.

On the 21st of February, 1856, the Know Nothings first assembled in a National Convention at Philadelphia, and adopted the name of National Americans, and a platform of which the principal feature was that the Americans should rule America. They nominated Millard Fillmore for President. The Republians assembled also in a National convention for the first time. They met in Philadelphia in June of the same year, and nominated John C. Fremont for President.

Now the waning strength of the American Party in the county began to appear. At the town meetings in February a majority of the Supervisors elected were Republicans. The Americans, however, contested the presidential election which occurred this year with considerable vigor. L. L. Pratt of the Fredonia Advertiser championed their cause. Daniel Ullman, their candidate for Governor, addressed a meeting of that party at Jamestown in September. The Republicans received large accessions to their numbers. They had mass meetings during the campaign in various parts of the county. Cassius M. Clay and Joshua R. Giddings addressed a meeting in Fredonia, and Martin Grover another at Dunkirk. The Jamestown Journal supported the Republican ticket during the campaign. At this election seven thousand thirty-seven votes were cast for Fremont. The American vote fell far below that of the Republicans; only two thousand seventeen votes were polled for Fillmore, eighteen hundred forty-seven were cast for Buchanan, the Democratic candidate.

Reuben E. Fenton, now a Republican, was elected to Congress over Francis S. Edwards, American, and Caleb J. Allen of Sinclairville, Demo-

crat. John F. Smith was elected District Attorney, Henry A. Prendergast and Isaac George to the Assembly.

At the election in the fall of 1857 the vote for the American Party showed a great decrease compared with the votes of the other two parties. The Republicans polled for the state ticket forty-one hundred ninty-three votes; the Democrats seventeen hundred thirty-seven, the Americans but twelve hundred twenty-seven. The Democrats and Americans fused upon a county ticket. Henry Bliss and Charles B. Green were elected to the Assembly.

The election in 1858 was unimportant. Reuben E. Fenton was re-elected to Congress, William Vorce was elected Sheriff and Theron S. Bly County Clerk.

In the election of 1859, the Democrats, Americans and some disappointed Republicans united upon a People's ticket in the county. James H. Lee was nominated for Senator, Selden Marvin, District Attorney, Worthy Putnam, Surrogate, Harlow Crissey and Chauncey Abbey, Members of Assembly. The Republicans succeeded and Walter L. Sessions was elected Senator for the first time, Abner Hazeltine, County Judge, William O. Stevens, District Attorney Ebenezer G. Cook, and Hiram Smith 2d, to the Assembly and George A. Green Surrogate. The Surrogate's office during the terms of Surrogates Orton Clark, E. F. Warren and Albert Richmond (eleven consecutive years) commencing with 1848, had been in the village of Sinclairville. It was now moved to Mayville.

1860 was the presidential year. The high pitch which public excitement had reached; the grave issues involved, made the election now about to occur, the most important of any since the foundation of the government. The destiny of the nation was at stake. Slavery was the sole subject of contention. Four parties were in the field maintaining different views regarding this question. The Constitutional Union Party, formerly known as the American or Know Nothing Party, held its national convention at Baltimore in May and nominated John Bell of Tennessee for President, and Edward Everett for Vice President. Although it was apparent that slavery was to be the pre-eminent question in this election, yet this party in view of the existing excitement, and the danger that was threatening the country, believed it to be the part of patriotism and wisdom, to ignore the exciting question of slavery. They declared that they recognized "No political principles other than the Constitution of the country, the union of the states and the enforcement of the laws."

The Democratic Party divided on the slavery question. The Northern Democrats in Convention held in Baltimore in June nominated Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama for Vice President. Fitzpatrick declined and Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia was substituted by the national committee. This wing of the Democratic Party sought a middle course between the extreme northern and southern views, and hoped thereby to avoid the danger of a disruption of the Union. Although it resolved to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on questions of constitutional law, it did not abandon the doctrine of popular sovereignty of which Douglas was the great exponent. It held that the question of slavery in a territory should be left solely to the people of the territory to adopt or reject as they should choose.

Late in June the southern wing of the Democratic Party assembled at Baltimore and nominated John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky for President and Joseph Lane of Oregon for Vice President. Placing themselves on the Dred

Scot Decision, they avowed in their platform the right to carry slavery into a territory and that it was a duty of the federal government to protect it there while it remained a territory.

The Republicans met in a national convention at Chicago in May and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine for Vice President. In their platform they denied the "authority of Congress or of a Territorial Legislature or of any individuals to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States."

And now ensued a campaign of intense political excitement. It was unrivalled by any that had ever occurred in the history of the nation. The best talent of the country was enlisted. Besides the leading political orators, such men as Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher in the North, and William L. Yancey in the South took the platform. In some portions of the South, the idea of secession should Lincoln be elected was fully discussed. This intensified the feeling and excited interest in the result.

A Democratic state convention was held at Utica, at which the Union electors, representing the three parties opposed to the Republicans, were chosen. An American county convention had been held at Mayville, which was divided in opinion whether delegates should be sent to the Democratic convention held at Utica. Col. A. F. Allen and P. S. Cottle opposed sending delegates; William A. Barden, a talented young lawyer of Fredonia, favored doing so and was supported by L. L. Pratt, the editor of the Fredonia Advertiser, and Colonel Swift. Those that favored sending delegates prevailed.

In Chautauqua County the campaign was pushed with vigor by all parties. The Republicans evinced the most enthusiasm. Political meetings were held in almost every village and hamlet, and in the schoolhouses of many of the school districts of the county. The Republicans organized clubs of Wide Awakes. They wore regulation caps and capes, and paraded at their rallies bearing torches at night. The long line of torches made a brilliant sight.

Early in the campaign in the month of June, a large Republican meeting was held at Dunkirk. George Barker presided, and the meeting was addressed by Charles D. Norton and A. C. Clapp of Buffalo. Over two hundred Wide Awakes from Fredonia and Dunkirk were in line. John P. Hale of New Hampshire and F. W. Palmer addressed eight or ten thousand people at a Republican mass meeting in Jamestown. Soon after, Judge Culver addressed another large Republican meeting in that place. Still later ex-Governor Ford of Ohio addressed another Republican meeting at the same place.

The great Republican meeting of the campaign was held a few days before election at Fredonia. Fifteen thousand people were present, and were addressed by William H. Seward and ex-Goxernor Ford of Ohio. Six hundred Wide Awakes paraded.

Other prominent Republican speakers visited the county. Among them was Butler G. Noble, who addressed meetings at Dunkirk, Westfield, Mayville, Jamestown, Fredonia and Forestville. Of the local speakers were Austin Smith, John F. Smith, Reuben E. Fenton, George Barker, James M. Brown, James Parker and C. R. Lockwood.

Union meetings of those opposed to the election of Lincoln, were also held in the county during the campaign. October 3rd Washington Hunt, ex-Governor of New York, and Madison Burnell addressed a meeting at Jamestown. Mr. Burnell addressed other meetings in the county. He was one of

the strongest and most popular political speakers that appeared on the stump in the campaign. James O. Putman and Judge Lucius P. Marsh of Ohio addressed a union meeting at Jamestown, as also did E. O. Perrin at the same place.

The leading Republican papers of the county were the Jamestown Journal and the Fredonia Censor. The opposing papers were the Fredonia Advertiser, Mayville Sentinel and the Press and Argus of Dunkirk.

The campaign closed with the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. In Chautauqua County they received eighty-four hundred eighty-one votes. The Union Electors thirty-six hundred seventy votes. Reuben E. Fenton was elected to Congress. Henry A. Prendergast was elected to the Assembly in the First District, and Hiram Smith, 2d, in the Second District, all of whom were Republicans. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held in the fall, George W. Patterson was chosen Chairman and Elias H. Jenner Clerk. James Parker, Republican, the able and vigorous editor of the Jamestown Democrat, was elected presidential elector for Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties.

CHAPTER XV.

THE CIVIL WAR.

1861—1865.

"Why such daily cast of brazen cannon,
And foreign mart of implements of war?"
—Hamlet.

On the 16th of February, 1861, Abraham Lincoln passed through the village of Dunkirk on his way to Washington to assume the authority of Chief Magistrate of the nation, to which the people had called him. All eyes were turned upon that journey, made while a deep gloom hung over and fearful forebodings filled the land; while states were seceding and black specters of war were rising everywhere. Lincoln's journey from his home at Springfield; his travel by night from Harrisburg to Washington to avoid apprehended dangers in Baltimore, are momentous historic events. We scarcely appreciate the importance that will some day be given in the annals of our county to the short stop he made at Dunkirk on that warm February day. A great crowd of people had gathered from far and near to greet him, as the train drew into the depot. The car containing the President and his party stopped just east of the center of Lion Street. Lincoln as he stood beneath the American Flag at the west end of the car, made a brief, simple and impressive speech, in the course of which he said, "Standing here beneath the flag of our country, will you stand by me while I stand by that flag?" The people promised. But few of all the multitude that was gathered there that day, realized what a great cost of blood and treasure was implied in that promise. The four years that followed that event, next to the years of war for American Independence, were the most memorable in the history of the nation.

1861 began with the secession of the southern states. On the 12th of April of that year the great Civil War commenced. General Beauregard on that day opened fire upon Fort Sumter. On the 14th it surrendered. On the 15th President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men for three months. The whole country was thrown into the wildest excitement. In every city, town and village in the North the banner of the Union was raised. When the exciting news reached Chautauqua County public meetings were immediately held to enlist volunteers and to raise money for the support of their families. At Fredonia a public meeting was held on the evening of the 20th. It was addressed by Oscar W. Johnson, Frederick A. Redington, George Barker, Lorenzo Morris, Ezra S. Ely, Orson Stiles and George Cranston. Patriotic resolutions were passed and two thousand eight hundred seventy dollars was subscribed to a fund for the relief of the families of the volunteers. On the 29th a great mass meeting was held in Jamestown. The stores and business places were closed and flags were universally

displayed. Samuel A. Brown was chosen president of the meeting; Horace Allen, Jehiel Tiffany, Levi Barrows, Sardius Steward, D. G. Powers, Daniel Williams, John A. Hall, Emri Davis, David Wilbur, H. N. Thornton, John Markham and S. E. Palmer vice-presidents. The meeting was addressed with patriotic and effective speeches by its president, Hon. K. P. Marvin, Rev. S. W. Roe, H. H. Stockton of Panama, Rev. T. H. Rouse, Rev. Levi W. Norton, Henry Benson and J. Leslie, Capt. Jas. M. Brown, Madison Burnell Rev. Isaac George, William H. Lowry and Theodore Brown. A large fund was raised. In Westfield, April 20th, a meeting was held in Hinckley Hall which was densely packed. Hon. George W. Patterson was called to the chair and addressed the citizens assembled in a stirring and patriotic speech. He was followed by Henry A. Prendergast, Rev. Jeremiah C. Drake, H. C. Kingsbury, John C. Long, Mr. Adams, George W. Palmer, Capt. Thomas Baker and others. A large number of men enlisted and one thousand dollars was subscribed. An enthusiastic meeting was held in the old Wigwam in Dunkirk, and patriotic action was taken in support of the common cause. On the 3rd of May President Lincoln called for forty-two thousand volunteers for three years. While such stirring scenes were occurring in the North, in the South the people were no less enthusiastic. Everywhere troops were enlisted and preparations made to resist every attempt to force the southern states back into the Union.

On July 21 the North suffered defeat at Bull Run. The South was exultant at its victory in this, the first great battle of the war, and regarded it as an omen of final success. The North on the other nand was depressed by the disaster, and made to realize the magnitude of the Rebellion it had undertaken to suppress. The people of the North prepared to put forth most extraordinary efforts to subdue it. Five hundred thousand men were called for. War meetings were held all through the North. Chautauqua County was prompt to respond to the call of the President. In July three enthusiastic gatherings were held in Jones Hall in Jamestown, the first on Friday evening, July 25, followed by others on the succeeding Saturday and Monday evenings, each addressed by earnest speakers and thrilling speeches. Among them were Madison Burnell, Capt. John F. Smith, Major William O. Stevens, Captain Tuckerman, Rev. L. W. Norton, Capt. A. J. Marsh, Rev. Henry Benson, Col. Henry Baker, Rev. T. H. Rouse, Theodore Brown, Col. A. F. Allen and others. Forty soldiers were enlisted and two thousand six hundred dollars subscribed. There were meetings held in many other parts of the county. At Sinclairville meetings were held, of which Caleb J. Allen was chosen president and which were addressed by Madison Burnell, C. J. Allen and others. At Ellington, Poland, Carroll, Kiantone, Busti, Harmony and in the middle and northern parts of the county, earnest meetings were held, soldiers enlisted and money subscribed.

Less than two months after Lincoln's first call for volunteers for three years' service, Chautauqua County organized and sent forward three companies of men to be mustered in under that call. They were incorporated as a part of the Seventy-second regiment, commanded by Col. Nelson Taylor; a veteran regiment, one of the five composing the famous Excelsior Brigade, commanded by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Company D, Capt. William O. Stevens, organized in Dunkirk in May and was mustered into the United States service June 20th, 1861. Company E, Capt. Patrick Barrett, organized in Dunkirk in May

and was mustered in June 20th. Company B, Capt. James M. Brown, organized in Jamestown in May and was mustered in June 21st. In July Company G, Capt. Harmon G. Bliss, was organized in Westfield and was mustered in July 24th, 1861. In October Company H, Capt. Stephen M. Doyle, was organized in Dunkirk, and was mustered into the service November 1st, 1861. These Chautauqua County companies constituted five of the ten companies composing the Seventy-second Regiment of New York Volunteers, sometimes known as the Third Excelsior Regiment. Every one of the five captains named proved gallant officers, and all of them were killed or died of wounds received in battle.

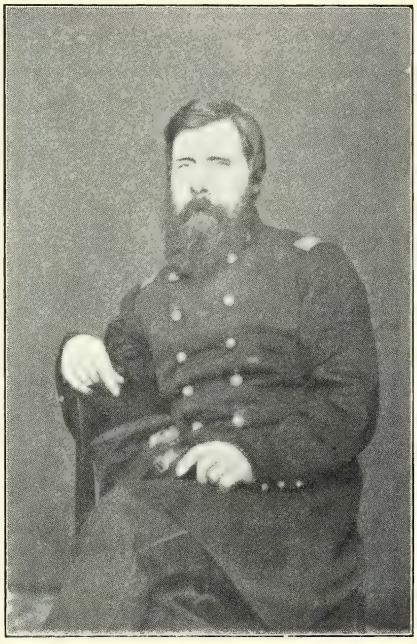
Late in the summer Chautauqua County recruited and sent forward four companies, which constituted a part of the Forty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, commanded by Col. Bidwell of Buffalo. In the fall of 1861 a company was recruited in Chautauqua and incorporated into the One Hundredth Regiment, afterwards commanded by Col. James M. Brown, whose home was then in Jamestown; and in November the Ninth Cavalry, partly composed of Chautauqua County troops, left for the front. During 1861 the war was carried on with varied success and the year closed without any material advantage being gained by either side. But few great battles were fought. The most severe occurred at Bull Run and Wilson Creek in Missouri, where Gen. John M. Schofield, a native

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

of the county first distinguished himself.

John McAllister Schofield was born in the town of Gerry, Chautauqua County, near the village of Sinclairville September 29th, 1831. He was the son of Elder James Schofield, a Baptist minister, and an early resident of Sinclairville. His mother was the daughter of John McAllister, a wellknown pioneer and the owner of a large farm in the town of Gerry. In his youth he attended the district school near Sinclairville. He removed with his father's family to Illinois where he received an appointment to the military academy at West Point from which he graduated in 1853 in the same class with Sheridan, McPherson and Hood. He was commissioned Major at the beginning of the Civil War and served during its continuance. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Wilsons Creek and commanded the Union forces in the famous Battle of Franklin against the Confederate General Hood, paving the way for General Thomas' victory at Nashville, one of the most decisive battles of the war. He rose to the rank of Brigadier General before the close of the conflict. He was Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point from 1876 to 1881. He is the most eminent of those whose birthplace has been in Chautauqua County. He succeeded Stanton as Secretary of War in Johnson's and Grant's administrations. In 1888 he was made a Major General, and in 1895 a Lieutenant General; a rank which existed only at intervals in the United States Army. This high grade has been filled only by Washington, Scott by brevet, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and last by General Schofield. This rank disappeared with his retirement on September 29th, 1895. General Schofield is still living, the last of the Generals to exercise a separate command during the Civil War.

The year 1862 opened with the surrender to the British Minister of Mason and Slidell, Confederate commissioners who had been captured by Captain Wilkes from the British Mail Steamer Trent. Their capture came near involving the United States in a disastrous war with England. February 16th the Union armies under General Grant achieved their first great success by the capture of Fort Donelson and fifteen thousand Confederate soldiers. In March occurred that remarkable battle between



COL. JAMES M. BROWN.

the ironclads Merrimac and Monitor. In April followed the great battle of Shiloh and also the capture of New Orleans by the Union forces. The same month McClellan commenced his advance upon Richmond, during which were fought the severe battles of Williamsburg where Captain Patrick Barrett of this county was killed, and Seven Pines, where Col. James M. Brown, also of this county, met his death at the head of the One Hundredth Regiment.

Colonel Brown served in the American Army in the War with Mexico. At the beginning of the Civil War he resided in Jamestown and was engaged in

the practice of law. As soon as the first call for three years men was made, he, with great energy, commenced enlisting a company for service in the Seventy-second Regiment at Jamestown, of which he was commissioned the Captain. His company (B) and those of Captains Barrett and Stevens were the first from Chautauqua County to report for duty. In November, 1861 he resigned as Captain of Company B to accept the appointment of Colonel of the One Hundredth Regiment which he continued to command until he was killed at the Battle of Seven Pines. When he fell he was at the head of his regiment leading his men. His body was not afterwards recovered.

When McClellan was compelled to retreat seven days of terrible battles followed—a series of the most desperate engagements ever fought on this continent. Lee, having assumed the offensive, moved northward for the purpose of taking Washington. His march was checked by the Northern army under General Pope in the Battles of Cedar Mountain, Manassas and Chantilly. Again was McClellan placed in command, and the victories of South Mountain and Antietam won, the enemy compelled to cross the Potomac and the safety of Washington secured. Many other battles were fought during the year, scarcely less sanguinary and important than those mentioned. The disastrous defeat at Fredericksburg closed the campaign in the east. In the west the close of the year was signalized by the desperate and bloody battle of Murfreesboro.

In July President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve three years, and in August for three hundred thousand more to serve nine months. Chautauqua County was required to raise eighteen hundred six men under these calls. A large and enthusiastic war meeting, presided over by Judge Richard P. Marvin, was held on the 12th of July at Mayville. A military committee was appointed for Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties of which A. F. Allen was chairman. The members of this committee were A. F. Allen, George W. Patterson, John G. Hinckley, Milton Smith, John F. Phelps and Charles Kennedy for Chautauqua County; H. C. Young, J. P. Darling, A. G. Rice, D. E. Sill and J. C. Devereaux for Cattaraugus County. Rev. W. L. Hyde in his "History of the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment" says:

"The work of recruiting was now entered upon with vigor. In all the large villages and in almost every school district public meetings were held. Every man who could influence others was set at work. The ladies worked. The war scarred veterans of the army worked. The state and general government had offered what at that time were considered adequate bounties. It was resolved however to offer still larger inducements by towns and individuals. In some towns this was done by direct tax, in others by individual subscriptions. In Jamestown Col. A. F. Allen offered ten dollars to every recruit from the Sixth District, up to its full quota, fifty five. In Dunkirk and Fredonia a fund of several thousand dollars was raised and paid out; besides this, at the meetings, watches, diamond rings and pictures (the gifts of ladies in many cases) were sold and contributed to the fund. For weeks, in many villages, the places of business were closed early in the afternoon, and men and women repaired to the war meetings. At Delanti a monster gathering of three thousand was held around a bonfire, and the quota of Stockton was filled at once. At Chautauqua J. G. Palmiter, one of her most respected citizens, exempt by age, came forward and volunteered, and her quota was soon complete. In Dunkirk a protracted meeting was held af-

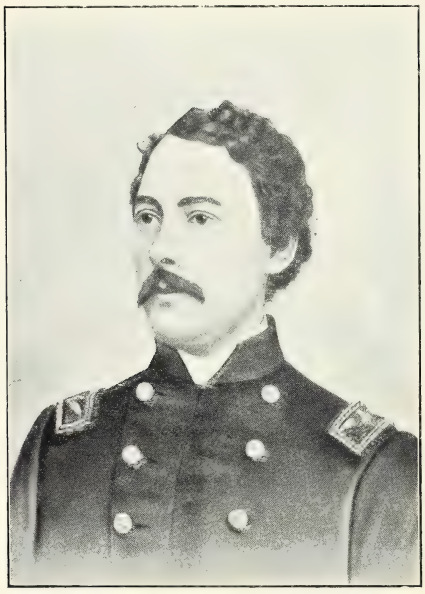
ternoon and evening for nine days, Sunday included. As the result of these labors seven hundred men were recruited in that county by the 22nd of August, and on the 29th it was reported that many towns had raised both quotas."

The following apportionment was adopted by the military committee at its meeting August 14th: Arkwright, population 1,103, quota 34; Busti 2,011, 62; Carroll 1,525, 47; Charlotte 1,711, 53; Chautauqua 2,837, 88; Cherry Creek 1,350, 42; Clymer 1,330, 41; Dunkirk 5,616, 174; Ellery 1,750, 54; Ellicott 5,112, 158; Ellington 1,937, 60; French Creek 968, 30; Gerry 1,315, 41; Hanover 4,254, 132; Harmony 3,606, 112; Kiantone 552, 17; Mina 1,200, 37; Poland 1,795, 55; Pomfret 4,293, 133; Portland 1,983, 61; Ripley 2,013, 63; Sheridan 1,716, 53; Sherman 1,394, 43; Stockton 1,887, 58; Villenova 1,514, 47; Westfield 3,640, 113. Total population, 58,422. Quota, 1,806.

The men who enlisted for Chautauqua County in 1862 composed the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment, two companies of the One Hundred Fifty-fourth, and one company of the Seventh Sharpshooters. These men were mustered in and marched to the front in September, 1862. Some of the volunteers gallantly enlisted at the first call, and went earlier to the front than others, and some who went unheraled were carried by the fortunes of war into the very heat of the conflict to bear the brunt of battle. No comparisons should be made between them, for, at the close of the war, the depleted ranks of every organization to which they belonged told of desperate service rendered. All did honor to themselves and their country, under whatever regimental colors they marched. Yet, as the One Hundred Twelfth regiment contained many more citizens of the county than any other military organization that represented it, more general interest was taken in its fortunes. This regiment, previous to its departure from the county, was encamped on the old fair-ground south of Jamestown, which was called "Camp James M. Brown" in honor of gallant Col. James M. Brown, who had fallen at the head of his regiment a little while before. A large concourse of people assembled at Jamestown when the One Hundred Twelfth left for the front. A stand of regimental colors was presented by the state. Judge Marvin made the presentation speech which was responded to by Colonel Drake. The deep interest and anxious solicitude manifested for the departing soldiers, rendered the occasion unlike anything that had before been witnessed in the county, and was not soon to be forgotten. The day of their departure is still sadly remembered in many homes. On the 12th of September they left for Washington upon the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, on the 17th landed at Fortress Monroe, and soon marched to Suffolk, Va. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors held in October, a resolution was passed donating the flag belonging to the county to the One Hundred Twelfth. It was sent by express to the regiment with an appropriate letter.

Prior to the calls for men which were made in July and August, but few if any bounties were paid, and the men who first enlisted received none. Under these later calls town bounties were paid to each man enlisting in the One Hundred Twelfth and other regiments. The money was sometimes raised by subscriptions, but more often by means of a note signed by many citizens of the respective towns, and the money was paid in equal bounties to men enlisting to fill its quotas. The signers of the notes trusted to the fairness of the people of their towns to reimburse them, in which they were never disappointed. At the meeting of the Board of Supervis-

ors in the fall of 1862, the subject was considered of raising the bounties paid by levying taxes on the towns. It was found that the Board had no such power, and the Clerk was directed to assess and extend the tax in a separate column in the assessment roll. Notwithstanding the people were divided in their political views, and party spirit ran high, the tax was paid in the whole county



COL. W. O. STEVENS.

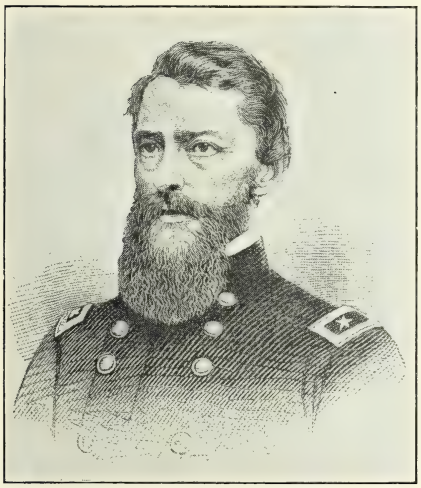
without dissent, although it had no legal validity, and no power existed to enforce it.

January 1, 1863, was made memorable by the issuing of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. In the disastrous Battle of Chancellorsville, which occurred May 9th, the Chautauqua County troops suffered severely Company F of the One Hundred Fifty-fourth Regiment in this, the first battle in which it was engaged, lost five killed, seven wounded, and thirteen prisoners. The gallant Col. W. O. Stevens of the Seventy-second Regiment was killed.

Colonel Stevens was born in Belfast, Me., February 3d, 1828. He graduated from Harvard College, studied law, and settled in Dunkirk in 1852. In 1859 he was elected District Attorney of Chautauqua County. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he commanded Company D of the New York State Militia. He reorganized the company and tendered its services to Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, who was raising the Excelsior Brigade, and it became Company D of the Seventy-second New York Volunteers. He was commissioned Major of the regiment June 25th, 1861, and Colonel September 8th, 1862. He fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment, and died the next day within the Confederate lines. His body was sent to Dunkirk and now rests in the cemetery at Fredonia.

Gen. George Stoneman of the Regular Army, a distinguished General of cavalry, a native of the county, co-operating with General Hooker in the attack upon Chancellorsville, made a brilliant raid into Virginia, cutting the enemy's communication in every direction. At one point he was within fifteen miles of Richmond, creating consternation there. General George Stoneman was the eldest son of George Stoneman, an early pioneer of Busti, and Katharine Cheney Stoneman. He was born in that town August 8th, 1822. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1846. At the beginning of the Rebellion, he was in command of Fort Brown in Texas. He refused to obey the order of General Twiggs to surrender the government property in his charge to the Secessionists, and immediately brought his command by steamer to New York. He took a distinguished part as a cavalry officer during the Civil War, commanded in many important cavalry expeditions, and was engaged in many battles. He was brevetted a Brigadier and Major General for his achievements while in the service. After the war he was in command in Arizona, with his headquarters at Wil-

mington, Cal. He retired from the army in 1871, and removed to Los Angeles in California, where he became prominent in public affairs. In 1883 he was elected Governor of California by the Democrats and served four years. He died in Buffalo September 5th, 1894, and was buried at Lakewood, Chautauqua County, near his birthplace. His funeral and burial were attended with military honors. Both his military and his civil ca-



GEN. GEORGE STONEMAN.

reers were distinguished with marked ability. He has left a name and a record of which every Chautauquan should be proud.

July 3d the great victory of Gettysburg was gained by the Union Army. This battle was the turning point of the war, and ended all the attempts by the South to invade the North. Many Chautauqua County troops were engaged in the battle. In June, 1863, when the Confederate Army was invading Pennsylvania, the Sixty-eighth New York Militia from Chautauqua County, under Col. David S. Forbes, was ordered out and went to Gettysburg. After the rebel army was repulsed, they returned home, having seen about one month's active service. They were in no engagement.

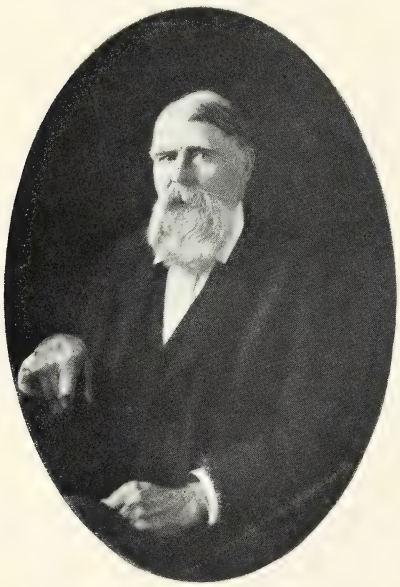
Among those who were natives of the county and distinguished themselves on that day, was William Colvill, Colonel of the famous First Minnesota Regiment. Not since Thermopylae has there been a more gallant deed performed than the famous charge of this regiment at Gettysburg. On the second day of the battle as this regiment was coming onto the field alone, General Hancock in a desperate emergency, pointing to the colors of the advancing Confederate bridges of Wilcox and Barksdale, said to Colonel Colvill: "Charge and take those colors." Every man of the regiment heard the order, and every man knew that to obey it meant almost certain death.

"Was there a man dismayed?
* * * * * * * *
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do or die."

They gallantly obeyed; not a man faltered. They charged in the face of a terrible fire, over the intervening ground on a run, drove back the Confederate lines and captured their flag, stopped the advance of the entire Confederate force, held their ground until reinforcements arrived, and saved the day—but at a terrible cost to Colonel Colvill's men. Of the two hundred sixty-two men composing the regiment, in a few minutes seventy-five were killed, fifty-six of whom were buried in the Gettysburg cemetery, one hundred forty wounded. But forty-seven stood around their colors unhurt when the onset was over. Not a man was missing. One company of this regiment lost thirty men killed and wounded out of thirty-five. Every officer in the regiment was killed or wounded. Colonel Colvill received two bullet wounds which made him a cripple for life. Not in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava was there more deliberate

and courageous obedience to orders, more desperate valor displayed, or more complete success accomplished than in the famous charge of the First Minnesota, under the command of Colonel Colvill at Gettysburg—where no one blundered. The loss of the Light Brigade in its charge was thirty-seven per cent, while the loss of the First Minnesota was over eighty-two per cent of those engaged.

Col. William Colvill was born at Forestville, Chautauqua County. He was the brother of Mrs. Daniel Sherman,



COL. WILLIAM COLVILL.

and a son of William Colvill, a pioneer and wellknown citizen of the county, often Supervisor of the town of Hanover. The father of Colonel Colvill and his uncle, Doctor Colvill, were born in Scotland and taught by Edward Irving in the School of Kirkaldie. Their younger brothers and sisters were afterwards pupils of Thomas Carlisle when he was a young man. Dr. Colvill graduated at Edinboro University and afterwards became an early and distinguished citizen of Forestville.

Colonel Colvill was a student in the Fredonia Academy when Frederick A. Redington was its principal. At the beginning of the Civil War he was a lawyer at Red Wing, Minn. He was with his regiment as Captain at the first Battle of Bull Run and thereafter in many a bloody battle until that of Gettysburg. For his valor he was tendered the rank of Brigadier General, but declined the honor, preferring to die as Colonel of the famous First Minnesota. He is still living, an honored citizen of the city of Red Wing.

Among the brave officers who fell at Gettysburg there was none more gallant than Capt. Alonzo H. Cushing of the regular army, of whom that battle-scarred veteran, General Sumner, said: "He was the bravest man I ever knew." Young Cushing greatly distinguished himself in many battles. In the face of the famous wild charge of Pickett's Division at Gettysburg he was placed at Cemetery Ridge, a crucial point on the battlefield, with a battery of artillery which he commanded, with nothing to mask his position; men, guns and horses in bold relief against the sky. After his men had been shot down, and every gun of his battery dismounted but one, he stood like Horatio at the bridge and worked this single piece almost alone. Mortally wounded, among the dead and dying, with the foe not thirty feet away, he pulled the lanyard and fired his last gun upon the fiercely charging columns of the enemy, saying to the officer who was riding up with reinforcements, "We will give them one more shot, General Webb," and fell back dead. He was one of four gallant brothers, grandsons of Zattu Cushing, one of the funders of Fredonia, and one of the most honored of the pioneers of our county. Upon the death of their father, Dr. Milton B. Cushing, they in their childhood came with their widowed mother to reside at Fredonia, that they might be with their kindred and receive the benefit of its schools.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by

the surrender of Vicksburg to the Union Army. On the 19th and 20th of September was fought the Battle of Chickamauga. On the 24th of November occurred the storming and capture of Lookout Mountain. These constitute the leading events of the war in 1863.

The country having failed to meet the calls of August, 1862, for three hundred thousand men, Congress, March 3rd, 1863, for the purpose of filling the quota of soldiers, passed an enrollment act, by which all able-bodied men, citizens and aliens who had declared their intention to become naturalized, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five and all unmarried men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five were made to constitute the "first class," subject to draft, and all others the second class. A commutation clause provided that a payment of $300 would be received in lieu of service. The act also provided for exemptions. The draft took place in August. The draft in Chautauqua County, as everywhere else failed to produce men. In Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties only one hundred eight of the two thousand, six hundred twenty-three men drafted reported for duty, and one thousand, three hundred fifty-two were exempted. The remainder furnished substitutes or commuted. In the City of New York the drafts resulted in great riots. On the 17th of October a further call was made for three hundred thousand men.

1864 was the great year of battles. We can only refer to its principal events. The Western Army, under General Sherman, advanced southward towards Atlanta, and, after a series of desperate battles, he captured that city in September. He then commenced his celebrated march to the sea, arrived near Savannah on the 10th of December, and occupied that city on the 21st. The One Hundred Fifty-Fourth regiment constituted a part of his forces and participated in many battles of his campaign. At Rocky Face Ridge, May 8th, 1864, fourteen of its men were killed and forty-two wounded. While Sherman was engaged in his march to the sea, the Confederates under Hood invaded Tennessee. Among the battles fought was that of Franklin, in which the Union forces commanded by Gen. J. M. Schofield were victorious. The Army of the Potomac broke camp May 3d, and moved towards Richmond. During the spring and early summer were fought the sanguinary Battles of the Wilderness, Proctor's Creek, where Lieut. Col. E. F. Carpenter of the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment was killed, and of Cold Harbor in which the One Hundred Twelfth lost its brave commander, the lamented Col. J. C. Drake and one hundred fifty-three men, of whom forty were killed.

Col. Jeremiah C. Drake was born in Salisbury, Herkimer County, in 1824.

COL. JEREMIAH C. DRAKE.

When the war commenced he was the pastor of the Baptist Church at Westfield. In 1861 he recruited a company at that village and was commissioned its Captain. It joined the Forty-Ninth Regiment under Col. D. D. Bidwell.

Captain Drake served with his regiment during the Peninsular Campaign, in a creditable manner in several battles. In 1862, when the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment was organized, he was commissioned its Colonel, and afterwards served two years in the war. During a large part of the time he was in command of a brigade, which position he held at the Battle of Cold Harbor. He was a brave and efficient officer.

In October the Albemarle was sunk by Lieut. William B. Cushing, one of the many grandsons of Zattu Cushing and a brother of gallant Capt. Alonzo B. Cushing, who fell at Gettysburg. Hon. Francis S. Edwards of Fredonia who was representing the Counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus in Congress in 1856, took with him from their home in that village William B. Cushing as a page for the House of Representatives. Young Cushing was but fourteen years of age. Before the close of the session Mr. Edwards secured his appointment as a naval cadet at Annapolis, and also the appointment of his brother, Alonzo H., as a cadet at West Point. William B. Cushing was afterwards the hero of so many exploits that it would take a volume to give the details. They have placed his name beside that of Paul Jones and Stephen Decatur. Of his greatest achievement the Confederate Capt. A. F. Warley, who commanded the Albemarle, closed his account of the important event to his government with the words, "That is the way the Albemarle was destroyed, and a more gallant thing was not done during the war" (1).

When the government accepted his plan for blowing up the Albemarle, conscious of the danger that would attend such a desperate exploit, before accepting the commission, he visited his widowed mother at her home in Fredonia where his early life had been spent, and where he afterwards married his wife, the daughter of Col. David S. Forbes, to ask her permission to attempt the undertaking. It was on the occasion of a ride alone with his mother one afternoon in the summer, among the picturesque hills of Arkwright, that he made known to her his purpose and all the details of the undertaking, informing

WILLIAM B. CUSHING.

her of all its dangers, and of the probabilities of his death in the attempt. His mother anxiously heard his plans and first spoke like the gentle and loving mother that she was, "O, why do they call upon you to do this? But Willie," she said, "are you willing?" He firmly replied that he was. Then said she in a noble spirit of patriotism, "Your country has educated you for its service and you must go." She was the only one confided with the important secret, outside of one or two in the naval department, for on the secrecy of the plan depended its success. Anxiously she

(1) An authentic and excellently written life of William B. Cushing containing an exceedingly interesting account of his early years has been written by Mrs. E. M. H. Edwards of Dunkirk and published in 1898. Mrs. Edwards was the wife of Hon. F. S. Edwards, and a personal friend of the gallant Wm. B. Cushing.

watched day by day to hear the fate of her boy, but bravely she kept the secret locked in her breast, with no one during that anxious time for a confidant to help her bear its terrible burden. When her son returned to his Fredonia home and was received by the enthusiastic greetings of his townsmen, full of honors and flushed with the success of his gallant exploit, his wise and noble mother said, "Ah, Willie, beware of pride;" and then reminded him of the humble days of their poverty.

In the cemetery at Fredonia is erected a monument to this Spartan mother

MRS. MARY B. CUSHING

and her four Spartan sons. On one face is engraved the name of William B. Cushing; on another Alonzo H. Cushing; on a third Howard B. Cushing, who was gallant like the others. He distinguished himself at Vicksburg and finally fell by an Apache arrow in the Indian Wars while leading a handful of men against ten times their number of Indian foes; on the fourth side of the monument is the name of the other brother, Milton B. Cushing, an officer of the navy who served with credit during the war, and died at Fredonia. Above them all, as a tribute to their widowed mother who, like Cornelia, the mother of the Grachii, trained her sons for her country, is engraved the words: "In memory of the noble mother of four brave sons, Mary B. Cushing."

The following lines, written by William B. Cushing when but fourteen years of age, just before he left Fredonia to become a page in the House of Representatives, attest his ability and also his affection for the home of his youth. The lines were published in the "Academist," a paper issued by the students of the Fredonia Academy:

Ere I haste away to another clime,
A clime with promise bright,
My heart will say in simple rhyme
Dear village home, good night!

Companions dear, I leave you here,
With a grief I may not tell,
May a blessing rest in every breast—
Dear village home, good night.

Ten bright years have quickly fled,
Since I among you came,
A little homeless orphan lad,
Your sympathies to claim.

And kindly hands and words of cheer
Have caused my heart to swell
With thoughts and hopes forever dear—
Sweet village home, farewell.

Each much loved spot, each shady nook,
From the forest green and old
To the playground dear, and fishing brook,
Full long will memory hold.

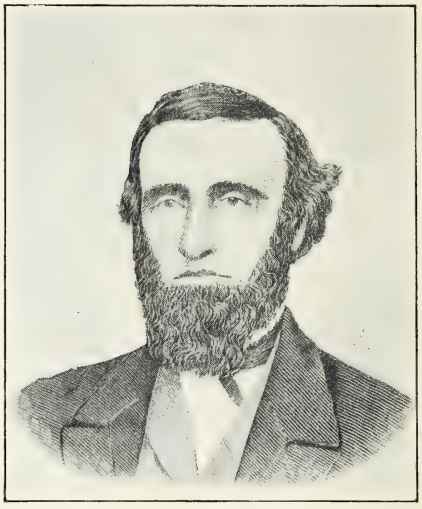
Teachers and friends and schoolmates dear,
May sorrow never blight
The happy hearts that cluster here—
Dear village home, good night.

On account of the heavy losses of men sustained in 1863, the President issued four calls for troops in 1864; the first one February 1, to make up the deficiency under the last call, and for two hundred thousand additional men. February 9th a law was passed by the State Legislature giving ample authority to towns to raise money to pay boun-

ties to volunteers. Under this act special town meetings were held in different towns from time to time during the year for that purpose. A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at Mayville, March 15th, to take action under the bounty law, and over $175,000 in the aggregate was assessed upon twenty towns of the county. July 26th another special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held and action was taken for raising further sums under the bounty law. March 14th a call was made by the President for two hundred thousand men. As a call for a greater number of men was contemplated by the government than had been made at any one time before, a draft was ordered, that the quotas of the various localities should be filled preparatory thereto. A draft was accordingly made in this county in June. As many of the men that were drafted were subsequently exempted, new drafts were made, until the quotas of the towns were filled. The men drafted usually commuted or furnished substitutes. On the 18th of July a call was made for five hundred thousand men and on the 19th of December a call was made for three hundred thousand more. This was the last call made for men during the war.

1865 witnessed the close of the war. One of the early events of 1865 was the capture of Fort Fisher. The One Hundred Twelfth participated in the desperate assault and lost thirteen men killed and thirty-one wounded. Among the killed was Col. John F. Smith.

Colonel Smith was born in Jamestown in 1822. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. After practicing law at Panama for a short time, he removed to Jamestown and entered into partnership with Madison Burnell. James M. Brown afterwards became a partner and the firm was known as "Burnell, Smith and Brown." Of this firm both Smith and Brown served as Colonels in the war, and both fell in battle. In 1856 Smith was elected District Attorney. He was one of the most able lawyers and advocates that ever practiced at the bar of the county. In 1862, while he was a leader in his profession, he abandoned his practice to raise a company for the One Hundred



COL. JOHN F. SMITH.

Twelfth Regiment of which he was commissioned the captain. He served with the One Hundred Twelfth, was promoted successively to the rank of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and finally Colonel.

In the final battles before Richmond fell Col. Erastus D. Holt, who had enlisted in General Butler's Regiment and was afterwards a Captain in the Forty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He rose from the ranks to the office of Colonel and then to the command of a brigade. He in his early years was a resident of Fredonia and a student in its Academy.

On the 5th of April, General Lee and his whole army surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, which substantially closed the Civil War. It had scarcely closed when the

most tragic event of those years of tragedy occurred. Lincoln fell by the hand of an assassin. His remains were borne amidst universal grief, towards his western home. At St. James Hall in the City of Buffalo one hundred thousand people looked upon his face and paid their last tribute of respect. The funeral train arrived at Dunkirk at midnight of the 27th and 28th of April, 1865. A dense crowd of people had gathered. The platform was elaborately decorated festoons of evergreens extended all along the eaves of the structure. The ceiling was heavily draped in white and black, flags interlaced with crape made the background, thirty-six young ladies dressed in white with a broad black scarf resting on the shoulders, holding in the hand a national flag, representing thirty-six states, were grouped, and a hundred lamps and torches shed their light over the scene. Amidst the tolling of bells, solemn dirges of music and the firing of minute guns the train at length moved on. At Brocton the people assembled and the place was illuminated. At Westfield a party of ladies, Mrs. Drake, widow of Colonel Drake who fell at Cold Harbor, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Skinner and Misses Tinker, brought a wreath of flowers and a cross on which was inscribed the words: "Ours the cross, thine the crown."

It was a strange fatality, when Lincoln in his strength passed through our county four years before, that it was the forerunner of a coming tempest, and that he brought with him the black clouds of war. Now after four years of fearful carnage, just when the clouds of war had rolled away, and the sunshine of peace was brightening the land there came a corpse and a funeral car and the form of Lincoln again passed over the same spot in the village of Dunkirk, where he and the people had made the solemn promise to stand by the flag.

Thus it was the shadows of war came to our county, and thus they passed away. Thus it was that Lincoln made to us his entrance and his exit.

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts."

Lincoln had acted his part. He had fulfilled his mission and faithfully stood by the flag as he had promised.

We have not intended thus far to give a complete history of the Civil War, but only a comprehensive account of those events and those things relating to it in which Chautauquans had more or less a part. An accurate record of the honorable service of the soldiers of Chautauqua County should be preserved in a volume including personal experiences and incidents which now rest only in the memory of those living and which will soon be lost beyond recovery. The value of such a book and the entertainment it would give its readers, would increase with the lapse of years. The history of the One Hundred Twelfth has been admirably written by its Chaplain, the late Rev. William L. Hyde, who has told the story of his regiment conscientiously and without exaggeration. Much of the information embodied in the following brief sketches of some of the different regiments represented by the soldiers of Chautauqua County during the war was furnished by him.

Late in the summer of 1861, four companies were recruited at Fredonia Westfield, Forestville and Jamestown. These companies were incorporated September 16th at Buffalo with six other companies as the Forty-ninth Regiment under the command of Colonel, afterwards Brigadier General, Bidwell of Buffalo. Besides these Lieut. Thomas T. Cluney took a number of men that he had recruited in Jamestown who were assigned to Company A. The staff officers were: Lieutenant Colonel

W. A. Alberger; Major, G. W. Johnson; Quartermaster, H. D. Tillinghast; Adjutant, W. Bullymore; Surgeon, J. A. Hall; Assistant Surgeon, W. W. Potter. Company A was commanded by H. N. Marsh, Captain; P. S. Cottle and T. T. Cluney, Lieutenants. Company G, J. C. Drake, Captain; P. Stevens and J. G. Tomson, Lieutenants. Company I, E. D. Holt, Captain; J. A. Boyd, First Lieutenant. Company K, A. J. Marsh, Captain; A. J. Bowen and E. F. Carpenter, Lieutenants. Two weeks after it left the county this regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac, "on the field." All the history of the gallant Sixth Corps they shared in making. In all the severe struggles through which the Army of the Potomac passed from McClellan's first campaign against Richmond to the final issue at Appomattox under Grant, the regiment had its part. Sergeant R. F. Smith has a list of twenty-three battles in which the regiment was engaged, besides numerous lesser conflicts. It furnished several general officers to other regiments. The term of enlistment expired while fighting in the Shenandoah Valley, September 17th, 1864. Many returned home. Enough re-enlisted with the recruits to preserve the regimental organization, which did good service till the end of the war. The losses were heavy from the beginning of the campaign of '64.

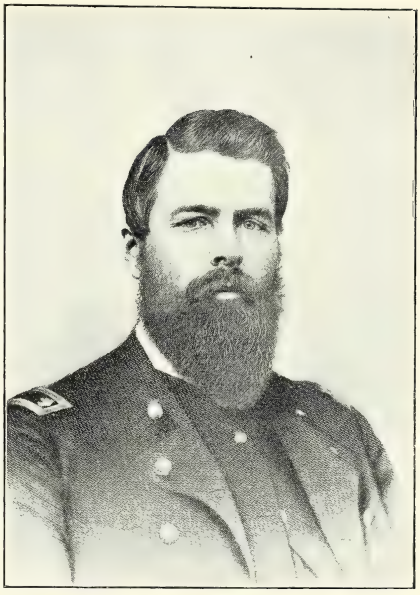
The One Hundred Twelfth Regiment was recruited in this county in the summer of 1862, in response to the two calls of President Lincoln, each for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve three years or during the war. The quota of this state was apportioned to the several Senatorial Districts. In the Thirty-first District (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties) the military committee at first resolved to raise one new regiment, and with the rest of the quota recruit the organizations previously formed in the district. Afterwards this plan was changed, and it was deemed most practical to raise two new regiments. The quota assigned to this county under both calls was one thousand, eight hundred six men, or one out of every sixty of its entire population. War meetings were held in the villages, the school districts were canvassed. Large bounties were held out as inducements to enlist. This vigorous recruiting campaign resulted in raising thirteen full companies of one hundred men each. Ten of these constituted the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment. Two were joined to the One Hundred Fifty-fourth (Cattaraugus) and one was organized as a company of sharpshooters and temporarily attached to the One Hundred Twelfth. The companies were officered by those who had done the principal work of recruiting in the localities where they were raised. Capt. J. C. Drake of the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, who had left the ministry of the Baptist Church in Westfield to take part in the great struggle for the Union, was chosen Colonel. The regiment was composed of the best material the county could furnish, largely from the rural districts, and from all walks of civil life, young, vigorous, patriotic. It was mustered into United States service September 11th, 1862, and the next day started for the seat of war.

The officers of the Colonel's staff were F. A. Redington, Lieutenant Colonel; E. F. Carpenter, Major; S. E. Marvin, Adjutant; F. Waters, Quarter Master; C. E. Washburn, Surgeon; E. Boyd and J. R. Thomas, Assistant Surgeons; Rev. William L. Hyde, Chaplain. Non-commissioned staff: A. M. Lowry, Sergeant Major; W. H. Shaw, Quartermaster Sergeant; George F. Parmelee, C. S.; George Comstock, H. S.; Hiram Vorce, A. S. The line officers were: Company A, J. F. Smith,

Captain; A. Dunham, First Lieutenant; H. R. Barrows, Second Lieutenant Company B, W. H. Chaddock, Captain; J. H. Maynard, First Lieutenant; J. C Russ, Second Lieutenant. Company C N. S. Scott, Captain; G. L. Pierce and G. S. Talcott, Lieutenants. Company D, E. A. Curtis, Captain; R. A. L. Corbett and A. M. Thayer, Lieutenants. Company E, Frank Waters, Captain; S. H. Myrick and N. Randall, Lieutenants. Company F, J. H. Matthews, Captain; L. Andrews and C. W. Hoyt Lieutenants. Company G, P. Stevens Captain; G. W. Barber, G. W. Fox Lieutenants. Company H, J. G. Palmiter, Captain; L. T. Damon, E. F. Smith, Lieutenants. Company I, C. H. Oley, Captain; L. J. Parker, C. A Crane, Lieutenants. Company K, E. A Ludwick, Captain; G. F. Mount, Georg. Colvill, Lieutenants.

The regiment was sent to Suffolk, Va., where it suffered severely from sickness. It was further depleted by permitting batteries of artillery to be recruited from its ranks. It did good service at the Siege of Suffolk, and was afterwards sent to Charleston Harbor to take part in the siege operations of General Gilmore. It was transferred to the Army of the James in the spring of '64 and in June temporarily to the Army of the Potomac. It shared in the operations against Petersburg, was engaged with the Army of the James north of the James River in the fall of '64. The next winter it took part in the successful assault on Fort Fisher, N. C. It was mustered out June 29th, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C. It was engaged in sixteen battles. There were killed and died of wounds: Officers nine, men one hundred twenty-two; died of disease one hundred ninety-three. Total enrollment one thousand, four hundred eighty-one.

Among the officers of this regiment who were killed or mortally wounded was Lieut. Col. Elial F. Carpenter. Colonel Carpenter was born in Jamestown May 8th, 1826. He was the son of William Carpenter, a wellknown citizen of that place. Upon the commencement of the Civil War he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment and was commissioned a Lieutenant. Upon the organization of the One Hundred Twelfth he



LIEUT. COL. ELIAL F. CARPENTER.

received the appointment of Major, and was afterwards promoted Lieutenant Colonel. He served with his regiment until the Battle of Drury's Bluff where he was mortally wounded. He died two days after the battle.

The One Hundred Fifty-fourth Regiment was principally recruited in Cattaraugus County during the summer of 1862. Two companies, E and F, were recruited in this county. Company E had for its Captain, J. B. Fay, of Portland; Lieutenants, Isaac T. Jenkins and Alexander McDade. Company F Thomas Donnelly, Captain; John C Griswold and Dana P. Horton, Lieutenants. The regimental staff was: Colonel, P. H. Jones; Lieutenant Colonel, H. C. Loomis; Major, D. B. Allen; Adjutant, S. C. Noyes; Surgeon, H.

VanAernam; Quartermaster, T. A. Allen; Chaplain, H. D. Lowing. The regiment left for Washington, D. C., September 29th, 1862. It was first attached to the Eleventh Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Afterwards it was connected with the Twentieth Army Corps and participated in its service during the war. As a part of this corps it shared in Sherman's grand march from Atlanta to Savannah and thence to Raleigh, N. C. It also took part in the grand review in Washington in 1865 and was mustered out June 11th, 1865. Among the many battles in which it participated were Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Mill Creek, Dallas, Pine Knob, Kennesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah. The greatest loss it sustained in a single battle was at Rocky Face Ridge May 8th, 1864, when fourteen were killed and forty-two wounded. The total number of deaths in battle, prison and disease was two hundred seventy-eight, of which ninety occurred in Confederate prisons. Of the officers of this regiment Winfield S. Cameron, a native of Chautauqua County and the well known lawyer of Jamestown, was brevetted Major by the President and also Lieutenant-Colonel by Governor Fenton. On Sherman's march he was a staff officer of the Twentieth Army Corps.

Seventh Sharpshooters. In the summer of 1862, while recruiting for the army was going on, many expert riflemen in the south of the county thought that a sufficient number of accurate marksmen could be found to form a company of sharpshooters. Their request was successful and an organization formed. Joseph S. Arnold was made Captain, W. C. J. Hall and Clinton Perry, Lieutenants. There were originally thirteen non-commissioned officers and eighty-three privates. In October 1863, the company received twelve recruits. The company was at first attached to the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment. At Suffolk it was detached and assigned to its proper army organization. It did good service at the Siege of Suffolk, and afterwards with the Army of the Potomac. Its duty was full of peril. It was always at the front, alert and watchful to resist the first onset of the enemy. Its casualties were nine killed, eleven died of wounds or disease.

One Hundredth Regiment. In the fall of 1861 this regiment was recruited in Buffalo and vicinity. At the same time Captain James M. Brown of Company B, Seventy-second New York, was in Jamestown on recruiting service. He was an officer of fine military bearing, had had experience in the Mexican War, a man of untiring energy and a rigid disciplinarian. The Colonelcy of the One Hundredth was tendered to him and accepted. Enough men to make a full company went with him to this regiment, which was at first assigned to General Casey's Division Army of the Potomac. Colonel Brown fell at the Battle of Seven Pines, May 31st, 1862, while making a desperate charge at the head of his regiment. The One Hundredth participated in many battles during McClellan's Peninsular Campaign; was sent to Charleston Harbor in March, 1863, where it took part in the reduction of Forts Gregg and Wagner. It served with the Army of the James in 1861, and afterwards with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. It has the honorable record of twenty-six battles in which it participated.

Forty-fourth Regiment—"The People's Ellsworth Regiment." This command was organized at Albany and mustered into the United States service September 24th, 1861, for three years or during the war. It was intended to be composed of volunteers from every

town or ward in the state, and contained a superior class of young men, all being under thirty years of age.

Ninth Cavalry. This regiment was organized in the fall of 1861. Ten companies of the regiment assembled at Westfield during September and October of that year, and established a camp on the fairgrounds of that place, which was named Camp Seward. Five and a part of the sixth of these companies were recruited in Chautauqua County. The other companies were recruited in Cattaraugus and Wyoming Counties, New York, and Warren County, Pennsylvania.

November 9th the regiment left Westfield and arrived at Albany the next day, where it remained until November 26th, when it left Albany for Washington. The field officers of the regiment when it was organized were Colonel John Beardsley, Lieutenant Colonel William B. Hyde, and Majors William Sackett, Charles McL. Knox and George S. Nichols. Among the principal engagements in which the regiment participated were Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, Yellow Tavern, where Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was killed by a shot fired by a member of the Ninth Cavalry, Brandy Station, Opequon, Cedar Creek, Five Forks, Gainsville, Chantilly, Antietam, Rappahannock Station, Deep Bottom, Winchester, Culpepper, Petersburg, Richmond and Gettysburg. In this last battle the Ninth Cavalry first discovered the enemy and fired the first shot, captured the first Confederates made prisoners and lost the first man killed on the battlefield, Corporal Cyrus W. James, who enlisted at Dunkirk, September 6th, 1861, and was killed on the morning of June 30th. At the expiration of its term of service, the original members, not veterans, were mustered out. The Fourth New York Cavalry was then transferred to the Ninth as Companies B, E and L, and the whole veterans and recruits, mustered out July 17th, 1865.

This regiment lost during the war: Killed and died of wounds ninety-seven; wounded and recovered two hundred seventy; died of disease one hundred twenty-seven; captured one hundred thirty-nine; total loss six hundred eleven. Total enlistments one thousand nine hundred sixty-three, but not all of the recruits joined the regiment. A very full and complete history of the Ninth Cavalry has been recently published by Captain and brevet Major Newel Cheney, who served with the regiment during the war.

Fifteenth Cavalry. This regiment, organized for three years at Syracuse was composed of companies raised in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Genesee, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange and Tompkins Counties. It was mustered into service from August 8th 1863 to January 14th, 1864, and June 17th, 1865, was consolidated with the Sixth Cavalry as the Second New York Provisional Cavalry. It lost altogether one hundred sixty-eight men.

Seventy-second Regiment — "Third Excelsior." This regiment although mentioned last, was the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln May 3d, 1861. An account of the manner in which it responded, we have already given. The original organization was: Colonel, Nelson Taylor; Lieutenant Colonel, I. Moses; Major, W. O. Stevens of Dunkirk; Surgeon, C. K. Irwin of Dunkirk; Chaplain, Rev. Levi W. Norton of Jamestown, succeeded by Rev. William R. Eastman; Adjutant, S. M. Doyle of Dunkirk; Quartermaster, F. W. G. Frey. On the completion of the regiment, Company B had as its Captain, Darwin Willard; Alfred S. Mason and S. Bailey, Lieutenants; eighty-

four men. Company D, Captain, Caspar K. Abell; Lieutenants, Hugh H. Hinman, John H. Howard; seventy-six men. Company E, Captain, Patrick Barrett; Lieutenants, William Toomey, G. W. Wallace; eighty-seven men. Company G, Captain, H. J. Bliss; Lieutenants, C. W. Bliss, J. A. Smith; seventy-two men. Company H, Captain, S. M. Doyle; Lieutenants, L. Marcus D. Loeb; seventy-six men.

The regiment arrived at Washington July 26th, being one of the first three years regiments to reach the capital after the first Battle of Bull Run. It at first formed a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps, afterwards of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, with which it was connected during its term of service. The regiment had its full share of the severe work of the gallant Army of the Potomac. Its losses were heavy. It was engaged in fifteen battles and present at seven more. At Williamsburg it met its greatest loss; there sixty-one were killed, twenty-three mortally wounded, sixty-seven wounded and forty-four missing. Among the killed was Captain Willard and among the mortally wounded Captain Barrett. It was also engaged in the Seven Days Battle before Richmond when Captain Doyle was killed; in General Pope's Campaign, Chancellorsville where Colonel Stevens and Captain Bliss were mortally wounded; Gettysburg, Locust Grove, in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and at Petersburg. The total loss of this regiment in killed during the war was one hundred twenty; mortally wounded fifty-four, wounded and recovered three hundred fifty-four; died of disease eighty-six; died in prison ten, missing one hundred thirty-eight; total seven hundred sixty-two. The enrollment of the regiment was about twelve hundred fifty. A concise and comprehensive history of the Seventy-second Regiment has been published by Henri LeFevre Brown. He served with the regiment during all its campaigns and received a medal of honor for his gallant conduct on the battlefield.

In all the branches of the military service in which Chautauqua County was represented during the war, near a thousand of her soldiers were killed in battle, mortally wounded or died of disease contracted in the service. Many more returned from the strife wounded and maimed. Even now, after the lapse of forty years, not a town in the county but has one or more crippled or scarred veterans. The percentage of loss of life in the battles of the Civil War according to the number engaged exceeded that of every war of modern times, and attests the valor and devotion of the soldiers both of the North and South to their cause. In no army that ever went to war was there so much intelligence or was the purpose of the war so well understood by the rank and file and such an entire submission to martial government in order to accomplish a patriotic purpose, as among the soldiers of the Civil War.

We copy the following spirited lines written by a young soldier of the Seventy-second Regiment while at the front to show the cheerful obedience of the American Volunteer, the good temper with which he bore the hardships of the service and the jovial spirit in which he submitted to military discipline:

COMPANY D.

Roam the world over,
You'll never discover
'Mid infantry, rifles, or cavalry bold;
On land or on sea,
There did never agree,
Such a gay, merry party as here are enrolled.

Oh where, I would ask you;
Though sorry to task you,
With what, it is clear, must impossible be;
Could your eye, if you ran it,

Over all our great planet,
Find such a gay party as Company D?

There is Captain Cass Abell,
Quite as staunch as a cable,
Will stand like a rock by the colors, we know;
How wide his eyelashes,
How fierce his moustaches
Whenever there's prospect of meeting the foe.

Hugh Hinman beside him,
Good fortune betide him,
And young Johnny Howard stands stiffly as starch.
Quite certain the fact is
The three will not practice,
In face of the rebels, the right about march.

There is Billy Post standing,
To look from the landing,
At the boats on the water, so misty and dark;
Their cannon are crashing,
He sees their red flashing,
And grins with delight like a shovel-nosed shark.

In Brooks, too, our hope is,
And Harvey T. Lopez,
Who bears the Excelsior Colors, you know;
And Foss and VanHouten,
There rests not a doubt in
The line of the closers, they will dash at the foe.

There is Corporal Luce,
Who may go to the deuce,
Or to China; it is immaterial to me;
And Corporal Ellis,
A prince of good fellows,
With pirates by legions to windward and lee.

There is Ludlow so jolly
Who brings with him "Cully,"
And "Barley" or queer little Corporal Pugh;
And Walden and Tate,
Who are mentioned so late,
Must go with the others collectively through.

There is bluff Red Lewis,
And nothing more true is,
Than that, if you tease him, he is certain to swear.
No teamster so brave is
As jolly "Jeff Davis,"
Who will run you a heat upon time if you dare.

There is Henry Brevier,
Like a bold grenadier,
With Newberger, scarcely more tall than his knees;
If the foe should come nigh,
They must certainly fly,
Or be stifled at once by his limburger cheese.

There is little Jim Bowen,
So wicked and knowing,
Like Barton, he sports a miraculous gun.
And though Floyd were himself
To keep watch of the elf,
He'd be stolen quite blind, for the sake of the fun.

And Moon, with his capers,
Should have place in these papers,
An excellent judge of these Maryland crops;
He is certain the way to
Live well on potato,
Is to draw them while tender and green, by the tops.

Though Stevens has left us
He has not bereft us
Of a captain that is equally good as our old;
And Marcus and Loeb are,
Since last year's October,
By Doyle in a different muster enrolled.

And Doyle, the brave fellow,
So genial and mellow,
We graduate him with a Captain's degree;
But if evil befall him,
We will quickly recall him;
Warm welcome awaits him in Company D.

Each sticks to the other
Quite as close as a brother,
And our style has been always so easy and free;
Our hearts never sinking,
We ever are thinking—
Oh, who would not soldier in Company D.

CHAPTER XVI.

POLITICAL HISTORY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

1861—1867.

"We are not always sure that those who advocate the truth, are actuated by a purer principle than their antagonists. We, upon many occasions see wise and good men on the wrong, as well as on the right side of questions of the first magnitude to society. These circumstances, if duly attended to, furnish a lesson of moderation to those engaged in any controversy, however well persuaded of being in the right."

—Alexander Hamilton

Stephen A. Douglas died June 4th, 1861. He and Abraham Lincoln began their careers in little four corner towns in the state of Illinois, both poor and obscure, one a common laborer and the other an humble school teacher. They belonged to different schools of politics. Their ability and character at length made them the leaders of the two opposing political parties in their state, and eventually in the nation. They were striking examples among the thousands of the kind in this country, of the power of a free republic, to raise from the humblest ranks in life men of worth and genius, statesmen and orators, the peers of any, whether selected from favored classes of our own country or from the nobility of Europe.

Lincoln and Douglas in their intellectual duels in the forum, at the bar, and on the stump gave us the best specimens of eloquence since the days of Webster, Clay and Calhoun. Each sought in his own way to preserve the Union and to maintain the glory and prosperity of his country.

The South determined that slavery should be carried into the territories, claiming it as right under the constitution. The North as resolutely determined that it should not. Seemingly there could be no compromise. Douglas long foresaw and was the first to realize the imminence and magnitude of the danger that threatened the country. He saw that unless some solution should be had, the South would rise in arms against the North, and the North against the South, with all the bloody consequences. Inspired by humane as well as patriotic impulses, he sought to avert the fearful calamity, and prevent the destruction of the Union. He pointed out what he thought was the only possible way that remained to save the Union and at the same time to avert the bloodiest war of modern times—a war between civilized men of the same blood and race; that of leaving the question of slavery to be decided by the people of the territories when they should seek admission into the Union; a way that he thought would practically restrict slavery to its least limits, and in the end result in its peaceful extinction. It might have been long in reaching this happy end, but in the meantime it would have avoided some of the evil results that followed its sudden and violent extinction. In view of the blood that flowed and the carnage that followed the rejection of his plan, was it not worth the effort that

Douglas, Fillmore of our own state, and others made to save the Union in a peaceful way? The adverse sentiments of a majority of their countrymen proved too strong to admit of the remedy.

Although Douglas was the defeated candidate for President of the largest wing of the Democratic Party, the moment the South rose in rebellion he tendered his services to his recent antagonist. Lincoln in the same broad and patriotic spirit, in which the offer had been made, rising above all partisanship, promptly accepted his services and made him a major general, but Douglas died soon after.

The unpartisan example set by these great leaders was not followed by the political parties. Party organizations were kept up in the Northern states. In Chautauqua County at the usual time the Republicans called their several caucuses and conventions. The Democrats and Americans called no caucuses or conventions, but notices were circulated by them for a union convention to be held at Mayville on the 25th of September, 1861. The meeting was largely attended, some leading Republicans taking a part in its proceedings. Madison Burnell was the principal speaker. The following ticket was nominated: George W. Whallon for Sheriff, Oscar Johnson for Special County Judge, Albert Hayward for Coroner, Jesse Brown for Superintendent of the Poor, Watson S. Hinckley for Special Surrogate, Emri Davis and Caleb J. Allen for Members of the Assembly. The most of these candidates had been earnest in raising soldiers for the war.

At the Republican county convention, which was also held at Mayville, some Democrats were placed upon the ticket. The most notable instance was that of James Sheward for Special County Judge. He was an unusually keen writer. He had been editor of The Democratic Press and Argus published in Dunkirk, and in the previous presidential election and up to the bombardment of Fort Sumter he had been an extremely vigorous supporter of the principles of the southern democracy represented by Breckenridge and Lane. He now earnestly maintained the cause of the North. Walter Moore of the town of Chautauqua received the nomination of Superintendent of the Poor and Reuben Davis of Har-

MADISON BURNELL.

mony, that of Justice of Sessions, both of whom had been Democrats; the rest of the ticket was made up of Republicans, who had been ardent supporters of President Lincoln in the election of the year before, as follows: Charles Kennedy for Sheriff, Sidney Jones for County Clerk, Austin Smith for Special Surrogate and Willard Bucklin for Coroner. The Republican district convention put in nomination Henry A. Prendergast and Henry C. Lake for Assembly. These were all competent men and well qualified to fill the positions for which they were named. At this county convention before the can-

didates were named, a resolution was offered by E. F. Warren, a prominent Republican, that the candidates put in nomination by the union convention be the candidates of the Republican convention. The resolution was rejected by a very large majority. It appeared that there was some sentiment in both conventions in favor of wiping out party lines.

The election in Chautauqua County resulted in 6,498 votes for Ballard, Republican for Secretary of State, and 2.-383 for Jones the Democratic and American candidate for that office Kennedy was elected Sheriff over Whallon by 1,579 majority. The remainder of the Republican county ticket was elected except Prendergast, Emri Davis's majority over him was 938.

In 1862 partisan spirit ran higher than in 1861. The Democrats believed that the sole object of the war should be the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the Union. They feared lest, in the confusion and violence of the times, the free principles upon which the government rested were in danger. They were jealous of the party in power and questioned its purposes and criticised the management of the war. On the other hand the Republicans claimed as sincerely that these criticisms were unwarranted and inspired by a spirit of disloyalty, and denounced them as seditious and treasonable. The Democrats contended that the principles essential to a free government were not safe without the right to discuss the sincerity and wisdom of the acts and motives of those in power and they insisted on the right of such discussion with reference to these important questions. It is not strange that a free people who had always been in the habit of independent thinking and speech, when suddenly confronted with such an unusual and dangerous situation as that in which the Rebellion found them, should differ in opinion. One portion only saw the Union threatened with disruption and the other portion saw its free institutions threatened with destruction. It was not singular that the two parties should misjudge each other's motive and use intemperate and sometimes extreme and violent language, leading themselves thereby to be still further misjudged. People less awake to the serious consequences that appeared to threaten them and imbued in a less degree with a spirit of freedom and love of country would have been perhaps more pacific towards each other.

During the spring and summer of 1862, persons were arrested by order of the War Department, and the Department of the Secretary of State in New York and in other loyal states, charged with using seditious language and imprisoned without trial in Fort Lafayette in New York Harbor, and Fort Warren in Boston Harbor,notwithstanding the writ of habeas corpus had not been suspended. The Democrats feared that the suppression of free speech was contemplated by Secretary Seward or Stanton and a vigorous political campaign followed in the northern states, the principal issue being the right to make these arrests. The writ of habeas corpus was finally suspended by proclamation of President Lincoln.

In New York the Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour for Governor and the Reublicans James S. Wadsworth. Seymour took the stump and made notable speeches to large assemblies in the principal cities of the state. The New York World, in a series of widely read editorials written by Manton Marble, vigorously opposed these arrests and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as also did other leading newspapers in the state of New York. The election in the northern

states generally resulted in favor of the Democrats. Seymour was elected Governor in New York and the arrests were discontinued. Later they were decided by the United States Court, in the celebrated Mulligan case, to have been illegal, as was the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in states where courts were sitting.

The arrest of Rev. Judson B. Benedict, a minister of the Campbellite persuasion, for a sermon delivered in Aurora in Erie County, New York, August 31st, 1862, occasioned considerable discussion by the press in this part of the state. In Chautauqua County party spirit ran as high as elsewhere. Democrats, although overwhelmingly in the minority, vigorously expressed their opinions in newspapers and upon the stump. Republicans displayed tolerance and forbearance towards their opponents. No illegal arrests were instituted in Chautauqua County during the war and the very heated and threatening discussion between members of the two opposing parties in but few instances led to serious results.

In Chautauqua County Wadsworth polled 7,178 and Seymour 3,712. Reuben E. Fenton was elected to Congress over Stephen D. Cadwell by 3,351 majority. George Barker was elected District Attorney over Lorenzo Morris by 3,273 majority. John Steward was elected to the Assembly over Emri Davis, and Henry C. Lake over Timothy D. Copp. All elected were Republicans.

In 1863 an active campaign was conducted by the Republicans, but it was of much less interest than the campaign in the fall of 1862. In October ex-Governor Randall of Wisconsin and Reuben E. Fenton addressed a Republican audience at Fredonia. Senator Zachariah Chandler of Michigan addressed several Republican meetings during the campaign, among them a large meeting at Fredonia. At the general election in the fall Chauncey M. Depew, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, received 7,503 votes, Daniel B. St. John, the Democratic candidate, 3,430 votes. Theodore Brown was elected Surrogate over Albert Richmond; Byron Ellsworth County Treasurer over George W. Gifford; John Steward to the Assembly over H. C. Kingsbury; Julien Williams over Oliver Lee Swift. Richard P. Marvin was elected without opposition Justice of the Supreme Court. Orsell Cook was elected County Judge over William Bookstaver.

Orsell Cook was born in Rutland County, Vermont, in 1809. He came to Chautauqua County in 1830. In 1833 he commenced the study of law with Hon. Richard P. Marvin and was subsequently admitted to practice. He was Surrogate three years commencing with 1844. Judge Cook was a frank, outspoken man, and an able and much esteemed lawyer. The firm of Cook and Lockwood for many years was a leading law firm of the county.

The presidential campaign in 1864 was one of unusual interest in the northern states. Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate for President for a second term. George B. McClellan was the Democratic candidate. The fact that Reuben E. Fenton, a native and a resident of Chautauqua County, was the Republican candidate for Governor against Horatio Seymour greatly enhanced the interest in the election in Chautauqua County. The campaign was here conducted with great energy by the Republicans, and was remarkable for the number of local speakers who took the stump for the ticket; among them were James Sheward, Alexander Sheldon, W. L. Sessions, George Barker, Davis H. Wait, Isaac George, H. O. Lakin, C. R. Lockwood, A. Hazeltine, Jr., Moses Smith, Theo-

dore Brown, J. T. Williams, Oscar F. Price, A. A. Van Dusen, E. R. Bootey. Large Republican meetings were held in the county, at Jamestown, Fredonia and Westfield. Among those addressing them were distinguished speakers from abroad,—Galusha A. Grow from Pennsylvania, General Carey from Ohio and William Pitt Angell from Allegany County.

The Democrats conducted the campaign in the county with great earnestness. Their principal meeting was held in Jamestown and was addressed by Horatio Seymour. It was one of the largest political meetings that had ever been held in the county up to that time. Large delegations came in from every part of the county and long trains of cars from without, loaded with people. The election resulted in the choice of Lincoln for President and Fenton for Governor. In Chautauqua County Lincoln received 8,700 votes, McClellan 3,992; Fenton received 8,762 votes for Governor and Seymour 3,952; Amos K. Warren was elected Sheriff over Jarvis B. Rice; Charles L. Norton was elected Clerk over John C. Mullett; Sextus H. Hungerford was elected Member of Assembly over Uriah S. LaDue, and Martin Crowell over Flint Blanchard. All elected were Republicans. Many soldiers' votes, transmitted by mail in pursuance of the law as it then existed, were cast. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the number of soldiers' votes so cast for the respective candidates.

The election held in the fall of 1865 was not warmly contested. The vote polled by the respective parties was relatively the same as in the preceding year. Francis Barlow, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State was elected over Henry W. Slocum the Democratic candidate; Walter L. Sessions was elected Senator over Charles H. Lee; Nahum S. Scott District Attorney over Obed Edson. Joseph B. Fay was elected to the Assembly over Sheldon B. Miller, and Orson Stiles over S. M. Newton, and Phineas M. Miller was elected School Commissioner from the First District over Henry E. Gifford.

The election in 1866 was a gubernatorial election. R. E. Fenton was the Republican candidate and John T. Hoffman the Democratic candidate for Governor. This year began the strife between Andrew Johnson, President of United States and Congress. The President maintained the right of the people of the seceded states to send representatives to Congress; Congress opposed it. This was the principal issue in the campaign of 1866. Republican meetings were held in the county addressed by Horace Greeley, Galusha A. Grow, once Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, and other distinguished speakers. A Democratic meeting was held in Jamestown in October addressed by Robert H. Pruyne and A. P. Lanning. The campaign resulted in the election of Reuben E. Fenton Governor. He received in Chautauqua County 8,750 votes. Hoffman received 5,814 votes. William Leet was elected Treasurer over William R. Tinckom; Henry O. Lakin Surrogate over Henry C. Kingsbury; Joseph B. Fay was elected to the Assembly over William Green in the First Assembly District and Orson Styles in the Second District over Thomas W. Bristol. Phineas M. Miller was elected School Commissioner in the First District over Burdett S. Bly and James McNaughton in the Second District over Thomas S. Pratt. All elected were Republicans. A vote was taken in the state and carried to revise the constitution of the state. In Chautau-

qua County 8,445 votes were cast in favor and 3,552 against it.

We have now arrived at a time when the interest in the contests between the two leading political parties of the county, was transferred to an intestinal war that had sprung up in the Republican party between two wings in the Congressional District composed of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE FENTON-ALLEN-SESSIONS FEUD.

1867-1880.

"I'll tell it as it was told to me."

From the time of the union of the Free Soil Democrats with the Anti Slavery Whigs, forming the Republican Party, there was not an entirely cordial feeling existing between the two wings of the Republican Party in Chautauqua County. Reuben E. Fenton, its most influential member, was of Democratic antecedents. He had led many Democrats into the Republican fold, among whom were men of prominence and influence in the county, and they received their full share of the honors in the distribution of the offices which often occurred in this Republican stronghold.

The brothers Walter and Loren Sessions of the town of Harmony in some measure represented the old Whig element of the party. They were both sagacious and aggressive politicians. Walter early had waged a sucessful contest in his own town against the leaders of his party there,—the Steward brothers,—men of character and influence, who in political matters had long controlled the town. Twice had Walter, notwithstanding a strong opposition, been elected Supervisor of Harmony, and twice he had been elected to the Assembly and for four years to the State Senate. Loren, his younger brother, had marked ability and a keen knowledge of human nature. He was genial, shrewd and audacious. Three times he had been elected Supervisor of Harmony. He rendered great aid in promoting his brother Walter's success. The Sessions brothers always acted in unison. With much sagacity and harmony, they would choose the time and method of promoting each other's advancement. They became at length formidable opponents to Governor Fenton in the party, notwithstanding Governor Fenton's prestige and popularity, and finally important political factors in their Congressional and Senatorial Districts.

Among the friends of Governor Fenton who had been leading Democrats before the Civil War and who were now leading Republicans, was Col. Augustus F. Allen of Jamestown. He was an unusually energetic, able and public spirited business man, upright and fair in all dealings. He was widely esteemed and deservedly popular. The people of Jamestown had long relied upon him to lead in every important enterprise; to watch and guard the interests of that locality in all important matters. Colonel Allen had been for twelve years chosen Supervisor of Ellicott and twice Chairman of the Board. During the many years that they were serving together on the

Board of Supervisors there grew up a feeling of rivalry and opposition between the Sessions brothers and Colonel Allen. The strained relations that had so long existed between the two wings of the Republican Party led by these men had now grown into a state of warfare, so that when Walter Sessions sought a re-election to the State Senate at the expiration of his second term he found a strong opposition against him, inspired, he claimed, by Governor Fenton.

And now began a memorable political contest between these two factions of the Republican Party, in the Congressional and Senatorial District composed of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties; a war which continued for many a year and developed in that time many keen practical and sometimes not over scrupulous politicians; whose influence came to be felt beyond the limits of the county, often and powerfully in state conventions. One portion of those opposing Republicans was known as the Fenton or Allen Wing and the other as the Sessions Wing.

The Democratic Party during this period was largely in the minority in the Congressional District. In Chautauqua County the Democrats were unable to poll one-half the number of votes that were cast by the Republicans, a condition which favored the feud, as it could exist without danger of Democratic success.

There were four Assembly Districts in the Congressional District; two in Chautauqua and two in Cattaraugus. According to the rule then in force, each of these Assembly Districts was entitled to five delegates in the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions, which would give to Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties ten delegates each.

At the Republican Convention held in October, 1867, in Dunkirk, Walter L. Sessions was a candidate for Senator and Colonel Allen was the candidate of those opposed to him. The contest was an acrimonious and an energetic one. Walter and Loren Sessions so adroitly managed the delegates that it resulted in nine votes for Colonel Allen and eleven votes for Walter L. Sessions, and he was nominated. It was claimed by Colonel Allen's friends that this result was grossly unfair. So bitter were they that they gave Colonel Allen an independent nomination for the office of Senator.

The Democrats saw their opportunity and nominated their best man, Col. Lorenzo Morris of Fredonia, who was not only an able and sagacious lawyer, but an old time Democrat who had always stood by his colors, and was consequently influential in the counsels of his party in Western New York, and its leader in his own county. A three-cornered canvass followed. The campaign was conducted with vigor by Allen and Sessions. At the election the vote was nearly equally divided between the three candidates. Colonel Morris, however, received the greatest number of votes in the Counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, and was elected by two hundred three majority,—a notable and long remembered triumph for the Democratic Party.

In Chautauqua County Sessions received 4,257 votes, Morris 3,879 and Allen 3,440. Colonel Allen succeeded better as a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He and George Barker were elected as such delegates. In the First Assembly District there were two Republican candidates for member, Matthew P. Bemus who received 2,021 votes and was elected, and Horace H. Glidden Independent Republican, who received 1,645 votes. Theodore S. Moss was the Democratic candidate and received 1,296. James B. McKeon, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State received

in the county 7,614 votes; Homer A. Nelson the Democratic candidate received 4,035 votes. Orsell Cook was elected County Judge over Oscar Johnson; Lewis Andrus was elected Sheriff over Timothy D. Copp, Richard Willing County Clerk over Rollin D. Rockwell, and Winfield S. Cameron to the Assembly in the Second Assembly District over John S. Beggs. All elected were Republicans.

George Barker, who was chosen as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, was also elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Barker was born in Cayuga County in 1823, was admitted to the bar and came to Fredonia in 1848, where he practiced law until 1867, serving one term as District Attorney of Chautauqua County. He served over twenty years as Justice of the Supreme Court, being re-elected in 1876 by the unanimous vote of his district. During the many years of his service, he was a member of the General Term for the Fourth Judicial Department. In the later years of his term he was the Presiding Justice. He was fitted for the high place which he filled so long, not only by his judicial ability but also by his integrity of character. He is now living at Fredonia one of the most honored citizens of the county. He is the father-in-law of Hon. John Woodward now a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Col. Lorenzo Morris, who was now elected Senator, was born in Madison County in 1817, came with his parents to Chautauqua County in 1819, and received his education at the Mayville Academy. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Mayville, but spent a greater part of his life in Fredonia. At the death of Madison Burnell he became the leader of the bar of his county, and in his day one of the ablest trial lawyers in Western New York. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and is now living at Fredonia, one of its most esteemed citizens.

Much bitterness was engendered in the Republican Party by reason of the candidacy of Colonel Allen for Senator. Recriminating articles appeared during and after the campaign in the Republican newspapers. Governor Fenton was charged with duplicity towards the regular Republican candidate, which he denied.

The defeat of Walter L. Sessions, notwithstanding he had received the regular nomination of a party having such a large majority in his Senatorial District, by the independent action of so many influential members of his own party, supported by such a large number of the rank and file, would have dismayed and overwhelmed a less determined and skillful politician. He however imputed his defeat to the prestige and influence of Governor Fenton against him, and besides, he was encouraged by the strong attachment of those who had been his supporters and admirers. So neither he nor his brother Loren for a moment thought of giving up the contest, and now both wings of the Republicans began thoroughly to prepare for the important Congressional Convention that was to be held in 1868.

The campaign commenced with a sharp preliminary skirmish in the Second Chautauqua Assembly District convention, held in Sinclairville in July, 1868, over the choice of five delegates to be chosen to represent the district in the Congressional Convention thereafter to be held. Two sets of delegates came for recognition from the town of Ellicott, which then included the village of Jamestown. Henry O. Lakin, a well known lawyer of Jamestown, addressed the convention in behalf of the Sessions delegates, and Porter Sheldon,

also of Jamestown, in a vigorous speech presented the case of the Allen delegates, and was successful in securing them seats in the convention, with the further result that the five Allen delegates were chosen to the Congressional Convention.

In the Western Assembly District of Chautauqua County five delegates were chosen favorable to Walter L. Sessions for Congress. Of the five delegates chosen for the Western District of Cattaraugus County three were for Norman M. Allen of Dayton in that county, and two were said to be at the control of Governor Fenton, and both opposed Sessions. The five delegates in the Eastern District of Cattaraugus ostensibly were for Dr. Henry Van Aernam and decidedly favorable to Walter L. Sessions as a second choice.

This memorable Congressional Convention was held at Dunkirk in August, 1868. It was the most skillfully managed and closely contested ever held in the county.

Reuben E. Fenton, when first he entered into politics, being then but a young man, brought with him political methods distinctly new to Chautauqua County politics. He was ambitious and enterprising, and had executive ability of a high order. He was politic and sought to placate rather than exasperate his enemies. He was not revengeful, and would seldom retaliate for injuries done him, but pass his calumniators and denunciators by unnoticed. He was quick to see the drift of public sentiment and adroit to trim his sails accordingly. He was not distinguished as a speaker or a writer, but had superior talent as an organizer, and great ability as a tactician. He was the founder of the Chautauqua school of politics which made him powerful to promote the cause for which he enlisted, which lasted many years and extended its influence far beyond the limits of his county and Congressional District. His methods received extensive notice and were much criticised. Although he now had ostensibly withdrawn from practical politics in his own Congressional District, his hand was still to be seen in the convention now to be held.

The convention was largely attended, drawing more people together than had ever assembled at a convention in the Congressional District. Dr. Henry Van Aernam of Cattaraugus, whose term of office was about to expire, sought a renomination. He was promptly on hand to manage his canvass. Col. Augustus F. Allen and the delegates from his Assembly District came Wednesday night. Norman M. Allen of Cattaraugus, with his delegates, was also early on hand, while Walter and Loren Sessions (generally and familiarly called "Lo") took room 31, right next to the parlor in which the convention was held, for their quarters. The contest appeared to be a death struggle between Colonel Allen and the Sessions brothers for supremacy. The leading politicians and representative men of both counties and both factions were present: Matthew P. Bemus, Dr. J. T. Williams of Chautauqua County, and from Cattaraugus came Gideon Searles, Russell Martin, John Manly and others. They were present in the interest of VanAernam and Sessions and thronged room 31, while Gen. Patrick Jones, Rodney Crowley and A. W. Benson of Cattaraugus, Hiram Smith, George Palmer, W. W. Henderson, J. W. Breed, John A. Hall, George W. Tew of Chautauqua and other prominent citizens consulted with Colonel Allen. Wednesday and Thursday mornings were spent in making combinations. "Lo" was ubiquitous; he saw everybody. The purpose of the Sessions party was if possible to secure the nomination of Walter

L. Sessions or his friend, Dr. Van Aernam, to Congress, and particularly to prevent the nomination of Colonel Allen, who, by his independent action of the year before, had defeated Walter for Senator.

The convention was called to order on Thursday and a delegate from Cattaraugus County was chosen chairman, a victory for "Lo" who managed his brother's canvass. A viva voce method of voting was adopted, however, which operated to his disadvantage. Upon the first informal ballot Norman M. Allen received five votes from his own, the Western District of Cattaraugus, and five votes from the Eastern (Colonel Allen's District) of Chautauqua. Walter Sessions received five votes from the Western District of Chautauqua and Dr. Van Aernam five votes from the Eastern District of Cattaraugus. This ballot indicated that the strength of the two factions was equal. A score or two of ballots were taken with the same result, when a recess was called, after which negotiations much hard work, many recesses, and one hundred and fifty ballots in all were taken without any change in the situation and the convention adjourned for supper.

At 8 o'clock in the evning the convention reconvened and now Colonel Allen's faction adopted a sucessful strategic move. They resolved to cease to cast their ballots for Norman M. Allen, and instead of attempting the nomination of Col. A. F. Allen, to cast their ballots for Porter Sheldon who had secured an Allen delegation at Sinclairville convention for Colonel Allen's District, and was his close friend. Mr. Sheldon could not only command the ten votes that had before been cast for Norman M. Allen but one vote from the Sessions ranks also, that of C. K. Judson who had long been a personal friend of Mr. Sheldon. On the first ballot after supper Porter Sheldon received the ten votes that had been cast before for Norman M. Allen, and on the one hundred fifty-second informal ballot eleven votes, including that of Judson. Sidney Jones of Col. Allen's delegation now moved that the convention proceed to a formal ballot. "Lo" immediately moved a recess; after a sharp struggle a recess for one-half hour was ordered, whereupon "Lo" had a strenuous interview with Judson who proved incorrigible. The convention reassembled and "Lo" again, after another sharp contest, carried a further recess of one-half hour which he managed to prolong to four and one-half hours. At half past one in the morning the delegates reassembled, but "Lo" it was said in the meantime had put the chairman to bed. He was called up and in the sharp contest that followed it was claimed by the opposing faction that the chairman singularly took the same view of all questions and points of order raised that "Lo" did, and that what the chairman did not know of parliamentary practice, which they said was a great deal, Lo told him, and which seemed to have been omitted from Croswell's Manual of parliamentary practice. The chairman finally declared that the convention was not properly in session, and would entertain no motion looking to business.

Friday morning the convention reasembled. Upon the first ballot the VanAernam and Sessions delegates, in pursuance of an agreement made during the night by Lo's advice, cast all their ballots for Norman M. Allen, as he was less objectionable to them than was Sheldon. The Colonel Allen wing, in good faith to Norman M. Allen, also cast their votes for him. Norman M. Allen had now twenty votes, being all the ballots, and was unanimously nominated. But he in a few remarks declined the honor. We have now a re-

markable situation. The members of the Sessions and VanAernam wing were extremely anxious to secure the nomination of Norman M. Allen, whom during one hundred fifty ballots they had been as anxious to defeat, and on the other hand Norman M. Allen who had been striving through one hundred fifty ballots to obtain the nomination, now that he had obtained it and that too by a unanimous vote, peremptorily declined it. This conduct, in view of the circumstances as they existed, was highly honorable to Norman M. Allen, Col. Augustus F. Allen and their associates.

Lo now moved that the declination of Norman M. Allen be not accepted, which was lost by a vote of eleven to nine. He then moved that a committee be appointed to wait on Norman which was carried, and Lo and Mr. Darling were appointed such committee. No report was made by Lo of its doings, but instead he moved that the convention adjourn without day, which was lost. Other futile motions were made by Lo with a view to defeat the evident purpose of the convention. Norman M. Allen having declined, the convention proceeded to a formal ballot which resulted in twelve votes for Porter Sheldon and six for VanAernam, two not voting. The nomination of Porter Sheldon was then made unanimous.

Porter Sheldon, the candidate, had been a prominent member of the Illinois State Convention of 1861. He was not only an unusually able lawyer, but a man of unquestioned integrity and deservedly popular. No abler or better man could have been named as candidate by the convention.

Colonel Allen was an energetic, upright and sagacious leader. He had the rare merit of being able to enter vigorously into a political contest against keen and able opponents accustomed to use all the methods known in political warefare, and not backward in their use, and to come out successful, with his character unsmirched and his integrity unimpaired; the secret of which was largely due to the fact that he was careful to gather to his support men of character and integrity.

Lo had all the while an uphill contest to make; supported, however, by sagacious and zealous associates, he made a plucky fight and proved himself fertile in resources, prompt in action and a remarkably skillful politician. Even his opponents could but admire his originality, nerve and audacity. The doings of this noteworthy convention are still vivid in the recollections of the old politicians of this Congressional District. We have given it at much length and in detail, as it was typical of many others that came after it, in the course of the famous struggle between the Sessions and Allen wings of the Republican Party.

The Presidential campaign occurred this year. But few large political meetings were held in the county. A Republican massmeeting was held however in Jamestown in September addressed by Horace Greeley and Governor Fenton. The election in Chautauqua County resulted in ninty-three hundred eighty-seven votes being polled for Grant for President and forty-four hundred forty-one for Seymour. Porter Sheldon was elected to Congress over John S. Beggs, Benjamin T. Skinner, District Attorney, over William A. Barden, Matthew P. Bemus, Member of Assembly for the First Assembly District over James Fenner, and Winfield S. Cameron for Member of Assembly in the Second District over William Bookstaver. All elected to county offices were Republicans.

The Democrats carried the state and Timothy D. Copp of Chautauqua County was elected a Democratic elec-

tor. Mr. Copp was born in Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York, in 1815. He came early to Ellery, but during the most of his life he resided at Sinclairville. He attended school in Onondaga County and at the Fredonia Academy. He early engaged in the manufacture and shipment of maple veneers to England, and was one of the earliest if not the first to introduce that article of merchandise to the markets of that country. So much was thought there of this elegant material that the Queen's yacht was finished with veneers furnished by Mr. Copp. Of his ten voyages across the ocean, one was made in the first steamer to cross the Atlantic; the others were made in sailing vessels. For many years Mr. Copp was a widely known and extensive dealer in butter, cheese and other products. During the Civil War he was active and efficient in filling town quotas with soldiers. He was often Supervisor of Charlotte and was the president of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railroad during the early years of its existence. He died in Sinclairville in 1893.

As soon as the political campaign season began in 1869, the contest between the Allen and Sessions wings of the Republican Party was renewed and conducted with the sharpest kind of political tactics.

Matthew P. Bemus was the president of the Cross Cut Railroad which extends through the whole extent of the First Assembly District and was its principal public improvement. Bemus, by his financial skill and courage, rendered this road able and valuable services, several times rescuing it from insolvency and abandonment, thus saving the village of Mayville from disaster, and in a large measure helping to build up the other towns along the line of the Cross Cut. He had been twice elected to the Assembly from this Assembly District (principally to further the interests of the Cross Cut Railroad.) While in the Assembly, through his large acquaintance with railroad men and personal and political influence, he had secured large subscriptions of stock and other important advantages in the Legislature for his railroad, at the price, however, of his popularity with many of the voters of his district who severely criticised his methods. He had up to this time acted with the Sessions wing of the party. The Sessions brothers, feeling that his unpopularity was a burden upon their faction, discouraged his renomination to the Assembly; and when the district convention convened in September they claimed to have formed a combination with Francis B. Brewer of Westfield to defeat Bemus for a renomination to the Assembly by nominating Brewer to that place. And in return it was expected that Brewer with his delegates would support the election of five delegates from the Assembly District favorable to the interests of Walter Sessions. Accordingly, on a final ballot, Bemus had but thirty-six votes and Brewer forty for the nomination, including the vote of Loren Sessions, and Brewer was then declared unanimously nominated. But afterwards when the vote was counted for Senatorial Delegates it was found that there were thirty-seven votes for the Sessions delegates to the Senatorial Convention and thirty-eight in opposition, and that the Brewer delegates had not given their support to Walter Sessions. Thereupon Loren Sessions with his characteristic coolness and audacity, moved that the vote for Member of Assembly be reconsidered and it was carried. He then moved the nomination of Bemus for the Assembly which was also carried by a large majority, the Sessions strength being withdrawn from Brewer and cast for Bemus; and immediately thereafter the

vote for Senatorial delegates was reconsidered and Sessions Senatorial delegates were elected, Bemus and his delegates supporting Sessions.

This unprecedented and successful manoeuver in the First Assembly District by the Sessions wing was followed in the Second Assembly District by similar sharp practices on the part of the Allen wing of the Republicans. Major Winfield S. Cameron in the Second District had been twice elected to the Assembly. His record was clean, and Jamestown strongly favored his renomination. The delegates from Ellicott to the Assembly District Convention were instructed in his favor. They were, however, strong Allen men and opposed to Sessions. The contesting delegates from Dunkirk who were favorable to the nomination of Orange S. Winans of that town, were admitted to seats in the convention by the votes of the Jamestown delegates. Upon the informal ballot Cameron had a majority over all, the delegates from Ellicott voting for him. But upon a formal ballot he was deserted by the delegates from his own town, who voted for Winans, and Winans was nominated. Allen delegates were then chosen to the Senatorial Convention.

The bitterness of the struggle in these two conventions resulted in contesting delegates in both Assembly Districts, five contesting delegates unfavorable to Sessions in the First District, and five contesting delegates favorable to him in the Second District. Similar conditions existed in the two Assembly Districts in Cattaraugus County, both districts in that county having regular and contesting delegations in the interest of the opposing factions.

The Senatorial Convention that followed, which was held September 23 of that year in the Court House at Little Valley, was by far the most turbulent and violent ever held in the Senatorial District. It was called to order by C. V. B. Barse, chairman of the Senatorial Committee and William G. Laidlaw, a man of ability but not a delegate to the convention, was declared chairman and Mr. Ferrin, who also was not a delegate to the convention, elected secretary. On calling the roll every seat in the convention was found to be contested and the proceedings at a deadlock. When Lo Sessions of the First Assembly District would try to make a motion, he would be called to order with an injured air by Dr. Glidden of the opposing contesting delegation, and when "Judd" Breed of the Second District offered to vote "Sine" Jones would rise in his seat and with virtuous indignation challenge his vote; when some delegate from Cattaraugus offered a suggestion, three or four other Cattaraugus delegates would call him down. There were three candidates for Senator, all from Cattaraugus: C. V. B. Barse of the Anti-Fenton wing acting in concert with Walter L. Sessions, Col. E. A. Nash of the Allen and Fenton wing, and A. D. Scott favored by Norman Allen. Laidlaw, the chairman, rightly saw that there could be no solution of the difficulty satisfactory to all parties. The situation he saw was desperate and required a desperate remedy. Being a man of nerve he decided to save the life of the convention by the Caesarian operation. He was of the Anti-Fenton wing, so to relieve the situation as he understood it, he ruled all of the Nash delegates out and promptly denied an appeal from his decision. This piece of political surgery came nigh killing the patient. The Anti-Sessions delegates were all on their feet at once. Tumult and wild confusion followed. Bishop of the Jamestown Journal, a Sessions paper, said: "Now hell was out for noon. The Anti-Sessions delegates got right

up and howled at this decision of this 'god-almighty' style of a chairman." Laidlaw tried to proceed with business, but could not be heard and a scene of riot and confusion continued never before witnessed in a convention in this Senatorial District.

The Anti-Sessions delegates chose Judson W. Breed for chairman, and now two conventions were running in confusion together in the same room. For a while the tumult and disorder continued. Lunch was brought to each of the chairmen, that their seats might not be usurped by their opponents should either leave the room. Finally the Laidlaw convention adjourned and left the hall to the bolters and later the Breed convention adjourned without day and without making a nomination.

During the whole proceedings there was an utter disregard of parliamentary law. The nearest approach to regularity seemed to have been when the delegates led by Breed bolted, unless it was when both conventions took themselves off by adjournment.

We are not to assume because the proceedings of this convention were turbulent, that the men who composed it were bad or disorderly people. On the contrary they were influential, law abiding and fair minded citizens. The disorder is not to be attributed so much to the over-heated zeal of partisans, but more to the fact that the convention and caucuses as then constituted were inadequate to the purposes for which they were designed. At that time there was no law regulating primaries, no legal power existed to enforce their rules and no court could correct their irregularities, consequently their conventional regulations were wholly inadequate to protect against usurpations under the powerful pressure of long standing differences and prejudices, when the fate of a faction or of rival leaders was at stake.

The Laidlaw delegates, the day after the convention, met and nominated A. D. Scott of Cattaraugus County for Senator. Before, however, the delegates left Little Valley the Chautauqua County Delegates got together and agreed to meet at Dunkirk in October.

October 15th the Sessions delegates from Chautauqua County and from the First District of Cattaraugus County met at Dunkirk and organized. Upon being called to order by Barse, the chairman of the Senatorial Committee, Martin Prendergast was made chairman. The delegates from the Second Assembly District of Cattaraugus were present but declined to join them.

The convention then proceeded to business and A. D. Scott was nominated Senator.

At the following fall election Franz Sigel, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, received sixty-eight hundred forty-nine votes in Chautauqua County, and Homer A. Nelson, the Democratic candidate, received thirty-three hundred sixty votes. Scott, the Republican candidate for Senator, was elected over James K. Button, Democrat. Fifty-six hundred seventy-eight votes were cast for the Constitution and thirty-three hundred fifty-nine votes were cast against it.

As soon as the political campaign commenced in 1870 it was evident that the internecine war in the Republican Party was to continue. Walter L. Sessions was a candidate for congress to succeed Porter Sheldon. Five Sessions delegates were chosen in the First Assembly District for Chautauqua County and five for Porter Sheldon in the Second Assembly District, and also five in the Western District of Cattaraugus. The regular delegates were for Sessions in the Eastern Assembly District, but their seats were contested. The State Convention after a full hearing decided that the state delegates

sent by the Sessions Convention were regular. The moral effect of this decision was strongly favorable to the Sessions interest.

The Congressional Convention met September 27 at Mayville and debated the Congressional question and without action took a recess until October 7th at which time Loren Sessions moved that the Sessions delegates from the Eastern Cattaraugus District be admitted. This led to an exciting discussion. W. W. Henderson, one of the secretaries, moved that J. W. Breed act as chairman, which he declared carried. Two conventions then commenced running as at Little Valley a year before. The Sessions convention nominated W. L. Sessions for Congress by twelve votes for and none against. Sessions accepted in a speech. The Breed convention nominated Norman M. Allen, which nomination he accepted.

Although the convention would probably have stood ten for Sessions and ten against him had the Sheldon wing not withdrawn from the convention, it was evident that the Anti-Sessions wing was not sure of all its men. October 24th Norman M. Allen, in a letter, withdrew his candidacy, leaving the field clear for Walter L. Sessions, who now, by several years of shrewd management and indomitable effort against bitter opposition and much odds, had secured his nomination for Congress, but the result of the election showed that he even then came dangerously near being defeated at the polls, strongly Republican as was the Congressional District. The Democrats put in nomination against him the able lawyer and leader of the bar, Charles D. Murray.

Mr. Murray was born at Guilford, Chenango County, New York, in 1831. In 1850, in the early period of gold mining, he emigrated to San Francisco and there engaged in various business enterprises. During the four years that he resided in California, he made three voyages to Oregon and two to Sydney, Australia, with cargoes of lumber. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar of Cattaraugus County, removing to Dunkirk in 1864, where he practiced law until his decease in 1902. Among other positions and places of trust held by him was that of Mayor of Dunkirk and delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1884. His ability and integrity were as well known in Cattaraugus County as in Chautauqua and his popularity in the Congressional District came very near electing him. The majority in favor of Sessions in Cattaraugus County was but three hundred seventy-six, while in Chautauqua it was only seven.

The campaign, so far as general politics was concerned, proved to be an inactive one. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Walter L. Sessions addressed a Republican meeting in Jamestown during the campaign. As the result of the election, Woodford received seventy-seven hundred seventy votes in Chautauqua County and John T. Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received forty-two hundred fifty-two votes. Hoffman was elected Governor. Dr. George S. Harrison, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, ran more than one thousand votes ahead of his ticket.

With the year 1871 came again the struggle betwen the Fenton and Sessions wings. Winans who had the year before been elected to the Assembly from the Western District of Chautauqua County, it was said had procured his nomination and election by a notorious expenditure of money. While serving as a member, he betrayed his party and voted with the Democrats for money paid by Tammany as the Republicans believed, consequently he

became a subject of reproach by the Sessions against the Fenton-Allen wing to which he belonged. Although the election in other respects and with reference to the other candidates was unusually quiet, the contest in the Senatorial District for the Republican nomination was pressed with unusual vigor and sharpness, but less turbulently and more in obedience to the rules governing their organization.

The first day of the Republican Senatorial Convention, which was held at Dunkirk, was mostly spent in its organization. Martin Prendergast was finally unanimously chosen chairman, after which forty-six ballots were taken with no result, and the convention adjourned for the first day. On the second day the balloting continued. Loren Sessions, called in that convention "the gentleman from Villenova," because although a resident of Harmony he managed to represent Villenova as a delegate, was the active leader of the Sessions forces. He received one ballot for Senator, the first time during many years that he had been a prominent figure in politics that he had been so honored, whereupon he facetiously thanked the convention, and very formally withdrew his name as a candidate saying that he had spent his early years acquiring a reputation for uprightness and honesty, and did not care to have his reputation clouded in the declining days of his life by being chosen to a seat in the Legislature. After about one hundred seventy ballots the convention adjourned to a later day at Dunkirk. At the adjourned day on the two hundred fifty-sixth ballot Norman M. Allen of the Fenton wing and A. D. Scott of the Sessions wing each received ten ballots and the convention adjourned to a future day at Dunkirk. On the fourth and last adjourned day upon the two hundred sixtieth ballot Norman M. Allen received twelve votes and was declared nominated. Seldom in any convention, and never in this Senatorial District, has there been so protracted a contest and so many ballots taken before a choice could be made as on this occasion.

The result of the election in 1871 in Chautauqua County, was that G. Hilton Scribner, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, received sixty-four hundred fifteen votes. Diedrich Willers, the Democratic candidate, received thirty-two hundred forty-seven votes. Norman M. Allen was elected Senator,

NORMAN ALLEN.

Edward R. Bootey, District Attorney, Emory F. Warren, County Judge; Matthew P. Bemus to the Assembly in the First District and Jerome Preston in the Second.

Emory F. Warren, who was now elected County Judge, was born in the town of Eaton, Madison County, New York, in 1810. He came with his father's family to Chautauqua County in 1819 and settled in Charlotte. He studied law in the office of Richard P. Marvin, and in 1834 he was admitted to the bar. He afterwards practiced law in Jamestown as a member of the firm of Marvin and Warren and later of the firm of Hazeltine and Warren. He was

in 1842 and 1843 elected two terms to the Legislature. He subsequently practiced law in the village of Sinclairville ten years, a portion of the time with Obed Edson as his law partner. While in Sinclairville he held the office of Surrogate four years. He subsequently practiced law as a member of the firm of Warren and Morris in Fredonia, where he died. In 1845 he compiled "Sketches of the History of Chautauqua County."

In May, 1872, the National Liberal Republicans, who were opposed to President Grant's severe measures of reconstruction and in favor of general amnesty in the South, the abolition of military authority there, and in favor of civil service reform, met in convention at Cincinnati and nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President. The Democratic National Convention met in Baltimore in July, adopted the platform and endorsed the candidates of the Liberal Republicans. The Republicans nominated General Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice President.

During the campaign Roscoe Conkling addressed the Republicans in Jamestown. Walter L. Sessions also made campaign speeches in the county in favor of the Republican cause. Among those who addressed meetings in behalf of Greeley was Theodore Tilton.

Many Republicans in the county supported Greeley during the campaign. Some Democrats refused to do so. Of the Republicans who sustained Greeley and his cause were Reuben E. Fenton, A. F. Allen, Porter Sheldon, Maj. Hiram Smith, Orsell Cook, Judson Breed, Jerome Preston and others. The greater number of these Liberal Republicans had formerly been Democrats and, while in the ranks of the Republican Party were opposed to the Sessions brothers. The withdrawal of so many of his opponents from the ranks of his party for the time being, made the way clear for the nomination of Walter L. Sessions to Congress in the fall of 1872.

The Republican Convention held in Jamestown in September was organized under new rules which gave to each Assembly District twenty-five delegates, which were apportioned among the towns according to the number of Republican voters. The whole number of delegates representing the Congressional District was consequently one hundred.

In most of the towns of the Congressional District a few friends who were always strongly devoted to Walter Sessions' interests, controlled the primaries. On the Board of Supervisors Loren used his influence effectively, inducing Supervisors in many of the towns to aid in the election of delegates from their several towns favorable to the candidacy of his brother.

Notwithstanding Walter L. Sessions received a unanimous nomination for Congress in the convention, much deep and suppressed dissatisfaction existed in the Republican ranks because of it. The Jamestown Journal, edited by Davis H. Waite, however, supported Mr. Sessions during the campaign. The Grant electors received eighty-one hundred forty-five votes in the county. The Greeley electors forty-eight hundred eighty-one. Walter L. Sessions was elected to Congress over C. D. Murray but ran thirteen hundred votes behind his ticket. Francis B. Brewer was elected to the Assembly in the First District over Thomas R. Coveney, and John D. Hiller over Jerome Preston in the Second District. All elected were Republicans.

At the general election in 1873 many Republicans who had voted for Greeley voted the Democratic ticket, and the Republican Party carried the county by a reduced majority, varying for the

different state offices from fifteen hundred to three thousand. Corydon Hitchcock, a Republican endorsed by the Democrats was elected over B. W. Cotton by over two thousand. Francis B. Brewer in the First Assembly District by a much reduced majority over Homer Pringle Jr., Democrat, and John D. Hiller in the Second Assembly District over Obed Edson, Democrat, by a majority of seventy-two. Albert G. Dow of Cattaraugus was unanimously nominated by the Republicans at the Senatorial Convention for State Senator and was elected.

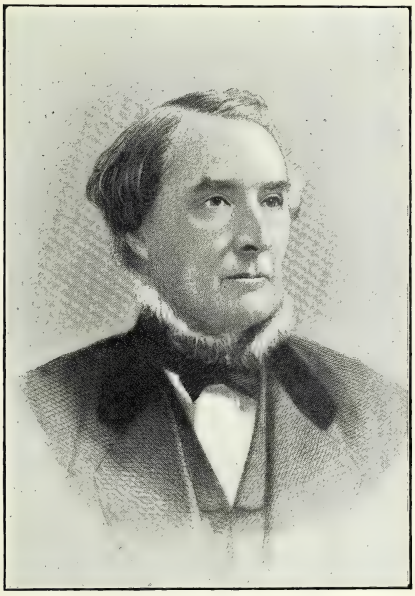
The general election in 1874 was now approaching, and a Member of Congress was to be elected in place of Walter L. Sessions whose term was about to expire. Many of the Liberal Republicans who had supported Horace Greeley at the last Presidential election were now inclined to return to their old allegiance, but were strongly determined to revolt at the nomination of Walter L. Sessions, who by the aid of his brother Loren was still able to dominate the conventions, and most of the primaries. There were also many regular Republicans who had voted the regular ticket against Greeley, who were among those opposed to the Sessions brothers. At the convention held at Salamanca Walter L. Sessions received sixty-six of the one hundred votes and was nominated. The thirty-four dissenting votes were scattered among various candidates and represented the element strongly dissatisfied with him.

The Democrats, with a view to a strong ticket to secure these dissatisfied Republicans at their Congressional, County and District Conventions, nominated in each instance by acclamation a list of candidates composed of Democrats and Liberal Republicans. Augustus F. Allen was nominated for Congress, Edward R. Bootey, Republican, for District Attorney, Theodore S. Moss, Democrat, for Member of Assembly in the First District and Obed Edson, Democrat, in the Second District. In Cattaraugus a ticket of the same character was also put in the field. A second time Augustus F. Allen was chosen to try titles to supremacy with Walter L. Sessions. A remarkable and long remembered campaign followed, one that awakened a greater local interest among the voters than perhaps any that has occurred before or since in this Congressional District. Mr. Allen and his associates pushed the campaign with great energy, and both counties were canvassed. Mr. Sessions and his friends did also. Mr. Sessions and others in his behalf addressed meetings in various parts of the district. It was urged by the Republicans that whatever criticism might be bestowed upon him, no fault could be found with his course while in Congress; that there he had been an able and faithful member. It was urged also that the election of a Republican U. S. Senator to fill the place of Senator Fenton, whose term was about to expire, would be endangered by electing Democratic Assemblymen, and addresses were issued to that effect by the Republican committee. This proved to be the hardest political fight ever made in the Congressional District, and one of the most memorable in the politics of Western New York.

The Jamestown Democrat and the Westfield Republican supported Allen and his associates on the ticket. As the result of this exhaustive and energetic campaign Allen was elected Member of Congress by a large majority. His majority in Chautauqua County was fifteen hundred seventy. Edward R. Bootey was elected District Attorney, Obed Edson Member of Assembly and Otis D. Hinckley, Republican, by but seventeen majority

over T. S. Moss. One Republican and one Liberal Democrat were elected to the Assembly in Cattaraugus. Samuel J. Tilden was elected Governor. He received in Chautauqua County fifty-three hundred fifty-five votes. John A. Dix, the Republican candidate, received seventy-eight hundred twenty-five votes.

When Colonel Allen's election was confirmed it was celebrated by his friends in Jamestown at a public meeting. The disastrous defeat that Walter L. Sessions suffered closed his career



AUGUSTUS F. ALLEN

for a while in politics. The strain and exposure that Colonel Allen endured during the campaign caused his sickness and soon his death.

Col. Augustus F. Allen was born in 1813, at Wardsboro, Windham County, Vermont, the birthplace and original home of so many leading and early citizens of Jamestown. He came with his father, Elisha Allen, to that village in 1826, and was ever afterwards closely indentified with its history. He received his education at the Fredonia and Jamestown academies. At an early age he was commissioned Colonel of a regiment of state militia with his younger brother Dascum as Lieutenant Colonel. He subsequently attained the rank of Brigadier General. He and his brother Dascum engaged in the mercantile and lumber business, which they carried on extensively and successfully for ten years. Dascum was as eminently a business man and as successful as his brother and contributed as largely in building up Jamestown. "Dasc" Allen was for years a familiar name, not only in Jamestown, but through the lumber regions, and all the way down the river as far as Cincinnati. His name was a synonym for business enterprise, generosity and honor.

Col. A. F. Allen, after he discontinued business with his brother Dascum, successfully engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Jamestown, at first with Daniel Grandin and afterwards with Jerome Preston as his partner. He was distinguished for ability, business talent, energy, public spirit and integrity. He was a tall, plain man, frank and democratic in his manners, sincere and respectful to all who had communication with him. Although he was not skilled as a speaker, he could express himself in a plain, straight forward and businesslike way in public, when the occasion required.

Colonel Allen was foremost in every scheme to promote the interest of his town and village, freely contributing his valuable counsel, his personal influence and his wealth. To no other person is Southern Chautauqua so much indebted for railroad facilities and other material advantages as to him. For seventeen years he was chosen by his townsmen to represent them upon the Board of Supervisors and was several times was elected Chairman of the Board He was chosen a delegate to represent his county in the Constitutional Convention of the state held in 1867, and was finally elected to Congress under

such circumstances, and by such a large vote, as to demonstrate his popularity and the confidence that the people reposed in him. For many years he was regarded as the first citizen of Jamestown. His advice and leadership in all important undertakings was sought whatever the nature of the enterprise, provided it tended to promote the social or material advancement of his village. In discharging the many responsibilities imposed upon him, public and private, he was as true to the character we have given him as the needle to the pole. Of all his contemporaries, however successful in business or distinguished in public life, not one was more worthy of imitation, or was a better ideal for a young man than Colonel Allen.

At the general election in 1875, Nelson I. Norton was elected over Charles S. Carey and Flint Blanchard to fill the vacancy occasioned by Colonel Allen's death. At this election Frederick W. Seward, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, received seventeen hundred twelve majority over the Democratic candidate. William H. Whitney, Democrat, was elected Member of Assembly in the First or Western District over Otis D. Hinckley, Republican, and Theodore A. Case, Republican, over Franklin Burritt.

At the general election held in 1876, fifty-six hundred eighty-five votes were polled for the Tilden and Hendricks electors and ten thousand sixty-five for the Hayes and Wheeler electors. George W. Patterson was elected to Congress, John J. Aldrich County Clerk, Sherman Williams and Theodore A. Case to the Assembly.

Although the political fortunes of Walter L. Sessions had come to an end, Loren Sessions still controlled the conventions in the Senatorial District and in 1877 for the first time, came before the people for a state office. At the general election in 1877 straight Republican and Democratic tickets were put on the field in the county. He received the Republican nomination for State Senator and was elected over Flint Blanchard, Democrat, by a majority which in Chautauqua County was but eighteen hundred thirty-two. The Republican candidate for Secretary of State received a majority of three thousand seventy-two over the Democratic candidate. Thomas P. Grosvenor was elected County Judge by a majority of twelve hundred over Obed Edson; Sherman Williams to the Assembly over

HENRY VAN AERNAM.

Theodore S. Moss in the First District, and Temple A. Parker over Alexander M. Lowry in the Second District. All elected were Republicans.

Thomas P. Grosvenor, who was now elected County Judge, was a resident of Dunkirk. He had long been recognized as one of the ablest members of the Chautauqua County Bar. He married Delia, the daughter of General Risley. His daughter was the wife of Milton B., the eldest of the four celebrated Cushing brothers.

In 1878 Henry Van Aernam, Republican, was elected to Congress over Lorenzo Morris, Democrat, and Silas Vinton, Liberal Republican. Charles P.

Ingersoll was elected Assemblyman from the Western District and James Prendergast over John G. Record in the Second District. All elected were Republicans.

In 1879 the majority for Alonzo B. Cornell, the Republican candidate for Governor, in the county was only twenty-three hundred ninety, and his plurality over Lucius Robinson but thirty-six hundred thirty-two. Loren B. Sessions was again nominated Senator by the Republicans and elected by an increased vote. He received forty-one hundred six more votes in Chautauqua County than his opponent, William H. Henderson, Democrat, who was a very able, upright and popular lawyer of Randolph. Charles P. Ingersoll was elected to the Assembly in the First District over Alonzo C. Pickard, and Smith Clark in the Second District over John T. Wilson. All elected were Republicans. This was the last time that Loren B. Sessions was elected to a state office and this term, for which he was elected State Senator, closed substantially his public and political career. It terminated the long, bitter, and famous contest between the Fenton, Allen and Sessions wings that had for so many years divided the Republican Party in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus; a contest which is still fresh in the memory of all the older citizens.

During Loren Sessions' last term in the State Senate, the celebrated contest occurred in Congress between Senator Conkling and his friends, and the friends of Garfield. It was during this term that Roscoe Conkling and Thomas Platt resigned their offices as United States Senators. An exciting contest followed in the Legislature of the State of New York over the question whether they should be re-elected to the high positions which they had relinquished. In this controversy Mr. Sessions took a leading and most effective part in preventing their return. A rumor reached Albany on Monday that Conkling and Platt had resigned, which produced great excitement among the politicians. In the afternoon Sessions learned that their resignation had been actually received by the Governor and that a message announcing that fact would be sent to the Legislature on that day. The law required the election of Senators to be held on the second Tuesday after notice of vacancy, so that if the message were received at the session that evening it must be acted upon a week from the next day. If received a day later it would require two weeks. There was consternation among the friends of Garfield for they were opponents to the return of Senators Conkling and Platt. There were more adherents to Conkling among the members of the Legislature than were opposed to him, but it was believed that the constituencies of many of these members were strongly opposed to him, and sustained Garfield, and that, if time could be given, that fact would be made known to the Conkling members in such unmistakable terms that they would not dare to vote for him or Platt. How the return of Conkling and Platt was defeated is told as follows, by Mr. Sessions himself, and his statement has often been corroborated:

"I thought it over and determined that the only way to keep Roscoe Conkling from an immediate return was to keep the Governor's message from being received that evening. Reaching the Delevan House, I went to Woodin's room. Robertson, Birdsall, Wagner and other opposition Senators were there anxiously discussing the situation. I told them the news, which carried consternation with it. Different measures were hastily discussed and abandoned as impracticable. I proposed that the Senate be adjourned the evening before the message was re-

ceived. 'But it can't be done,' said Robertson, 'I wouldn't think of such a thing.' 'But it's parliamentary isn't it?' I said. 'Yes,' he assented. 'And it's legal isn't it?' 'Yes, but—' I then said: 'If it is both parliamentary and legal, we have the right to use it. This is politics and not sentiment.'

"Now, if you throw Robertson out into the middle of the stream, he will paddle hard for the shore, but it is hard to get him into the water. He wouldn't listen to the plan, and seeing that it was of no use to urge it, I left the room with the remark, 'Very well, gentlemen, Roscoe Conkling will be his own successor, and you will be responsible for it.'

"An hour later I was called from my room at the Kenmore and requested to return to Woodin's room. It appeared that George Dawson, the veteran editor of the Evening Journal, had called in much tribulation to learn what was to be done in the emergency. When he was informed of my plan he declared it was just the thing. 'It must be done.' The warm indorsement from so conservative and prudent a source, rather stiffened the backs of the others and they immediately sent for me. 'It must be done,' said Robertson, 'but I can't do it, I should make a botch of it if I tried.' 'If you will let me preside to night,' I said, 'it will be done, and done clear through.' So he gave me a note to Vrooman, Clerk of the Senate, instructing him that I was to preside, I took the chair at the appointed hour and called the Senate to order. Good old Father Hally was Chaplain at that time and I told him to make his prayer just as short as possible. I sat with my watch in my hand and he prayed just a minute, but it seemed to me to be the longest prayer I ever heard. I expected every second to see the messenger from the Governor enter the door, and once inside the message would be held to be in possession of the Senate whether formally delivered or not. 'Amen' had hardly dropped from Father Hally's lips when, looking towards Woodin, I saw him rise and without waiting to hear what he said I put the question. 'The Senator from the twenty-sixth moves that the Senate adjourn, as many of you as are in favor say aye, contrary no; the Senate stands adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock."

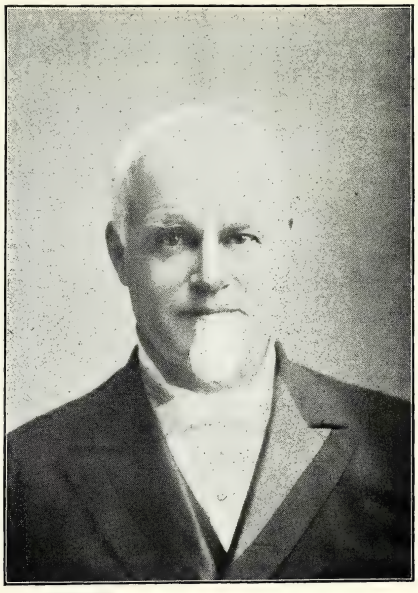
"Woodin voted yea. There were no nays. They were too much astonished to vote anything. There was only one man that I was afraid of, and that was Bob Strahan of New York, a warm supporter of Conkling, and as sharp and as quick as lightning. I dropped the gavel and almost reached my seat, when Bob, whose eyes stuck out like saucers, jumped to his feet and shouted 'count.' I nodded pleasantly and said 'I'll hear you in the morning Bob, the Senate is adjourned.' At that moment the Governor's message came in. He had delivered the message to the Assembly but too late for the Senate, and a week was gained to fight the battle."

This happened to be the last act of political importance in Mr. Sessions' career and was characteristic of his keen practical sense as well as of his nerve and audacity. Judged by the political ethics of the day, he was justified by the circumstances of the case. His opponents had planned to deliver the message to the Legislature at the last moment, in order to frustrate all action by the constituency of the members, and thus secure the return of Conkling and Platt against the wishes of the masses of the Republican Party. Not to have resorted to such measures when the opportunity presented, would have been thought political weakness. The event justified the sagacity of Mr. Sessions. The doubtful members began to hear from their constituents. They were overwhelmed with remonstrances

and a sufficient number changed their opinions to defeat Conkling and Platt. Had not time been gained in this manner, Miller and Lapham would not have been elected.

Mr. Sessions' prompt and characteristic act had important results. Had Conkling and Platt been returned to the United States Senate they undoubtedly would have constituted the dominant power in the Republican Party and would have exercised a controlling influence thereafter. As it was, their rejection led to a division among the Republicans in the State of New York. Some became followers of Garfield, others supporters of Platt and Conkling. As an immediate result this division had much to do with the election of Cleveland for Governor over Folger. It soon extended beyond state lines and in 1884 contributed to the election of Cleveland president. The suggestion and action of Loren Sessions on this occasion, there is reason to believe, had a far reaching and lasting effect in national politics.

The Senatorial contest proved, however, in the end, to have been his Waterloo. A little later, at an evening session of the Assembly, S. H. Bradley, a Republican Asemblyman from Cattaraugus County, and a member of the committee on railroads, arose to a question of privilege and stated that he had been offered two thousand dollars to vote for Chauncey M. Depew for United States Senator. He laid that amount of money on the Speaker's desk and asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the charge of bribery. It was soon rumored that the bribe was offered by Senator Sessions, which was emphatically denied by him. A committee was appointed and a long time expended in the investigation of the charges, resulting in the exoneration of Mr. Sessions. The doubts that seemed to have been thrown upon his methods by this affair proved disastrous to his political fortunes. He lost favor with his Republican constituents and was unable to command a renomination to the office of State Senator, to which he aspired. Although his Republican constituents were overwhelmingly opposed to the return of Senators Conkling and Platt, and he had energetically and effectively represented them in opposing their return, they refused to reward him and absolutely



LOREN B. SESSIONS.

forced him from the field of politics in which he had long taken so conspicuous a part. Yet for many years afterwards he was elected Supervisor from his town of Harmony, with but little opposition. He was for twenty-three years Supervisor of that town; a period longer than that office was ever held by any member of the Board. He was also Chairman of the Board seventeen years, a record greater than that of any other. In that position he proved himself to be a superior, impartial, and popular presiding officer, watchful of the public interest. While in the Republican Party he was an advocate of the free

coinage of silver. When Bryan was nominated for the Presidency, he became one of his earnest supporters.

Mr. Sessions died November 20th, 1899, of pneumonia. He was educated in the common schools of the county, at Westfield Academy, and at the Albany Normal School. In early life he taught school. He read law with his brother Walter and was admitted to practice in 1852. He first entered political life as a clerk in the New York Assembly in 1854, and afterwards devoted his whole life to politics. For more than twenty years he and his brother Walter controlled the politics of Chautauqua County, and, as we have seen, were formidable competitors of Governor Fenton for the honors of the party in this Congressional District.

Loren Sessions had a striking personality. His genial ways, witty sayings, and apt stories made him popular with his adherents and retained him warm admirers to the last. He had strong common sense, a keen knowledge of human nature, was an entertaining talker and a pithy and effective speaker. In certain mental characteristics he had few superiors. He had decision of character, coolness and nerve. He was a born leader and also a born fighter; unscrupulous and unrelenting. He could take hard blows, and give harder, yet in his private and social life he was an interesting man, and had many good qualities. He was kind and courteous, fond of his family and friends. He was an unique and original character, and it will be long before his duplicate will appear in our county. Although it has been very many years since he was in active life, yet his very name inspires memories of lively times, and spicy happenings in those old stormy political days that followed the Civil War.

Besides being skilled as a practical politician, he was, during the sessions of the Legislature when not himself a member, a prominent and successful lobbyist at Albany, and later at Washington. More stories are told at the State Capitol of his exploits as a lobbyist, than of any other that operated there. He was himself a prince of story tellers and never spoiled a story even if it were at his own expense. Of him it has been said: "A slicker, oilier man, never greased the Legislative cogs. In the Senate he could quote more Scripture than the chaplain. If practicing law had not proved a pleasure he could have gone into the ministry, and was so childlike and bland that he would have been mistaken for a man of a saintly heart."

CHAPTER XVIII.

AGRICULTURAL PERIOD CONCLUDED.

1861—1875.

"Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front."

During the progress of the Civil War few events of consequence occurred in Chautauqua County that were not in some way connected with it. The minds of the people were too much occupied with its serious phases and its exciting incidents, to engage in many enterprises of importance. Besides, the greater part of the young and enterprising men were away from the county and with the army. Had it not been for new and improved farming utensils, particularly the mowing machine, which was introduced into use about that time it is difficult to see how owing to the scarcity of laboring men, the hay and other crops raised by the farmer could have been secured. Yet for the time being farming and other industries seemed to be in a prosperous condition. This was in a great measure due to the inflated currency. One dollar in gold was at one time worth $2.98 in greenbacks, butter reached over fifty-five cents per pound and land more than doubled in value.

We will now note in succession the events of more than ordinary importance that occurred within the county during the war and in the years following it.

On the night of January 31, 1861, a great fire in Jamestown destroyed the entire block on the west side of Main Street from Second to Third Street and also the Allen block then occupying the east side of Main Street from Third Street down to William H. Lowry's building. The fire also destroyed the Allen House barn and the livery stable, as well as the Shaw Hotel block which then occupied the west side of Main Street and the north side of Third Street where now stands the Prendergast block, and as far north as Samuel A. Brown's house. In February of that year fire limits were established in that village, and the Jamestown Gas Light Company was organized.

October 8th of the same year another fire occurred in Jamestown in which twenty buildings were burned, including a church and a hotel. Jamestown during many years was an ill-starred town. It had no sufficient water supply and many of its houses were built of wood, consequently it was afflicted with a remarkable number of destructive conflagrations.

In March, 1864, a soldier, enlisted for a town in Cattaraugus County, named McDonald, went into McBride's saloon in Dunkirk, where he met William Battles. They with others engaged in a

game of cards, in the course of which a dispute arose between McDonald and Battles regarding $10 which had been staked. Battles grasped the money and threatened to burn it. McDonald forbade the burning, whereupon Battles placed a pistol at McDonald's head and discharged it. The ball entered the brain, producing death. Battles was tried in Mayville at the September Court. Hon. George Barker, the District Attorney, appeared for the people. Hon. F. S. Edwards and William M. Newton for the prisoner. Battles was convicted of murder in the first degree, and hung in Mayville jail. He was the second person executed in the county for crime.

A remarkable rain storm passed over a portion of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus in September, 1865. The rain began to fall in Ellington in great quantities, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and continued to descend without intermission until 2 p. m. Mill dams above the village upon Twenty Eight Creek, which passes through the town, gave way. Suddenly, and without warning to the inhabitants, a great flood reached the village, carrying away houses and barns. The Baptist Church was lifted by the water and carried against the hotel, which was swept from its foundations. Its landlord, Mr. Torrey, barely escaped drowning; stores and other buildings were crushed or carried away. The village park was covered with debris. Not a bridge was left in the vicinity. Gardens were devastated, and heaps of floodwood piled along the valley. The most deplorable occurrence was the drowning of the four small children of William A. Mattocks. His house was isolated by the waters before the danger was realized and before assistance could be rendered.

In 1865 the Buffalo and Oil Creek Cross Cut Railroad was charted. Its name was subsequently changed to the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad. It connects Corry in Pennsylvania with Brocton in this county, where it joins the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road. Its length is 43.20 miles. The portion lying in this state is 37.20 miles in length and terminates at the state line, which there forms the south line of Clymer. The company constructing from this point to Corry was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the two were consolidated April 24th, 1867.

August 7th, 1867, occurred an important event in the interest of education, in the laying of the corner stone of the State Normal School at Fredonia by the Masons.

November 3rd, 1868, in the course of an altercation, Henry Koch killed Daniel Callahan in a saloon on Third Street in Dunkirk. On the trial District Attorney B. F. Skinner, assisted by Hon. Lorenzo Morris and W. W. Holt, appeared for the people, Hon. F. S. Edwards, N. H. Hill and A. J. Cook for the prisoner. The trial resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

In November, 1869, the Brooks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk was organized with H. G. Brooks president, and Marshall L. Hinman secretary and treasurer and a capital stock of $350,000. The prosperity of Dunkirk has since depended upon the success of these extensive works, which have now grown into a great industry, one of the first of the kind in the world and the most important of any in the county. In the year 1901 its employes numbered twenty-six hundred men and it made three hundred eighty-two locomotives that year. It has added greatly to the business importance and reputation of Chautauqua County.

Horatio G. Brooks, who established these locomotive works, and to whose

business ability their success has been chiefly due, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was in early life a locomotive engineer. In 1850 he brought the first locomotive to Dunkirk for the New York and Erie Railroad. He blew the first locomotive whistle ever heard in Chautauqua County. In 1862 he became superintendent of the Western Division of the Erie Railroad and in 1865 superintendent of motive power of the entire Erie Railroad. Upon his death in 1887 he was succeeded as president of the company by Edward Nichols, who died January 7th, 1892, and was succeeded by Marshall L. Hinman.

February 4th, 1870, the Sinclairville Library Association was founded and has now been in existence for thirty-three years. During this period it has always been opened and constantly patronized. It is the oldest circulating library in the County of Chautauqua. December 12th, 1894, it was chartered a Free Library by the name of the "Sinclairville Free Library." It is the second Free Library established in the county being only preceded by the Prendergast Library of Jamestown.

Monday, August 14th, 1871, occurred the most fearful disaster that ever happened on Chautauqua Lake. The Steamer Chautauqua with thirty people on board, on its afternoon trip up the lake turned into Whitney's Bay on the west side about midway between Bemus Point and Maville to wood up. As she lay at the dock for an instant she was shrouded in darkness, her boiler having exploded with a terrific report, tearing the boat to pieces and filling the air with flying timber. Such was the force of the explosion that the boiler was torn to fragments and its front part blown a distance of ten rods, cutting a tree a foot in diameter half through in its passage. The water and land for twenty rods each way were strewn with wreckage with here and there a mangled and bleeding body.

The noise of the explosion was heard for many miles. People who suspected the cause hastened to the landing. In half an hour physicians were there from Mayville, followed by a crowd of people. Mrs. Perry Aiken was instantly killed; her body was found fastened between the stumps of two trees that had stood upon the shore. Mrs. Jerusha Hopkins lay dead upon the beach, crushed and mangled. Henry Cook, a colored boy, was killed instantly. Miss Julia S. Hopkins, Miss Eunice Hopkins, Miss Elizabeth Witt Ells and Samuel Bartholomew died from their injuries soon after the catastrophe. The body of Mrs. J. C. Cochran of Buffalo was found the next day fifteen rods from the wreck and ten rods from the shore at the bottom of the lake. Eight in all were killed or died. Fifteen others were seriously wounded, among them Capt. James M. Murray, his thigh being broken, also Alvin Plumb and Major Winfield S. Cameron, prominent citizens of the county. There were but few of the passengers and crew not injured.

June 22nd, 1871, the first passenger train passed over the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad. No event more favorable to Dunkirk had occurred since the completion of the Erie Road. The road runs southerly from Dunkirk along the picturesque grounds of the Spiritualists at Cassadaga Lake, through good agricultural lands in this county, terminating at Titusville in the State of Pennsylvania. It is ninety miles long. It gave Dunkirk access to the coal, oil and lumber regions.

One of the earliest projects ever entertained for the building of a railroad west of the Allegheny River was conceived by the people of Warren, Pa., seventy years ago. In 1832 or 1833 a

charter was granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a railroad to follow the valley of the Conewango north from Warren. In 1853 this project was revived by the people of Warren, and seventeen hundred shares of stock were obtained within a few hours after the opening of the books to build a road under the name of the Warren and Pine Grove Railroad. The project was never consummated until the building of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railroad in 1871. The first public movement toward building the latter road was made at a meeting held in the summer of 1866 by the citizens of Sinclairville, at which Hon. C. J. Allen presided. The next winter the company was organized as the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railroad Company. Timothy D. Copp was chosen its first president, Hon. George Barker vice president and S. M. Newton engineer. By an act of the Legislature towns were authorized to subscribe to its capital stock. Two hundred thirty-eight thousand dollars was subscribed by towns along the route of the road, which constituted substantially the capital upon which the road was built. Many difficulties rendered the completion of the road a matter of much doubt for a time. To the ability and vigilance of Stephen M. Newton of Dunkirk, the chief engineer and a director was the completion of the road chiefly due.

August 20th, 1871, Myron Eddy, a well known deputy sheriff of Jamestown, received a dispatch from the Police Department of Dunkirk directing him at once to arrest Charles Marlow of Jamestown, a German, for the crime of murder. When this order was received it was supposed that some mistake had been made as Marlow was known in Jamestown as an industrious, well-behaved citizen. It was soon discovered that a most foul crime had been committed. The murder was perpetrated in the gloomy cellar of the old brewery, located in the suburbs of the village, just under the brink of the hill on the west side of Main Street opposite its point of intersection with Kent Street. The old brewery has long since gone and its place is occupied by dwellings. A church now stands hard by the spot.

Valentine Benkowski, a poor Russian Pole, a coachman in the old country, had the month before landed in New York, and stopped two days in Dunkirk among his countrymen. In less than a week he was employed by Marlow, who understood his language, as a common laborer about his house and brewery. About three weeks later William Bachman, an itinerant German, came to Marlow's and was entertained by him over night.

In the morning Marlow told Benkowski that Bachman claimed to have six thousand dollars in money. Marlow's manner when he made this remark, and other suspicious conduct on his part, led Benkowski to believe that some crime was meditated, so later in the day when Marlow went down into the cellar with Bachman, where the beer was brewed and stored, Benkowski listened. Soon he heard a pistol shot. It was not until the next day that Benkowski found an opportunity to go into the cellar. He then discovered that the cellar stairs had been recently washed, and saw traces of blood upon the earth as if a body had been dragged along the cellar floor to the furnace where there was evidence that a hot fire had been burning. These and other circumstances made him sure that a murder had been committed. He could communicate his suspicions to no one, for he understood no English. Without giving a reason for his abrupt departure, he set out for Dunkirk where there were many of his countrymen. Benkowski went on foot to Sinclairville and

stopped over night. The next day he went by rail to Dunkirk. On his arrival he told his countrymen and they informed the police. Benkowski, Orsino E. Jones, a leading citizen of Jamestown who happened to be in Dunkirk, and also a member of the police force of Dunkirk, went at once to Jamestown and made a diligent search of the brewery premises. In the ashes of the furnace they found the bones and teeth of a man and also ivory bosom studs like those worn by Bachman, and other evidences that a murder had been committed.

Marlow was indicted and tried at Mayville. District Attorney B. F. Skinner and Hon. Lorenzo Morris appeared for the people. Hon. Porter Sheldon and C. R. Lockwood, Esq., appeared for Marlow. On the trial, which lasted nearly two weeks, Mrs. Julia Ortman, the aged mother-in-law of Marlow, testified that she killed Bachman with a hammer in the cellar of the brewery in defence of her daughter, Mrs. Marlow, and afterwards she and her daughter without the assistance of Marlow burned the body in the furnace. The jury failed to agree.

A second trial was held at the term of the court held in January, 1872, before Justice George D. Lamont. E. R. Bootey, then District Attorney, and Lorenzo Morris conducted the trial for the people and C. R. Lockwood and Porter Sheldon for Marlow. The case was ably tried for the people and the defence. The jury this time rendered a verdict of guilty. Marlow was hung in Mayville jail. This was the third and last execution of a human being for a crime within the limits of Chautauqua County.

Train number 6, consisting of an engine, tender, baggage and passenger cars, going north on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad, Fay Flanders conductor, left Mayville at 3:15 p. m. on the 24th of December, 1872. A tressle work three hundred twenty feet long spanned a deep gulch about five miles north of Mayville and ten rods north of Prospect Station. The engine of the train passed over the trestle work at a low rate of speed, as it approached Prospect Station. A broken flange on one of the wheels of the tender threw its rear truck off the track which caused the baggage and passenger cars to topple off the trestle work, turn over, and fall bottom up on the hard snow beneath. It was an extremely cold day and the cars were heated by hot fires in the stoves, from which the coals were scattered by the crash and quickly set fire to the cars. There were forty-five persons on the train of whom thirty-eight were passengers, many of them returning to their homes or going to visit friends and celebrate Christmas the next day. The weight of the passenger car crushed some of the inmates and held others wedged in between the timbers of the car so tightly that they could not escape, and now the flames threatened a terrible death to those who remained alive after the fearful fall. The people quickly gathered from Prospect and the country around, from Brocton, Mayville and Westfield and used every effort to check the flames and rescue the passengers. In the absence of water, snow was heaped upon the flames in hopes to smother them. Holes were cut into the car where the flames would admit it, in an ineffectual attempt to release those imprisoned. Chains and ropes were employed in efforts to pull over the cars and oxen were used with a like purpose, without avail. When the fire had burned low a terrible and ghastly scene was witnessed. Eighteen dead bodies, bruised and burned, were taken out and laid upon the snow and covered with winding sheets. Of the forty-five persons on the train but five escaped with slight

injuries, thirty-two were killed, burned to death or died from their injuries. Mark Haight of the firm of Moss, Haight and Dunham, bankers, of Brocton, was firmly held by the timbers of the car. Jack screws were obtained and the timbers lifted slightly so that he could be taken out, but he was so fearfully burned that he expired two hours later. His partner, Mr. Dunham, who was sitting beside him, was rescued with slight injury. Of the twin brothers Edwin H. and Edward Bell, one was instantly killed and the other escaped. Of two Ryan brothers one was killed the other escaped. Wilbur T. Rice and his bride, who had been married a few weeks before, were both killed. Catherine Riley of Titusville, on her way to visit her mother at Dunkirk; Frank Green and his wife, all met their death. Fay Flanders, the conductor, while wedged into the wreck by timbers but with his body and arms at liberty and suffering pain, even aided the rescue of a little girl who was a passenger on the train. Flanders exhibited great coolness and resolution in his dire extremity. At his suggestion a chain was put round his body and by the effort of many strong men he was drawn out. His ribs were broken and his limbs torn and burned and yet he survived a few days and died. Frank Taylor stayed by his brake, although he could have escaped, and lost his life.

The Prospect railroad accident was the most terrible tragedy that ever occurred within the limits of Chautauqua County excepting the burning of the Steamboat Erie in 1841. In few accidents of this kind that ever happened was the percentage of loss of life so great.

Jamestown, from the time of its settlement, was the leading manufacturing town of the county. It long had been celebrated for its implements, furniture, wood, cloth and textile manufactures. But in 1873 the most important manufacturing industry of the city was established. Before that year no attempt had been made to manufacture worsted goods west of Philadelphia. That year William Hall, William Broadhead and Joseph Tanner established the "Jamestown Worsted Mills." They were at first called the alpaca mills. The machinery was made in England and many of its skilled operatives at first came from that country. It quickly grew to large proportions and its business is now conducted on an extensive scale. Its products are known from Boston to San Francisco. Eventually William Broadhead retired and the name of the firm finally became "Hall and Co." W. C. J. Hall, Chapin Hall, Erie L. Hall, Elliot C. Hall, Mrs. Rose E. Kent, Alfred E. Hall and Samuel Briggs all have been members of this firm. This industry has contributed greatly to the prosperity of Jamestown.

William Broadhead and his sons S. B. and A. N. Broadhead, under the firm name of Broadhead and Sons, not long afterwards established other very extensive textile manufactories in Jamestown which are giving thousands of people employment or daily support. Jamestown owes much of its growth and present prosperity to the energy and business ability of the Broadhead family.

Many other industries in Jamestown when established were of more than local importance, to which, had this history been designed to be more elaborate, a full reference would have been made.

Chautauqua County had now come to the front as one of the first agricultural counties in the state. Its farmers used improved and scientific methods of dairying. Chautauqua County butter and cheese bore a reputation for excellence. The county had become famous for its horses and cattle and apples,

all of which were exported in great abundance. Judge Zattu Cushing, when he came to the county in 1805, brought with him a half bushel of apple seeds from which a nursery was started on what is known as the Marsh Farm at Fredonia. This was probably the oldest orchard in the county. Many other early settlers planted their first orchard with scions and with apple seeds brought with them into the county, selected from favorite varieties that were raised at their old homes in the East, and which were associated with the happy days of their early life. Among them were Spitzenburghs, Seek-no-Furthers, Roxbury Russets, Rhode Island Greenings and other excellent and now forgotten kinds. We of the present generation remember to have gathered them in our youth in the old orchards planted by our fathers. There were also many worthless kinds, useful only for cider, which have been supplanted by the standard varieties of later years. The apples of the hills in the central part of the county were better in quality than those raised in the northern towns, but the early frosts rendered the former a more uncertain crop. Pears, plums, cherries and berries of all kinds were successfully grown in nearly all parts of the county, but the northern towns and the country bordering on Chautauqua Lake were decidedly best adapted to most kinds of fruits. Peaches of an excellent quality were raised north of the Ridge in abundance, while among the hills they were poor in quality.

In the northern towns of the county in 1874, the grape had become the principal staple and the manufacture of wine an important industry. In 1824 Deacon Elijah Fay planted a few Isabella and Catawba grape roots on his farm in the town of Portland. In 1830 he made from his grapes five or six gallons of wine and from year to year increased the manufacture until 1860, the year of his death, when he had two thousand gallons in his cellar. In 1859 Joseph B. Fay, Garrett E. Ryckman, a grandson of Deacon Elijah Fay, and Rufus Haywood built the first wine house in the county at Brocton. Twenty acres of grapes supplied it. In 1879 Mr. Ryckman became the sole owner of this wine house. He improved and added to the plant until it became one of the most perfect and extensive establishments of its kind in the county and in the state.

In 1865 the Lake Shore Wine Company was formed. The year following there were six hundred acres of vines in Portland. The Portland Center Wine House and other wine companies followed.

In 1867 Thomas Lake Harris, a native of England, who had acquired a literary celebrity and also a reputation as a successful and popular minister of the Universalist Church, organized a society known as the "Brotherhood of the New Life." The society purchased nearly two thousand acres of land in Portland extending two miles along the shore of Lake Erie, and besides other industries, commenced diligently to cultivate the grape, built a large wine house and cellar near the village of Brocton, engaged in the manufacture and sale of pure native wine, more especially for medicinal purposes. They laid out a village, intended as their industrial center, to be called "Salem on Erie." They were commonly known as the "Harris Community." They manufactured thousands of gallons of wine annually. The association finally fell to pieces and their lands were sold in parcels. While they continued, their property was not held in common, but individuals were permitted to hold real estate and cultivate it on their own account. The authority of the Scripture and the marriage relations were held sacred. They

had no written form for their government. Their system combined the doctrines of Plato in philosophy, Swedenborg in their religion, and Fourier in their social relations. Although exclusively devoted to their association, they lived in accordance with their professions and were excellent, intelligent citizens. The association numbered more than two thousand members. Lady Oliphant and her celebrated son, Lawrence Oliphant, who gave up his seat in the English Parliament, several Japanese high officials, and two Indian princes were residents of the community. Mr. Harris finally sold the lands to Mr. Oliphant and now scarcely a member of the association remains.

FAIR POINT ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

Portland, from the beginning, has been the leading town in the culture of the grape and other fruit, and the Fays were the first and leading family in the enterprise.

From its small beginnings in 1824, during the fifty years that followed, the culture of the grape in Chautauqua County had been growing so that in the Lake Shore towns of the county it had become a leading and very important industry. About the year 1874 it had ceased to depend upon a limited home market and had found without the county, first in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, an extensive and increasing demand. A new era in the agricultural prosperity of the county had now begun. Vineyards were spreading over the lowlands that extended from the foot of the hills along the southern shore of Lake Erie and soon began to climb the hillsides along the northern face of the Ridge and now the grape belt extends for a distance of about fifty-five miles along the southern shore of Lake Erie from Harbor Creek in Erie County, Pennsylvania, to Erie County, New York. The average width of this territory is about three and one-half miles. While it includes a considerable tract in Erie, Pennsylvania, and a small portion in Cattaraugus County, the principal portion of the grape belt

is in Chautauqua County. It includes the most of the area of the lake towns and a portion of some of the adjacent towns. The entire territory of the grape belt now cultivated contains about one hundred twenty thousand acres of which one hundred thousand acres are in Chautauqua County.

The Isabellas and Catawbas were the first varieties of grapes that were extensively raised. The Concord was finally introduced by Lincoln Fay. The severe winter of 1872 and 1873 proved the Concord to be the most hardy grape and best adapted to the soil and climate of Chautauqua. This variety soon became the leading kind raised throughout the county.

Important as the grape industry had become an event occurred at this time which contributed more to promote the welfare of the county and to extend its fame than any event that had happened before. This was the organization of the "Chautauqua Assembly" now known as the "Chautauqua Institution" and the commencement of its meetings on the evening of August 4th, 1874, upon the cape then known as Fair Point, which extended a little way into the west side of Chautauqua Lake about three miles below Mayville, now the site of the village of Chautauqua. This was a marked event in not only promoting the material prosperity of our county, but its intellectual and moral advancement also. The point had long been celebrated for its beauty, and had for many years been a place of resort for picnics and pleasure parties. It had always been an especial custom of the Methodists to hold their religious meetings in the woods with the foliage of the trees for the walls of their forest sanctuary, and the blue arch of heaven for its roof. As late as 1868, they held meetings in groves in loving remembrance of those Old Camp Meetings that had done so much in times past to spread their faith and build up their church. In 1868 they purchased fifty acres of land at Fair Point of Stephen M. Hunt, which had originally been taken up by William Hunt, his father, an early pioneer. The Chautauqua Lake Camp Meeting Association was organized under the general laws of the state and it held its old forest gatherings there from 1870 to 1873.

Had the association longer continued there is no doubt that its success and usefulness would have justified the expectation of its founders. In 1874 twelve thousand dollars had been expended in improvements, one hundred thirty-five cottages, a hotel, a dining hall and other buildings had been erected.

At the last of these camp meetings, which was held in 1873, Dr. John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller formally submitted a proposition to the association to hold upon the grounds during the session of the next year for a period of two weeks a Sunday School upon lines and in accordance with plans which they had perfected. They devised a new scheme of education, more particularly Bibical Education, known at first as the "Chautauqua Idea." It eventually developed into a great system of popular education including religious and moral training. Their proposition having been agreed to, the first meeting of the Sunday School Assembly was held in the summer of 1874, and proved to be a great success, which encouraged the movers to further and better efforts. Dr. Vincent and Lewis Miller were liberal minded men of broad views. Under their energetic and wise management the enterprise developed into a great summer school.

At first only the low grounds of Fair Point, which closely bordered the lake, were principally occupied by the school. Here were built the chief buildings and the greater number of cottages. Early a large boarding house or semi-hotel,

familiarly called the "Ark," was the principal place of entertainment for lecturers and important visitors. The "Auditorium" erected upon the point was then the chief place of attraction. It is the most ancient place of interest for there formerly the principal sermons and lectures were delivered, and the chief business of the Assembly transacted. The Auditorium was lighted in the evening by flaming flambeaus of fat pine, such as the fishermen of the lake used when fishing in the night time. The Amphitheater and Hall of Philosophy, those most classic places in this now classic grove, had not been erected. Near where now is the Amphitheater was a great tent to which the audience resorted when driven from the Auditorium by the storm.

In order to give a correct idea to beginners in Bible history of the geography of the Holy Land, a park was laid on the shore in which Chautauqua Lake represented the Mediterranean. The Dead Sea, the River Jordan, the principal mountains, hills, valleys of Jerusalem and the principal towns of the Holy Land were modelled in stone, earth and plaster. A museum of curiosities was also erected and a park with fountains, statuary and rustic seats, was laid out on the point.

The first meeting of the Assembly proved a great success. There was a large attendance including five hundred or six hundred Chautauqua students. Members of the principal Protestant denominations were there. People were present from twenty-five states. The British Provinces in America were represented and also some foreign countries. Distinguished speakers and educators were present. An excellent program, exceedingly interesting to students of the Bible, was fully carried out.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE AT FAIR POINT.

The fame of this school at length ex-

tended beyond the limits of the United States into distant lands. Twenty years after the Assembly had been founded there were sixty Chautauquas, all descendants of this parent school. These schools existed in nearly every state of the Union and were found in England and in Europe and even in Asia and Africa, all conducted under this peculiar system of popular education originated for the parent school, which had its birth, and is in its full vigor, upon the shore of Chautauqua Lake. Bishop Vincent has aptly likened the parent Chautauqua and its offspring to a "great banyan tree with its bending boughs and forest of trunks, all from the original stock, and these, like the banyan tree, have taken root as individual and united institutions, separate rather in name than organization; all under one administration and yet uniting demands of widely differing tastes and preferences."

Not only did Bishop Vincent and his associates found this great university, but he originated a new method of instruction, and greatly enlarged the field of education. His achievements as an educator and as the principal author of the Chautauqua System of Education, has placed his name beside that of Frobel and Pestalozzi. The latter taught that education should proceed by a development of the individual powers of the learner rather than by memorizing and verbal instruction exclusively. Frobel founded the Kindergarten, and extended the influence of education to infants between the nursery age and that of school. Bishop Vincent opened a field for education wider still. He devised a new, practical and popular system by which adults as well as the youth could be instructed, and all classes and ages could pursue with profit even advanced courses of learning with the home, the shop and the farm as the college, and a whole lifetime as the school term. To accomplish these objects and to teach out-of-school people of all ages and conditions engaged in various pursuits of life, or while they are yet in school but enjoying a period of leisure, necessitated a radical departure from the ordinary methods of instruction in important respects. The many interesting and leading features in the methods of the Chautauqua Movement, as the system has been called, were original conceptions of Bishop Vincent and Lewis Miller.

The great Central School of this people's university they established in our county, and thereafter annual lectures were given by the most learned and famous men of Europe and America upon divers topics upon which they were recognized as the highest authority. Instruction in morals and religion was given, and in all branches of learning by the leading educators of the time, all upon liberal lines, and thus far without religious partisanship or political bias. And now the chimes of Chautauqua bells call thousands gathered from all parts of our land, even from distant climes, to this famous western shrine, to listen and to learn, to praise and to pray.

Chautauqua bells! Chautauqua bells!
How gloriously your music swells
O'er hill and dale, and lake and lea,
Filling heaven's dome with harmony.

The sun-lit waves, the balmy breeze,
The verdant glebe, the forest trees,
Entranced, drink in thy dulcet song,
While echoing shores thy tones prolong.

At early dawn ye greet the day,
And with the glad birds' roundelay,
Make each new summer morning rise
Like a sweet dream of Paradise.

The passing hours of prayer and praise
Are marked by thee with solemn lays;
The coming and departing guest
Alike with thy sweet tones is blest.

Fair morning, noon, and shadowy night,
Thou fillest with a strange delight;
O sweet-toned bells! Chautauqua bells!
No language half thy music tells.

Under the magic of thy chimes,
We dream of those enchanted climes
Where each blest hour of endless day,
In blissful joy shall pass away.

Ring on, oh bells! Chautauqua bells!
From out thy sweet-voiced tones there wells
A sweeter voice, that lures my soul
To the fair land—my soul's best goal.

"In that fair land" that sweet voice tells,
"There are no tears, no parting knells;"
There earth-tried souls with peace are crowned,
And everlasting joys abound.

Ring on, oh bells! ring, peal on peal!
Already doth my glad soul feel
The ecstacy of the best climes
I've often heard in thy sweet chimes.

And when, Chautauqua bells, I've done
With earthly scenes, and heaven is won,
And its glad music o'er me swells,
I'll think of thee, Chautauqua bells!

Chautauqua bells! Chautauqua bells!
In memory now thy music dwells;
And each glad peal to memory tells,
"Chautauqua bells! Chautauqua bells!"

The circumstances attending the Chautauqua Experiment were such as to make it important that the principal school should be held in the summer time, when the school year of all the universities, colleges and public schools of the country was closed, and before the succeeding school year commenced and when business least occupied the minds of the people, which necessitated a term of but a few weeks.

It was decided that this summer school should be held in a grove in the open air, for no ordinary edifice could have contained the multitude of people that was destined to be daily assembled there, and besides nothing could be more effective to draw the residents of hot and pent up cities and of the scorched plains of the south and west than a rural landscape and the cool shades of a wood on the shore of a highland lake. These, it was seen, would also be a cause for inspiration to the pilgrims to this educational Mecca. To reach those who could not personally attend this great school, an unique style of education by correspondence was devised and local organizations were created by which the people at their homes and wherever in the country they were, could pursue their studies all the year around; resulting in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; a real college for the people. "University Extension" had its origin at Chautauqua and the "Traveling Library" was a germination of the Chautauqua Idea (1).

Each year has seen the Chautauqua Institution advancing in new lines of educational work. Retaining the supremacy of the parent Chautauqua, planted twenty-eight years ago on the Old Camp Meeting Grounds at Fair Point, by means of new Chautauquas, the outgrowth of the parent stem, and numerous circles, it has extended its benign influence to distant lands. There are now one hundred fifty Chautauquas with an attendance of over one million people. The Chautauqua Course now covers every state and territory, Canada, India, Mexico, South America, the Hawaiian Islands, West Indies, Japan, and other countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. Over two hundred sixty thousand people have been enrolled as members of courses since the organization of the Chautau-

(1) Rev. H. H. Moore, D. D., of Chautauqua, was one of the first to call attention to the advantages of Fair Point, as a place for religious assemblies and was active in the organization of the Chautauqua Camp Meeting Association. He was its first president. He prepared an excellent history of the origin and early growth of the Chautauqua Assembly, and also a lucid and complete exposition of the remarkable methods of the Chautauqua System. His paper is contained in the History of Chautauqua County published in 1894.

qua Literary and Scientific Circle and three quarters of a million have read parts of the Home Study Course. This great school gives the widest field for study and is now the largest institution for higher education in the world. It is an extraordinary fact that this has been accomplished without financial aid commensurate with its great results, such as other leading universities and colleges have depended upon. Money-eyed potentates by endowments however great could not have accomplished what the wise and enthusiastic efforts of Bishop Vincent and his cotemporaries have done.

The reputation of the Assembly has made the name of our county a familiar one in both hemispheres. It has given to this county unrivalled opportunities for moral and intellectual instruction. The summer meetings held annually in its very heart, the constant contact of its people with learned men and the cultivated people and students drawn hither, has been of marked intellectual advantage to our citizens. The influence of the Assembly has been so steady and constant, its growth so gradual, as not to have been so plainly perceived and its beneficial influence so fully appreciated as it deserves. Few are so much entitled to the gratitude of their fellow citizens as the founders of the Chautauqua Assembly and none more to the gratitude of the people of this county for making it one of the great educational centers of the world. Some lasting memorial ought to be erected by its citizens within its borders to Bishop Vincent in honor of his virtues and the great service that he has rendered the people of Chautauqua County.

The County of Chautauqua owes to this unique school of the people, now so long established, more than to any other cause, not only its fair name abroad but its material prosperity also.

Before the Chautauqua Assembly was established on Chautauqua Lake the country around it was little sought for its fine scenery. Although the charms of the lake had many local admirers, strangers were not attracted to its borders. Usually but a single steamboat plowed its waters. There were no landing places on its western shores. The sites where now are Celoron, Lakewood, Chautauqua, Greenhurst, Point Chautauqua and other wellknown resorts were then quiet pastures or unbroken woodlands. Fluvanna, Bemus Point and Dewittville, (the latter often called Tinkertown) were sleepy hamlets and all the country around the lake was but a sequestered region of gently rising hills, verdant fields and maple groves. The people, however, who lived there believed that the beauties of the lake, and of the pleasing rural scenery around it, would sometime be discovered.

Morris Norton, a nephew of Levi and Samuel Beardsley, who were distinguished in the political and judicial annals of the state, himself an accomplished and honored citizen of the county and for forty-five years a resident of the town of Harmony, long had faith in the future of the lake. Inspired by a spirit of prophecy as well as of poetry twenty-five years before the Chautauqua Assembly was founded, he indited the following fine verses:

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

Thou lovely Lake! spread out so fair before me,
Why should thy beauties still remain unsung?
Is there no one will give thy name to story?
Hast thou no bard to give thy voice a tongue?
Sweet is the music of thy waters dashing,
When sunbeams sparkle where thy wavelets roll;
And when the storm is madly o'er thee lashing,
Voices of music thrill my weary soul.

Gone are those old interminable forests,
Which once were shadowed in thy mirror blue;
Gone is the red man, and, methinks thou sorrowest
No more to meet him with his light canoe.
Oft on thy bosom hath the Indian maiden
Listened to lover's vows repeated o'er;
They, too, are gone, and thou, with sorrow laden,
Poured forth their requiem all along the shore.

Maybe thou lookest on the change with sadness,
Constantly working on thy banks around;
But waving fields are smiling in their gladness,
And life and verdure everywhere abound.
Let me look forward with an eye prophetic;
I seem to see at no far distant day
Lordly old mansions, rich and aristocratic,
Dotting thy shores in beautiful array.

Churches will rise in pure old Gothic splendor;
Brightly the sun will gleam on tower and dome;
Their lofty spires will upward stretch with grandeur,
Pointing earth's children to their final home.
Oft, in the hush of summer sunset, stealing
Over the surface of thy glassy breast,
Shall the rich music of their bells come pealing,
Soothing the sad and troubled soul to rest.

Emblem of life! How like an infant sleeping
Seemeth the stillness of thy calm repose,
And, when the breeze is gently o'er thee sweeping,
Stirring events of youth thy waves disclose.
Manhood arrives, and, with it, life's stern battle,
Symboled by stormy elemental strife;
Winter, with chains of ice and hail's fierce rattle,
Makes thee an emblem of the close of life.

Change is impressed on everthing around thee,
Yet in thy beauty thou shalt still remain.
What if at times an icy chain hath bound thee?
Spring hath restored thy loveliness again.
Far down into thy still, smooth waters gazing,
Heaven's blue arch inverted I behold;
Up from thy depth, light fleecy clouds seem raising,
Tinged by the setting sun with hues of gold.

The excellent program of the Chautauqua Assembly began first to attract strangers to Chautauqua. They came from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Buffalo and the south and west. Then praises of the pleasant lake and its grassy shores and of the pure air of the Chautauqua hills were bruited abroad. Each succeeding year spread the fame of Chautauqua wider and still wider and increased the attendance there. They came at first to enjoy advantages of the Assembly. Those who came invited others who wished merely to spend their summer holidays among our green hills and enjoy their summer leasure

A VIEW AT FAIR POINT.

among the Chautauqua farms and dairies. Then came workers, business and professional men, men with tired brains, who desired only rest and pleasure or relief from business cares and from the heated air of the cities. Stimulated by the influx of sojourners there came a marked change to the shores around the lake. The old villages and quiet hamlets put on a new appearance. Improvements were made in the old towns and new places of resort sprung up. The drowsy air which so long had hung around the lake departed. Railroads were built along its shores and steamboats loaded with passengers plowed its waters. The farms, orchards and gardens around the lake were better cultivated and finer farm houses with lawns and gardens of flowers were

erected. The enterprising village of Jamestown became a city owing much of its growth and prosperity directly to the Chautauqua Assembly. The results of these improved conditions have greatly added to the prosperity of the whole county and benefited every citizen in many ways. Of these blessings the Chautauqua Assembly has been the prime cause. To it they are directly or indirectly due.

We have thus far spoken of the Chautauqua Assembly merely as a circumstance connected with the history of our county, within whose limits it happens to be established, and of the benefits that have accrued unto our people by reason of its existence among us. It is not within the province of this history to dwell at length upon its educational and religious influence upon the great wide world outside of our county. The undertaking would be too great, our space too limited and our pen too feeble. The benign influence of the Chautauqua Assembly is concisely and best expressed in fine verse by the poet Wallace Bruce in which he calls the seat of this great institution "God's Hearthstone." We cannot better conclude this interesting subject than with this inspired tribute.

GOD'S HEARTHSTONE.

The western fires are burning dim
Along Chautauqua's western rim,
The embers of a dying day
Are sinking in the ashes gray.

We lay aside our toil and care,
We bow to Thee in grateful prayer,
That, round Thy hearthstone wide and free,
The world is all one family.

'Tis not in temples built by hands,
Or written scrolls from far off lands,
But at the altars reared by Thee,
We learn the truest liturgy.

Thy voice was heard on Sinai's height,
On Horeb's mountain veiled in night;
Thy voice is heard in every rill,
Thy glory glows on every hill.

Night speaks to Night, Day speaks to Day,
Their world-wide language lives for aye,
Their lines have gone through all the earth,
The heavens declare Thy matchless worth.

So may Thy "Word of Love" more dear
To every age and race appear,
Until Time's narrow, restless sea
Is hushed in Thy eternity.

And O, may faith still deeper grow,
Till peace from heart to heart shall flow,
Till all the world, each eventide,
Shall gather around Thy hearthstone wide.

Nearly three quarters of a century had now elapsed since the ax of the first settler at Westfield broke the silence of the great forest. The prosperity in store for the county was now manifest and a pride began to fill the hearts of the people in its growing fame. Of the men who through hardship and in privation and toil had laid the foundation of its prosperity there were many still living even of those who in their early manhood, prior to the organization of the county in 1811, had staked their fortunes in the distant woods. Stimulated by a common sentiment the citizens of the county about this time held meetings in different places in honor of these old pioneers. These meetings were carefully prepared and largely attended by people from all parts of the county and by pioneers of Chautauqua then living in other counties and states.

On the 11th of June, 1873, a reunion of old settlers was held in Fredonia. Hon. George W. Patterson of Westfield was president of the day. There were present on the occasion many people including nearly two hundred early residents of the county whose age exceeded seventy years. John McHenry, whom we have mentioned early in our history as the first white person born within the limits of the county, his head frosted with age, was present on the occasion. Speeches from the pioneers and others, a banquet and an exhibition of relics were features of the reunion.

The same year on the 10th of September, the anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory, a "Hanover Reunion" of old settlers was held at Forestville, attended by three thousand people. William D. Talcott presided. Henry Hawkins delivered an historical address and Mrs. C. D. Angell read a poem appropriate to the occasion.

Again June 26th, 1874, a Reunion of Old Settlers was held in Jamestown, attended by an even larger number of people than on either of the previous occasions. Four thousand were seated at the dinner tables. Hon. Abner Hazeltine was the president of the day and Hon. Richard P. Marvin delivered the principal address. Speeches were made by old pioneers and others and an interesting collection of ancient relics was displayed.

A CHAUTAUQUA SUNSET.

CHAPTER XIX.

Last Period.

1875-1898.

"Thus sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud."
Shakespeare, Henry VI.

We have now arrived at the last period in the history of the county, that beginning with the year 1875, and ending with the close of the year 1902. To distinguish it we will call it the "Last Period." During this time the county realized its greatest prosperity; electric and other railroads were built, two cities incorporated, important manufactories established, high schools and a business college organized, public libraries founded, and the wealth, political importance, and social influence of our county greatly increased. As this period covers a little more than the last twenty-seven years of our history, the most that has happened in that time is within the memory of the greater number of our readers, and the events to be related more or less familiar to them.

About the first event that occurred of importance in this closing period was the completion of the "Buffalo and Jamestown," now the "Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad" to the city of Jamestown in the fall of 1875. This road was finished from Buffalo to Gowanda as early as 1874. It has proved of great value not only to the city of Jamestown, but also to the eastern towns of the county. Ellington, Cherry Creek and Villenova were entirely without railroad facilities until it was constructed. The town of Ellicott was bonded in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to aid in its building. A litigation grew out of it, resulting in a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States holding that the bonds were invalid. They were never paid. The town of Cherry Creek had also bonded itself in a large sum to aid the road. A similar litigation arose respecting the validity of the Cherry Creek bonds, resulting in a settlement by which they were paid in part by that town. In 1876 the Prendergast block in the village of Jamestown was erected.

We much regret to have to record a phenominal number of crimes and tragedies that occurred in the last period. During the first forty years of settlement, but few desperate crimes were perpetrated. The county may be said to have been Arcadian in its simplicity and innocence. But one felonious homicide was committed during that forty years, and that was the crime of Damon in killing his wife. So little were the people accustomed to deeds of cruelty, that the crime and execution of Damon was not soon forgotten. It was a topic of conversation for many a year, and was regarded with universal and almost superstitious horror. During the succeeding thirty-three years ending with 1875, but five or six criminal homicides were committed. In marked contrast with these two periods

was the last twenty-five years of our history. During a period that would naturally be supposed to be the most law abiding and humane, there were as many as seventeen felonious homicides and murders perpetrated in the county, of which it will be our unpleasant duty to give some account. The commission of so many serious offences in so short a period is not to be attributed to an unusual state of depravity existing in the county, but to fortuitous circumstances and to the existence of railroads, large towns, and to the less quiet life of the people. Crime came as an incident of these changed conditions.

January 20, 1877, Clarence S. Hale as the result of an altercation killed Gerard B. Hamilton with a moulder's ladle in Clark's foundry in Jamestown. Hale was tried at the following September Court held by Charles Daniels, Justice of the Supreme Court, and acquitted. E. R. Bootey District Attorney assisted by H. C. Kingsbury appeared for the people, Orsell Cook and Lorenzo Morris defended.

In the summer of 1877 occurred the great railroad strike. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company made a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of its employees. A strike followed by the Brotherhood of Engineers, the most intelligent and powerful association of the kind in the country. The sympathy of the public in favor of the employees was general. Strikes soon followed on many other railroads, among them on the New York Central. Before quiet was restored, one hundred persons were killed in Pennsylvania, and ten million dollars' worth of property destroyed. July 19, nine persons were killed and many wounded in Baltimore, nineteen persons were killed in the strike at Chicago, and thirteen at Reading. At one time six thousand miles of railroad were tied up.

In July the strike assumed such formidable proportions in Buffalo, that the Militia were called out. The Seward Guards of Westfield, or Third Separate Company, under Capt. J. H. Towle were summoned to Buffalo. They left for that city on the Lake Shore road on Tuesday, July 27, 1877, upon a wildcat passenger train, consisting of a mail and baggage car and two coaches, carrying forty passengers, and the Third Seward Guards. On arriving at the railroad bridge over Buffalo Creek the train was stopped by the strikers, who had anticipated their arrival. The engine and mail car were detached by the mob and allowed to proceed and the other cars were run on to a "Y". The strikers then began to stone the car, and tried to board it. The Seward Guards responded with a volley of musketry which had ugly effect, but were compelled to leave the car in possession of the rioters. Three or more of the rioters were wounded, some fatally.

April 16th, 1878, the first subordinate Grange in the world was organized at Fredonia. A. S. Moss, H. Stiles, W. H. Stevens, U. E. Dodge, L. McKinstry, A. P. Pond, D. Fairbanks, W. McKinstry, William Risley, M. S. Woodford were present at its first meeting. U. E. Dodge was its first master.

A boat race had long been advertised to take place on Chautauqua Lake on the 16th day of October, 1879, between Edward Hanlon of Toronto, and Charles E. Courtney, the two most famous oarsman on the continent. The interest in the race was wide spread. It extended throughout the United States. On the day appointed a crowd of people from all parts of the country appeared at Mayville where the race was appointed to take place. The hotels and barrooms were filled, and a great mass of people surged through the streets, and along the docks at the

lake. Besides the representatives of many leading newspapers, there came a swarm of pickpockets and riffraff from abroad and with them wheels of fortune, sweat boards, roulette tables, old army games, and every swindle and thimble rigging device by which innocent humanity could be fleeced. Wheels of fortune made their seductive revolutions, pickpockets plied their trade with success and with impunity, and pool selling went on with great energy, until fifteen thousand dollars was said to be in the box. Trains and boats continued to arrive until over fifteen thousand people had come. And yet it all resulted in a fiasco. Courtney claimed that his two boats had been cut in two without his knowledge and that he was therefore unable to row the race. The water of the lake was unruffled. Hanlon appeared at the appointed time and rowed the race alone. He made the five miles designated as the distance, in thirty-three minutes fifty-six and one quarter seconds. This was said to be the best record for the distance ever made. He received the six thousand dollars stake money. Although Courtney seemed to have failed to meet expectations on this occasion, he is still recognized as one of the most accomplished of oarsmen. For many years he has coached the Cornell crew at Ithaca and is now perhaps the best coach of a boat's crew in the world.

James Crosby aged 32, in the year 1879, was residing upon a farm in the town of Ellington situated upon a high hill three miles west of Conewango Station and one and a half miles from Ellington Village. On the afternoon of Wednesday July 23, of that year, he went to the village of Ellington and returned to his home about ten o'clock in the evening. He alleged that on his return in the evening he heard a whistle from a clump of trees near his dwelling house, but thought that it was Wheeler his brother-in-law who lived across the road; that he continued on his way and entered his house where he was attacked by some one with whom he had a life struggle. That he clung to his assailant who rushed out of the house, but was shot with a pistol and struck upon the head by a heavy blow and left stunned upon the ground. Wheeler was aroused and a physician summoned from Ellington. His wife Emily was found strangled to death in her bed, with the marks of the hand that did it on her neck. Her little boy aged seven years was found asleep in his trundle bed near his dead mother. A great crowd of people attended the funeral. Two hundred vehicles were in line. At first strenuous efforts were made to find the perpetrator with no trace. At last a painful suspicion was awakened, that Crosby had killed his wife, and then inflicted wounds upon himself. He was arrested and tried at the January Court in 1880. Abner Hazeltine, the District Attorney assisted by E. R. Bootey and A. C. Wade conducted the prosecution. Walter L. Sessions, John Baker and E. L. Bailey appeared for the defense. The jury after being out five hours found a verdict of not guilty.

February 15, 1880, Charles L. Stratton, a native of Mississippi and a resident of Poland, in an altercation with Elmer Frank near Kennedy, killed Frank by stabbing him to the heart with a knife which caused his immediate death. Stratton was afterwards tried for the crime. Abner Hazeltine the District Attorney appeared for the people. C. D. Murray defended Stratton, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. It is a singular fact that the father of Frank had some years before been murdered and that the wife of Stratton, who was

present at the killing of Frank, was the sister of Mrs. Emily Crosby, alleged to have been murdered by her husband a few months before as above related.

In 1880, the grounds of the Cassadaga Lake Free Association at Lily Dale, then recently purchased, were dedicated. The celebrity which this association has since acquired justifies an extended notice. "Lily Dale" is the name applied to these grounds, and is the place where the spiritualistic camp meetings have for many years been held. The grounds of the association are in the town of Stockton, and are situated on a tract of land called "The Island," which was once actually an island. The waters which surrounded it have now diminished to four little lakes, connected by narrow channels usually called the Lower, Middle, Upper and Mud Lakes.

Lily Dale is one of the most, if not the most important assembling place in the United States of those who believe in the possibility of intercourse with the invisible world. The large gatherings here of people each summer from distant places, the scenery and fine grounds, the singular and interesting program of entertainments, contribute to make Lily Dale a place of unusual interest. There are many spiritualistic camping grounds in the United States, and some of them have had a longer existence than Lily Dale, but none have a more legitimate claim to hold the leading place. In its immediate vicinity, in the little village of Laona, occurred nearly the earliest movement in the history of Spiritualism, to which Lily Dale owes directly its origin. Spiritualism dates its existence in the modern meaning from the month of March in the year 1848, when the spirit rappings began in the family of John B. Fox in Hydeville, Wayne county, N. Y.

Before the "Rochester Knockings," and as early as the winter of 1844-5, Dr. Moran had lectured to the people of Laona upon the subject of mesmerism and animal magnetism, and a number of citizens of the place had continued to give their attention to these and kindred subjects until their minds had become ripe to receive the then new ideas of Spiritualism. Among those were William Johnson and Jeremiah F. Carter. Mr. Carter and Mrs. Calphurina A. Ramsdell became wellknown mesmeric "subjects," and the latter a "medium" before Spiritualism was known. In 1850, two years after "spirit rappings" began in the Fox family, Miss Harriett Melissa Dolittle of Laona, could produce the spirit raps, was controlled to write, and would enter into the clairvoyant trance. A little later and there were many other mediums and believers in Spiritualism at Laona, and it became a stronghold of that faith. For a quarter of a century, meetings were held there and undiminished interest taken in Spiritualism. The "Laona Free Association," composed of free thinkers and Spiritualists was organized soon after 1850, and the church which had belonged to the Christian denomination purchased for their meetings, which they made free to every believer without restriction as to creed.

Among the early speakers were William Denton, who lectured upon geology, Andrew Jackson Davis, Elizabeth Lowe (Watson) and Cora L. V. Scott (Richmond,) then in their youth, Lyman C. Howe and others.

The Spiritualists of Laona and of the country round about began to hold picnics at Willard Alden's grove upon the Cassadaga Lakes adjacent to the present grounds over thirty years ago, and Sunday, June 15, 1873, Alden's grove, (Lyman C. Howe being the speaker,) was dedicated to their use. Jeremiah F. Carter was the first to suggest the hold-

ing of camp meetings. The first camp meeting held commenced Tuesday September 11, 1877, and closed the following Sunday. The average attendance at the meetings was about one hundred, and four hundred on Sunday. Lectures were delivered by Mrs. Watson, Lyman C. Howe and others. Camp meetings continued to be held until 1880. In the year 1879 an association was organized with A. S. Cobb as president; O. G. Chase, vice president, Thomas J. Skidmore, treasurer, and Joe W. Rood, secretary, and a purchase made from John and M. Fisher of the principal part of the present grounds, which were immediately prepared for use. The new grounds were dedicated on the 15th of June, 1880. Mrs E. L. Watson delivered the address. During the summer a two story hotel was erected and the first cottage, (the Sage cottage,) built. This was soon followed by others.

August 7th the hotel was opened, and the first meeting held, which was addressed by O. P. Kellog, Mrs. Amelia H. Colby and others. The new organization, named by Mrs. Colby the "Cassadaga Lake Free Association," thus organized has now continued with great success for over twenty-two years. Thousands of people annually assemble there, many from great distances and the fame of Cassadaga or Lily Dale has spread far and wide.

Improvements have been made from time to time upon the grounds and surroundings of Lily Dale, and they become each year more and more attractive. Eighteen acres were added to the grounds about 1887, and Lily Dale was set off as a new school district. In 1891 there were one hundred twenty-five cottages, the association property was valued at thirty-two thousand dollars and the entire property of the camp at one hundred thousand dollars. In 1893, the number of cottages had increased to two hundred fifteen, and some forty or more families were making it their permanent home through the year. It had a physician, waterworks, electric lights, and all the conveniences of a modern town.

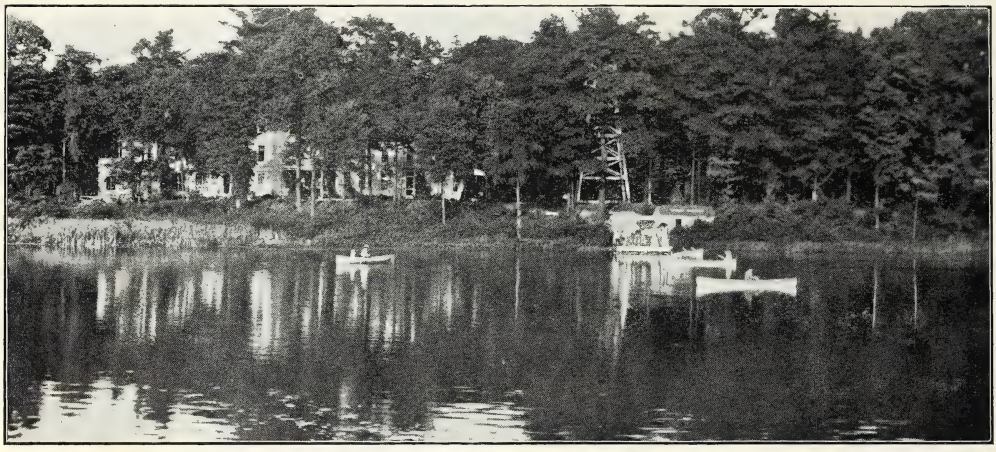
Belle Cole and other fine singers have delighted large audiences gathered in the auditorium. Among the many speakers of note besides those that are not here otherwise mentioned, the following have occupied the platform: A. B. French, Hon. Warren Chase, Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, Mrs. R. S. Lillie, C. P. Kellog, Hudson Tuttle, Prof. Brad ford, Samuel Watson, Miss Jennie B. Hagan, George W. Taylor, Hon. A. B. Richmond, Hon. Sidney Dean, Ex-Gov. John B. St. John, and Mrs. Clara Watson, the latter a resident of the county, and an able and conscientious speaker whose services are much in demand on funeral occasions. Mrs. Clara Watson of Jamestown, Lyman C. Howe of Fredonia, and Mrs. Carrie E. S. Twing, all residents of Chautauqua county are among the ablest of their speakers.

In the season of 1902, among other distinguished speakers from abroad were Miss Susan B. Anthony and Anna Shaw. Sixty families were domiciled on the ground during the year, thirty remaining through the winter months. Hon. A. Gaston who has been president of the association for the last twenty years has recently resigned, and Mrs. Abby Pettingill in August, 1902, purchased a controlling interest in the association. Lily Dale is hereafter to be known as the "City of Light Assembly."

He who has attended during the annual meetings of the association at Lily Dale, whatever views he may entertain respecting the opinions there expressed cannot but be impressed with the sin-

cerity and ability with which the speakers maintain their faith.

This year, (1880,) many fine structures were erected in Jamestown, among them the Sherman House at a cost of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars; the Jamestown Cotton mills and the Gokey block. Over three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars were expended during the year in buildings in Jamestown.



LILY DALE

February 19, 1880, Dunkirk was incorporated the first city in the county. John Beggs was then president of the village, and held his office until March of that year, when Horatio G. Brooks was elected its first mayor.

In 1882, The New York Chicago and St. Louis, and the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroads were built through Dunkirk, and the station erected near Central Avenue on the south side of the city.

The first use of natural gas for illuminating purposes in the United States was made in Chautauqua county. From the shales of the Portage group of rocks along the beds of several streams, and at various places in Lake Erie, carburetted hydrogen issued in great quantities. This gas burned with a white flame tinged with yellow above, and blue where it escaped from the burner. In 1821, it was introduced into a few of the public places in Fredonia, among them the hotel which it finely illuminated, when LaFayette visited the place in 1825. The gas was obtained from a spring on the north bank of the Canadawa, at the bridge crossing that stream on Main Street. The light house erected at Barcelona about 1828, was lighted by this gas brought from a gas spring in its vicinity, mentioned in an early survey. After the light house was discontinued, Westfield was supplied from the same spring. In 1848 the Fredonia Gas Light Company was organized. In 1858 Preston Barmore sunk a well and procured a much greater supply. Alvah Colburn afterwards sunk another well. The gas from this and the Barmore well proved sufficient, and for many years lighted the village. At length manufactured gas was used for illuminating purposes, first, in Jamesown in 1861, and in Dunkirk in November 1867. In February 1885 the electric light system was put in operation in the city of Jamestown, and was for the first time used in the county. In September of the same year natural gas from the wells in Pennsylvania was first employed to light the city of Jamestown. September 27th, 1888, electric lights were

first used in the city of Dunkirk.

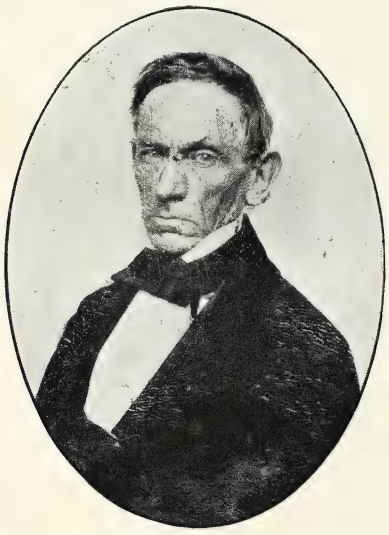
In the afternoon of August 25th 1885, Ex-Gov. Fenton died suddenly while sitting in the directors' room of the First National Bank of Jamestown attending to his business duties. Business was suspended, Jamestown draped in mourning, and his funeral universally attended by the citizens. Besides the "Fenton Guards" who acted as a Guard of Honor, the members of the grand army post, the public officials of Jamestown, many citizens from abroad were present, among them Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, a most intimate friend of Governor Fenton, also David B. Hill then Governor of the State of New York and his staff. Mr. Fenton was buried in Lake View cemetery, Jamestown. At the time of his decease he was little over sixty-six years of age.

We have on a previous page given some account of the life of Gov. Fenton, and many times have we had occasion to refer to his connection with events in the history of the county. His high official honors give him rank as its most distinguished citizen. For seven years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, three years of which he was chosen its chairman, ten years a member of Congress, four years Governor of the Empire state, and six years United States Senator. At the Republican National Convention held in 1868, he stood second on the final ballot for candidate of that party for Vice President, which resulted in the nomination of Schuyler Colfax. In 1878, he was chairman of the United States Commission accredited as members of the International Monetary Conference at Paris. Facts that concisely tell the story of his active and prominent public career of twenty years.

It was not by accident that these distinctions came to Mr. Fenton. They were the result of his own efforts and abilities. He was the architect of his own fortunes. Although a polished and easy speaker he was not a strong one. His mental organization and habits were not such as to make him distinguished as a debator or orator or perhaps as a strong and deep thinker. He had however, peculiar talents of his own. He was a man of action, of diligence, of strong common sense and foresight. He had self reliance and self control. His secretiveness was large, he could keep his own counsels in an eminent degree, and conceal his purpose to the last moment. These qualities with a talent to master details, and a power of classification, gave him executive ability of the first order, and made him eminent as an organizer and tactitian. Senator Depew has said that he ranked as the best political organizer in the state after Martin Van Buren. His peculiar abilities would have made him successful under adverse circumstances in whatever field of action he might choose, particularly in business or politics.

Governor Fenton never lost sight of his own interests. He sought his own preferment. He watched the drift of public opinion and courted the favor of his fellow citizens. To secure it he assiduously cultivated all the arts of manner and speech. He had a good physique was tall and fine looking. He dressed with faultless taste, was affable and polite to a remarkable degree. He never failed on any occasion to be courteous and gracious toward friend and foe, even to the extent of being sometimes regarded as insincere. His accomplishments in these respects were remarkable. They distinguished him among the most cultivated. He was regarded as the most polished man of his day in the House of Representatives. Refinement and elegance have never been regarded as among the products of an humble birth, but as among the few vir-

tues that exclusively belong to the aristocratic and well born. Yet Mr. Fenton, born in the backwoods in a log cabin, reared in the society of rough lumbermen and raftsmen, had graces of speech and polish of manner that a courtier might envy. And yet Mr. Fenton was not an aristocrat. Not only his early associations but his natural instincts were democratic. The veterans of the Civil War found in him a friend. As a leader he was neither arbitaray nor vindictive, but politic and conciliatory,



ADOLPHUS FLETCHER.

artful and persistent in the pursuit of his purpose. He was to the manor born. He belonged exclusively to Chautauqua County, for there he resided all his life. He was a remarkable personage and his talent would have made him distinguished among any people, and in any circumstances.

January 1886 the Swedish Orphanage was dedicated.

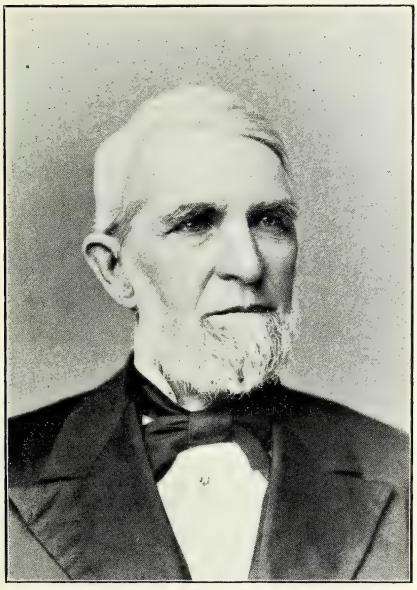
January 29th of the same year, John A. Hall died in Jamestown. He was at the time of his decease the editor of the Jamestown Journal. That paper was not only the leading but next to the Fredonia Censor, the oldest in the county. It was established in 1826 by Adolphus Fletcher. During the three quarters of a century which has elapsed since then, it has been the greater part of the time, the most influential newspaper in the county. It has been edited by some of the most accomplished political newspaper writers in Western New York. Its editors have been Adolphus Fletcher, Abner Hazeltine, J. Warren Fletcher, Frank W. Palmer—who afterwards held high official and editorial positions, during President Harrison's term, among them National public printer,—C. D. Sackett, Coleman E. Bishop a well known and trenchant political writer, Davis H. Wait, afterward Governor of Colorado and John A. Hall who bought the paper in 1876. Mr. Hall built new buildings, improved the paper, enlarged its business, and absorbed other competing papers. Mr. Hall ably edited the paper until his death. He was succeeded by his son Frederick P. Hall in its management. After the death of John A. Hall the "Journal Printing Co." was formed, and the Jamestown Journal is now the largest newspaper establishment in the county with Frederick P. Hall, president and general manager, E. A. Bradshaw, vice president and editorial writer, F. W. Hyde, secretary and managing editor, and J. A. Clary city editor.

March 31, 1886 Jamestown was incorporated the second city of the county, and Oscar F. Price elected as its first mayor. On the 22d of May of that year, the Jamestown Bar Association was organized. In October the Jamestown Business College, the first and only institution of the kind in the county, was organized by E. J. Coburn. H. E. V. Porter, now its principal, took charge of the practical department, and Miss K. A. Lambert was engaged for the theory department. Shorthand was

taught under the direction of Charles M. Brown.

August 31, 1886, a slight shock ot an earthquake was felt throughout the county, causing doors to slam, chandeliers to vibrate, billiard balls to move on the table, and in one or more instances the bells in the steeples to slightly ring.

1891 was the first year in which electricity was used as a motive power in Chautauqua County. June 19, 1884, the road of the "Jamestown Street Railway Company" was so far completed,



JOHN A. HALL.

that the first car, a horse car, was run from the Sherman House to the boat landing. August 25, of the year before, the company had been organized with John T. Wilson, who had been active in its organization, and afterwards effective in promoting it, as its president, and C. R. Lockwood secretary and attorney. New articles of incorporation were filed October 13, 1883. The motive power having been changed to electricity, the first electric car run in the county passed over its road on Third Street, Through the energy of Almet N. Broadhead, who for many years has been its president, has its success as an electric road been due.

Long before horse cars were in operation in Jamestown they had been in use between Fredonia and Dunkirk. As early as September 1866 the Dunkirk and Fredonia Railroad had been organized and horse cars run over its line a distance of about three miles. Thomas L. Higgins of Fredonia was its first president. During a period of nearly eighteen years before street cars were introduced into Jamestown they had been all of the time extensively in use over this road for passenger travel between Dunkirk and Fredonia. In 1878, Milton M. Fenner obtained a controlling interest in the road and became its president. In 1880, he took the position of secretary, treasurer and manager. It has until the present time, principally through his enterprise and management, been successfully conducted. It afterward acquired an electric light and power plant, a steam heating plant, and the Fredonia Natural Gas Light Company. This year, (1891,) electricity was substituted as a motive power on this road. The first electric cars were run over it October 29, 1891, not four months after the electric cars were first used in Jamestown.

December 1st of this year the Prendergast Free Library building was completed and the first purchase of books placed on its shelves. This library association was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature passed January 29, 1880.

Besides the many homicides committed in the county during the last period of its history there also occured an unusual number of painful casualties, of

NOTE—An interesting and complete history of the Jamestown street railway is given by C R. Lockwood in the History of Chautauqua County published in 1894 by William A Ferguson & Co.

such importance as to require a record to be made of them. September 15th, 1886, an excursion train on its way from Erie to Niagara Falls, over the Nickel Plate R. R. collided with a way freight in the deep cut north of the trestle that spanned the creek at the village of Silver Creek, the baggage cars of the passenger train teloscoped with the smoking car. Fourteen people were killed or died from injuries. William H. Harrison in charge of the excursion train, and Louis Brewer in charge of its locomotive were tried for manslaughter at the court held at Mayville the succeeding May. L. F. Stearns the District Attorney represented the people, and Jerome B. Fisher the prisoners. The defendants were acquitted. August 19, 1887, a burglar while engaged in entering the house of A. R. Catlin in Jamestown was shot and instantly killed.

In November, 1887, the first Political Equality Club was formed at Mrs. Daniel Griswold's in Jamestown. Mrs. D. H. Grandin was elected president, Mrs. N. R. Thompson secretary and Mrs. C. W. Scofield treasurer. The first county convention of Political Equality ever held in New York state convened at the Opera House in Jamestown October 31, 1888. Mrs. Martha T. Henderson was chosen its first president, Mrs. Kate S. Thompson and Mrs. Annie C. Shaw secretaries, and Mrs. Lois M. Lott treasurer.

In the city of Jamestown on the 4th of July 1888, LeRoy Bogardus was murdered in broad daylight, in an alley on the Brooklyn side of the Chadakoin, and but a few steps from Main Street and Brooklyn Square, while the streets and square were filled with more than the usual number of people. His head was crushed by the blows of some hard instrument. Bogardus had represented that he was in possession of a large sum of money. During the greater part of the day he was in company with George W. Foster, who was seen to have in his pocket a car coupling pin. Foster was also seen escaping from the alley soon after the murder was committed. He was indicted and tried before Judge Loren Lewis at Mayville. Lester F. Stearns, District Attorney, and Arthur C. Wade, appeared for the people, Vernon E. Peckham and E. L. Bootey for the prisoner. Mr. Stearns summed up the case for the people and Bootey for the prisoner. The jury after being out twenty-seven hours announced a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Judge Lewis in his remarks to the prisoner when sentencing him, said he owed his life to the ability of the attorneys who defended him.

In 1888, the Chautauqua Lake Railroad was completed along the Eastern shore of Chautauqua Lake from Jamestown to Mayville. It is 21.17 miles in length and cost one million eighty thousand dollars. In 1890 the Gratiot of Dunkirk afterwards one of the leading hotels of the county was completed.

Now business throughout the county and country was dull. The value of farming products had for many years been falling, and farming had ceased to be as profitable a vocation as it once had been. Hard times had laid a heavy hand upon the people, and as one of the results there were many abandoned farms in the county, that had before produced good incomes to their owners. In the town of Charlotte alone, there were fifteen deserted farms, each of which had once kept from eight to twenty-five dairy cows, and that town suffered no more in this respect than other towns in the county.

In March 1890, at Fredonia, Kosolina Boscellere killed his father-in-law Salvator Latona. Both were Italians. Boscellere was discharged on the

grounds that the killing was in self defence.

In August 1892, Patrick Dowd a post-office robber, resident of Dunkirk, in a fit of jealousy and anger over some woman whom he had been dining, shot and instantly killed George Haas of Jamestown, at the Hotel Sherwin in Fluvanna, and immediately afterwards shot four bullets into his own body, dying instantly.

August 19, 1892 at twelve o'clock at night, the Fenton Guards were ordered to Buffalo on account of the strike by the switchmen of the Erie,

October 12, 1892 the Fenton Metallic works burned.

August 2, Allen's Opera House in Jamestown was destroyed by fire.

December 15, 1893 a frightful railroad disaster occurred on the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. at Herrick's creek two miles east of Dunkirk. The rain and melting snow had raised the water in the creek so that it undermined the base of the railroad track over it, and the supporting bank on the Dunkirk side of the creek, so that when the West bound Mayville accommodation, which left Buffalo at 5:20 P. M. reached the bridge

FENTON GUARDS GUARDING TRAIN AT BUFFALO 1892.

Leigh Valley and Buffalo Creek railroads. A long blast from the whistles of the Broadhead and Fenton Metallic works, was the signal for their assembling. Two hours later they were on the march for the Erie depot, with Capt. Fred W. Hyde, Lieutenant Daniel H. Post and Frank A. Johnson in command. At 5:40 A. M. they arrived at Buffalo. Over eighty men finally reported there for duty. The strike having come to an end without violence, the Fenton Guards returned to Jamestown after an absence of twelve days.

it gave way. The baggage car, smoker and day coach were precipitated into a gorge twenty-five feet below. Five persons were killed and six more or less injured. Of the killed four were residents of Chautauqua county. Jesse Hodge the conductor of Brocton, Oscar Porter and his mother, Mrs. J. N. Porter both of Brocton and George Wyman of Fredonia.

Early in the morning of October 15, 1893, the propeller Dean Richmond, Capt. G. W. Stoddard of Toledo, foundered off Van Buren in a terrific gale on Lake Erie. No one of those on

board survived to tell the story of the catastrophe. At midnight the continuous whistle of the steamer told of its distress. It was heard in that wild night from the shore and that is all we know of the fearful fate that befell its doomed crew. No assistance could be given. The next morning the beach between Van Buren and Dunkirk was strewn with the wreck and cargo of flour. The dead bodies were found as far down as Silver Creek, and were taken to the morgue at Dunkirk. Eighteen lives were lost. Where the boat is supposed to have been wrecked was a dangerous reef. At this bit of Chautauqua coast as many tales of disaster can be told as on any like strip of dangerous coast along the ocean shore. There it was that the Passaic met her fate two years before. There the Golden Fleece was firmly bedded in the rocks, and there the passenger steamer Oswego went fast, and the lives of those who attempted to go ashore were lost.

The year 1893, is memorable in Chautauqua county history for the financial distress of all classes of people. During this year besides banks and bankers, occurred many other failures in the county among business men. Seven per cent of those doing business became insolvent.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on the 6th of June, of this year, at Mayville for the purpose of considering the question of an increase in the appropriation for the enlargement of the County Clerk's office A motion was there made to appropriate two thousand dollars in addition to the three thousand dollars that had before been appropriated for that purpose. But upon the suggestion that the city of Jamestown would make propositions for erecting county buildings providing the county seat was changed to that city, the motion was laid upon the table and another motion was made to defer expending the three thousand dollars already appropriated, and that a special meeting of the Board be called for August 8, 1893, to vote upon the question of the county seat.

Attempts to change the county seat, and projects to divide the county, commenced with its organization, and were continued at intervals to the time of this special meeting. As this was the last effort of the kind it will be proper here to give an account of the various attempts that have before been made.

The act of the Legislature organizing the county in 1808, provided for the appointment of three commissioners to locate the sites of its county buildings. The people of Canadaway, (now Fredonia) at that time the most thriving settlement in the county, cleared a half acre of land at the east end of the common, which was situated on the west side of the creek, intending it as the site of the county buildings. To their great disgust the commissioners when on their way to locate the county seat, did not even stop to look at the place, but passed right on and established the county seat in the woods where now is Mayville, and erected there "a large hemlock post" to mark the spot. To this act of the commissioners there came a protest, which was renewed from time to time with more or less emphasis.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at John Scott's log tavern in Mayville in 1811. The Board consisted of two members, William Prendergast who represented the town of Chautauqua, and Philo Orton the town of Pomfret. The very first business attempted after the organization of the Board, and the election of certain officers, was to raise money to build a court house and jail. Supervisor Orton representing his Pomfret constituents, who were not favorable to raising money to erect public buildings on a rival site

remembering also the brusque treatment of the commissioners when they went to locate the county seat at Mayville, voted "no." Repeated efforts on the part of Supervisor Prendergast failed to secure a majority in favor of this essential measure, and the hopes of the young county seemed for awhile extinguished. But Mr. Prendergast with the tact and astuteness that seems from the beginning to have distinguished Chautauqua county legislators, temporarily suspended his efforts, shrewdly abiding his time. Finally when Mr. Orton moved the Board to raise money, for expenditures that had been made for the benefit of the town of Pomfret, Mr. Prendergast refused to concur. The wheels of the infant government now ceased to revolve, and everything came to a dead stand still. After gravely deliberating on the serious aspect that affairs were taking, the board unanimously came to an agreement to raise money for the court house and jail, and also to pay the town taxes, and the clouds that had for a time darkened the prospects of our rising young county drifted away.

In 1812 three new towns, Ellicott, Hanover and Gerry were erected out of the town of Pomfret, through the influence of Zattu Cushing and other citizens of Canadaway, it was said in order to secure suffiicient strength in the Board of Supervisors to remove the county seat to that place.

Efforts were made as early as 1831 to accomplish a division of the county. In 1843 a more serious attempt was begun by citizens living in the North Eastern towns of Chautauqua, joined with citizens of Erie and Cattaraugus to form a new county to be called Schuyler. Delegated conventions were held in each of the counties, and the legislature appealed to. Oliver Lee then a very influential citizen of Western New York, the Buffalo Courier, and Democrats in Buffalo, favored it with a view it is said of forming a Democratic county. A county convention was held in opposition, and the scheme terminated without success.

In 1844, so strong was the agitation for a division, that Jan. 25 of that year a mass meeting was held in the Court House in opposition, with Judge J. M. Edson of Sinclairville president and many vice presidents. A memorial to the legislature was drafted and a vigilance committee appointed to thwart it in every town. The project again failed.

In 1846 the attempt was renewed, February 11, 1846, a meeting was held in the Court House to remonstrate against all projects for a dismemberment of the county. Gen. Leverett Barker of Fredonia, chairman. Nearly all the towns of the county were represented. This movement to effect a division terminated like the others without success.

In 1852, the New York and Erie Railroad was completed, the Lake Shore was in process of construction, and the Atlantic and Great Western in contemplation. The consummation of these enterprises, it was seen would secure railroad communication with all the principal parts of the county excepting Mayville. The difficulty of access to the county seat soon lead to many schemes for a division. One project was to erect a new county from Chautauqua, Cattaragus and Erie, with the county seat at Forestville; another a Ridge division provided for a county seat at Westfield; while a fourth plan was proposed to divide the county by assembly districts as they then existed, with county seats at Mayville and Sinclairville. A meeting was held at Westfield with Judge Thomas B. Campbell as chairman in opposition to all divisions.

In the fall of 1852, dissatisfaction with the location of the county buildings took

expression in the Board of Supervisors. A resolution to remove them to Delanti in the town of Stockton (continued that the Board of Supervisors of the next year should concur) received thirteen votes with but seven against it. It was lost for the want of a two-thirds vote, required by law.

A final and strong effort was made the succeeding year to divide the county. A bill passed to its third reading in the legislature of 1853, to organize the towns of Brandt, Collins, and Evans of Erie County; the towns of Dayton, Leon, Perrysburgh and Persia of Cattaragus county, and the towns of Arkwright, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Hanover, Pomfret, Sheridan, and Villenova of Chautauqua county into a new county to be called Marshall. During the winter Ebenezer A. Lester, Augustus F. Allen and John M. Edson and other leading citizens went to Albany with a largely signed remonstrance in opposition to the bill, which was lost on its third reading by a large majority. This was the last serious effort made to divide the county. The building of the Cross Cut railroad twelve years later, gave better facilities for reaching Mayville, which have been still further improved.

At the special meeting of the Board of Supervisors above mentioned appointed to be held August 8th, 1893, a petition was presented asking the removal of the county buildings to the city of Jamestown, to be located within one-half a mile from the intersection of Main and Third Streets. A petition was also presented asking the removal of the county buildings to the city of Dunkirk, to be located on Central Avenue on a plot of five acres of land on the west side of that street opposite the dwelling built by James Gerrans then owned by Andrew Dotterweich. A proposition was also submitted for new county buildings in Mayville including the offer of from two to five acres near the lake.

The Board finally passed a resolution to remove the county seat from Mayville to the city of Jamestown, and that the question of such a removal be submitted to the electors of the county at the next ensuing general election.

The vote upon the subject of changing the site of the county buildings to Jamestown was lost at the election by a majority of four hundred twenty-five against it, six thousand six hundred forty-five votes having been cast in favor, and seven thousand seventy in opposition.

Whatever efforts may be made to change the county seat, it is to be hoped that the people of the county will never in the future be so unwise as to divide it. Divided it would lose its prestige and importance, and the parts of the sundered county would at once take the insignificant place beside the smaller counties of the state.

A committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors in the fall of 1883, to examine the accounts of Orren Sperry, then county treasurer, reported in November of that year, that they had performed that duty with great care and much labor, and found that he had received in 1883, the sum of one hundred fifty-nine thousand, one hundred ninty-one dollars and thirty-three cents and had expended the sum of one hundred fifty-four thousand, eight hundred twenty-one dollars and eighty-six cents leaving in his hands four thousand three hundred seventy dollars and seven cents. Nothing appeared in this report to indicate but what his accounts were correct and in a normal state. But early in the year 1884, vague rumors were in circulation that he had lost in the oil country by speculations, and had drawn out and loaned to others, large sums of money

belonging to the county, and in May of that year the community were startled to learn that Sperry had fled from the county and state, to parts unknown.

Nothing so serious affecting its finances, had ever before happened to the county. It was ultimately found that Sperry was a defaulter in the sum of eighty-nine thousand five hundred six dollars and forty-seven cents of which twenty-six thousand ninty-three dollars and eighty-five cents were trust funds and sixty-three thousand four hundred twelve dollars and sixty-two cents were cash arising from taxes. No sensation lasted so long, or so universally disturbed the equanimity of the people of this county. Orren Sperry's defalcation was long remembered, and was the familiar theme of conversation among the farmers and taxpayers. In the counsels and conventions of the Republican party of which Sperry was a member his malfeasance was a disturbing element for many years. After his departure a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called solely to consider the matter. At an adjourned special meeting a committee was appointed, who investigated the books and accounts. Charges were then made and proceedings were instituted against him for his malversations in office, resulting in his removal by Governor Cleveland. A reward of two thousand dollars was offered for the arrest and conviction of Sperry. Hon. Porter Sheldon and Charles D. Murray were employed as counsel for the county in the matter. At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors held in the fall of 1884, measures were taken for a settlement or prosecution of suits against the bondsmen of Sperry, and other parties indebted to the county growing out of his defalcation. Six indictments were found against him at the September Court of 1884, but the authorities were unable to find him, and he went without arrest.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors held in May, 1885, a settlement was effected and the large claims of the county against the bondsmen of Sperry were compromised by accepting the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, and discharging the bondsmen from further liabilities. After leaving the United States, Sperry made his appearance in Mexico. When it was learned that he was there, measures were taken to arrest him, but he in some mysterious way found it out and disappeared from that country. He was next heard from as an inhabitant of Canada; after he had been there some time, he opened correspondence with some of his friends at home, and some of them visited him there. While he was in Canada, an action was commenced by W. L. Sessions and C. D. Murray by the direction of the Board of Supervisors against Wilson, an oil broker of Oil City to recover the amount of a certificate of deposit of six thousand dollars which had been assigned to him by Sperry. The certificate was payable to Sperry as treasurer of Chautauqua county. This is was claimed was notice to Wilson that Sperry was using public funds.

The attorneys of Sperry recommended the dismissal of the indictment against him, that he might feel safe to return to Chautauqua county, and give his testimony as a witness in the action. The Board of Supervisors with a few dissenting voices endorsed the recommendation, but when the matter came before Justice Green of the Supreme Court, he declined to dismiss the indictment, stating that in his judgment such a course would be opposed to good public morals. As there was a question as to the responsibility of Wilson the action was settled by the payment

of three thousand dolllars by Wilson's wife.

June 1st, 1893, Orren Sperry nine years a fugitive from justice, after various wanderings in foreign lands suddenly appeared in Chautauqua county, and voluntarily surrendered himself to the District Attorney. During the period of self banishment his criminal conduct was a topic of general conversation among his fellow citizens, and when he returned he found his name dishonored and a byword. His career forcibly illustrates the peril that threatens one who lightly holds his duty, and betrays his trust as guardian of the public treasury. It also illustrates in a striking manner the danger of recklessly indulging in the speculative instinct. During the twenty-five years following the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania many people were lured there to their ruin. The oil country was a maelstrom into which was swept and swallowed up many fortunes. More had been lost than had been made there.

Sperry previous to his defalcation had been a fairly respectable farmer, residing in the town of Chautauqua near Hartfield, of sufficient repute as to enable him with the aid of some political manipulation to secure an election to the office of treasurer in 1875. He managed to be re-elected in 1878, and 1881.

At the May Court held in 1894 Sperry having pleaded guilty to the indictment against him, was sentenced by Judge Lambert to two years' imprisonment at Auburn. When he delivered himself up to the authorities, he was an old man about sixty-eight years of age, and his case now became again a matter of discussion throughout the county, and a feeling of pity took the place of censure among many of the people. He had suffered banishment from the county for many years, and it was believed that he had thus suffered sufficiently for his crime, and that the ends of justice were satisfied, and that the indictment against him should be dismissed.

After his conviction a petition was circulated in many parts of the county and was very numerously signed, for Sperry's pardon. This greatly influenced Governor Flower, who pardoned him in June 1894. Many believed Sperry had not been sufficiently punished; that his crime had been too lightly regarded. The Jamestown Journal pronounced his pardon to be a travesty upon justice. The pardon was also severely condemned by the Fredonia Censor, and the Buffalo Express.

In the month of December of this year, 1894, a terrible tragedy occured in the town of Busti, the writer would willingly omit it from this history did not its importance, its remarkable character, and great notoriety otherwise demand it. The incidents to be told, relate to two tragedies each of a most frightful character singularly connected with each other. One was a harrowing accident, and the other a fearful crime. The shocking character of the circumstances attending them made so deep an impression, at the time, upon the people of the county as will not be effaced from their memory in many a year.

Myron Sherman was a well known farmer and resident of Busti. He was a son of Daniel Sherman, former sheriff of the county, and a brother of Daniel Sherman a prominent lawyer and citizen of the county, then serving the last month of his term as its surrogate. On Friday the 7th day of December, Myron Sherman with Mrs. Myron Sherman and their little grandson, while driving across the railroad track between Ashville and Lakewood, were struck by the fast mail train, and all were fatally injured. The little grandchild was killed instantly. He was buried the next Monday. Mr. Sherman died the following

Wednesday. Mrs. Sherman died the Friday after. Their burial was appointed for Saturday afternoon the 15th day of December.The unusual circumstances of their death attracted hundreds of people from the south part of the county to their funerals.

Winslow Sherman, a farmer residing in the town of Busti a few miles from his kinsman Myron Sherman, his wife Mrs. Winslow Sherman, his daughter, Mrs. Clinton Davis and his son Byron Sherman were all at the dwelling house in the forenoon of the day of the funeral. Winslow and Byron left the house about two o'clock in the afternoon to attend it. About two hours later Byron returned. On his way he stopped at his neighbor's for his nephew a boy of thirteen, the son of Mrs. Davis, who rode home with him. On their arrival at Winslow Sherman's dwelling house, while Byron was putting up the horse the boy went to the house, and there beheld a fearful and ghastly sight; upon the kitchen floor amidst pools of blood, he saw the dead body of his mother. On the blood soaked carpet of the sitting room his grandmother lay dead. The boy was sent immediately to the village of Busti not far away to telephone to the police of Jamestown and the alarm was spread.

It was found that both victims were killed with an ax or some instrument with a sharp edge. Mrs Davis had many cuts upon her face, but a blow up on the back of her head evidently caused her death. A heavy blow upon the forehead caused the death of Mrs. Sherman. There were many cuts however upon her face. Every room in the house seemed to have been ransacked by the murderer. The bureau drawers were pulled out and their contents scattered upon the floor. There was two hundred fifty dollars in money hidden in a bureau drawer on the second floor, but it was not discovered by the robber. Foot prints freshly made were found indicating that the murderer had entered the house through the wood shed, and departed the same way, no other clue or trace of the murderer was there found.

Between daylight and dark of Sunday, the day following, three thousand people visited the little brown house where the two gray haired women lay dead. The only facts of which the officers of the law could satisfy themselves were that the motive of the crime was robbery, that it was committed by a single person and that person a man. The fact that the people in the neighborhood were almost all attending the funeral of Myron Sherman partly accounts for the absence of witnesses from near the scene of the crime. Mrs. Davis remained in order to care for her mother.

Although this murder was committed in the day time, in a dwelling house, in plain view of other inhabited houses, but a few miles from Jamestown with a police force and public authorities very accessible the perpetrator was not found. The unusual circumstances connected with it spread the knowledge of it far and wide. Search was continued for several years to find the murderer, arrests were made from time to time of suspected persons without satisfactory results. The atrocity of this crime deeply shocked the citizens of Jamestown, and a sense of insecurity long oppressed the people who had isolated homes in its vicinity.

Although many years have now elapsed since the commission of this terrible crime its author is unknown. Not the least trace of him has been found, and the Sherman murder remains a mystery to this day.

In 1895, Lakeside Assembly was established on the west shore of Findleys Lake, the second in size of the many beautiful sheets of water scattered over

the county. The Assembly was founded by the Rev. C. G. Langdon of the United Brethren church. He was the first to suggest the idea of a place of instruction, recreation and rest for the poorer people. A plot of ground was secured of Mr. J. A. Hill on the west side of the lake, and Mr. Langdon with his own hands began to cut the underbrush, and clear away the logs from the first acre used. He in connection with Dr. F. E. Lilly who lived upon the lake laid out the plot into lots, and procured a large tent for the meetings, the first of which was held in 1895. During that season several small buildings were erected, and about forty lots were sold. The society was incorporated, and meetings held during several succeeding years with much success. The moneys received were appropriated for the improvement of the grounds. The Lakeside Assembly is modeled after the Chautauqua Institution and has thus far been conducted with success and with benefit to those who have enjoyed its privileges.

Dr. F. E. Lilly was its first president, after his removal to California he was succeeded by Ebenezer Skellie, upon his decease J. A. Hill was chosen and is now president of the Assembly. Rev. C. G. Langdon was during all the time its secretary and manager until the present year, when at his request he was succeeded by Volney White as secretary and J. A. Hill as manager, and Prof. Byron King as program manager.

Chautauqua County in 1896, was remarkable for its mild and pleasant weather, and great fruitfulness. Scarcely a frost occurred after the first day of April. On the first of June the landscape presented an unbroken view of green grass, abundant foliage and bright flowers. Birds were unusually numerous and vocal. By the first of June, field strawberries were in the market; roses in full bloom, the grass in the meadows thick and tall, the corn rank and vigorous. The summer was as beautiful as the spring. Thunderstorms prevailed, purifying the air, and causing a dense growth of vegatation. August was a delightful month, the woods, pastures and meadows were as green as in June, but of a deeper shade. Autumn fulfilled the promise of spring and summer. Never was there such a crop of apples. The orchards were so loaded with fruit that the limbs often broke and many apples were spoiled. Notwithstanding

FINDLEYS LAKE.

the apples were unusually large and perfect, they brought little or nothing in the market. Seventy-five cents a barrel was the average price for the best apples, the seller to furnish the barrels. Cider mills were overstocked while running at full blast. There was an unusual production of grapes. By reason of the over production the crop was unprofitable to the producer.

In 1897, during eight days in July, the thermometer early in the day rose above ninety degrees and there remained until late in the afternoon. Many times it reached one hundred degrees in the warmest part of the day. Seldom in the experience of a lifetime was the weather so continuously hot. The people were foreed to ceasc business on account of the heat of the day.

"WINTER HOME IN CHAUTAUQUA EARLY IN 'LAST PERIOD' OF ITS HISTORY."

The year 1897 seems to have been a year of tragedies. A foul murder was committed in Sinclairville at an early hour of the morning of the 26th of May. Axel Lawson, a citizen of Swedish birth, resided with Grant Edson a farmer, who lived on the Ellington road about two and one-half miles east of Sinclairville. For some time he had been engaged in buying farmers' produce around Sinclairville, and marketing it at Jamestown. On the 25th of May he made his usual trip to Jamestown, sold his produce and about ten o'clock in the evening set out from Jamestown to return. This was the last seen of him by his friends alive. About five o'clock in the morning of the 26th, Edson discovered Lawson's horse coming toward his barn without a driver. Examining the wagon he found blood splashes on the dash board and cross bar which excited his alarm. Fearing some accident, Edson started in search of Lawson. At a pleasant but secluded spot just beyond the outskirts of the village of Sinclairville, but within its corporate limits, where the road that leads around the North side of Cobb Hill, curves along the margin of a little ravine, and is there partly hidden by the foliage of scattered bushes and trees, he found the dead body of Lawson. His head lay at the edge of the roadway. The grass that grew near was still wet and sparkling with the dew of

the early morning, and was for a considerable space sprinkled with blood. Lawson lay on his back with his feet together and his arms by his side as if carefully placed in that position. There were ghastly wounds upon his head. One of his pockets was turned inside out and stained with blood. Lying near him on the ground were a nickel and a penny which had slipped from the murderer's fingers while he was rifling the dead man's pockets. An alarm was quickly spread. Coroner Blood, District Attorney Green and Sheriff Gelm were notified and quickly came to the scene of the tragedy. The officers of the law and the people acted with promptness. Royal E. Sheldon the president of the village called the trustees together and a reward was offered by the village for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. For many days the search was continued, one clue only was obtained as to the perpetrator of the crime. Tracks were traced in the dew from where the body was found, south across the meadowland to the road leading over Cobb Hill. One foot print remained there in the dust as if the person who had made it was about to cross the road, but as this track neither continued across, or up or down, it is believed that the person who made it, at this point stepped into some carriage awaiting him. Many citizens of the village living along the highway west of this place, about two o'clock in the morning heard a buggy come down Cobb Hill at a headlong speed, pass through the village and with much noise, cross the bridge on Railroad Avenue, and the railroad track at the station, and go on with undiminished speed along the road toward Cassadaga Creek. Two parties saw the buggy with two occupants from their bedroom windows as it rapidly passed by. Notwithstanding the search was long continued, the murderer was not discovered, nor was the buggy or its occupants found, like the Sherman murder of a few years before. The crime for a time remained a deep mystery. A few nights before the murder a burglary was committed at the neighboring village of Delanti by a desperate character who was apprehended and tried and sent to prison. Not long afterwards a person who was known to the people in that part of the county, and was an intimate friend of the burglar, committed suicide, led it is believed to commit the act by fear of remorse at having in some way been connected with the murder of Lawson, which it is suspected was committed by the desperado that committed the burglary.

Another tragic event occured on Saturday November 27 of this year at Jamestown. Between three and four o'clock in the morning, fire was discovered in the Atlantic block annex at the corner of First Street and Mechanic's alley. The fire department responded promptly and the flames were soon extinguished, but not until three persons sleeping in the building were smothered with smoke or burned to death in the flames.

A few days later, in the afternoon of November 30th a homicide occurred in a dingy saloon on North Portage Street, in the village of Westfield as the result of a quarrel between Judson E. Root the proprietor, and William Drake who was under the influence of liquor. After some rough scuffling between the parties, Drake sat down in a chair. Root then went out of the room, returned with a gun and shot Drake as he sat in his chair, killing his instantly.

Nearly one-half a million of dollars was appropriated by Congress for the improvement of Dunkirk Harbor through the influence of Hon. Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, Member of Con-

gress from the Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Congressional District and Chairman of the committee on Rivers and Harbors. Work was commenced in earnest on the harbor early in August of this year.

In the spring an important improvement was also commenced in the Eastern part of the county, by which it was expected that twenty-five thousand acres of practically worthless land in the Conewango Swamp would be drained and made valuable, by cutting a wide and deep ditch from the Kent road in the town of Cherry Creek a distance of thirteen miles to Waterboro in the town of Poland.

The City Hall in Jamestown was completed and first occupied in 1897. June 27th of that year, the short railroad connecting the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R. R. near Falconer with the Chautauqua Lake R. R. near Fluvanna having been completed, the cars were first regularly run upon it.

The grape crop of the county was this year unusually large and valuable. Four thousand three hundred eighty-eight car loads of grapes, over twelve million six hundred thousand baskets were shipped by the Grape Union in the space of six weeks. A very large quantity was shipped outside of the Union. Over one thousand car loads were shipped in the town of Portland alone.

CHAPTER XX.

Last Period Concluded.

1898-1902.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War."
Milton.

Over thirty years had now passed in peaceful pursuits since any citizen had been called upon to take up arms in the cause of his country. Chautauqua County had been represented in nearly every, if not all the wars, in which the country had been engaged. In the early years of its history there were several of the soldiers of the old French and Indian wars, living in the county, among them Samuel Shattuck of the town of Portland. His history has a special interest to us. He was not only a soldier of that old war, but a very romantic and exciting portion of his service rendered in it was actually performed in Chautauqua County, about fifty years before it was settled by white men; an account of which has been given in Chapter II, at pages 30 and 31 of this volume. At one time during this old war, he was one of Putnam's celebrated rangers, and served in the vicinity of Lake George. He afterwards served in the War of the Revolution and fought at Bunker Hill, Bennington and Yorktown, and other battles. His service in both wars amounted to twelve years. He came to the town of Portland, Chautauqua County, November 1823 to live. He died in that town September 1st, 1827, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery, Portland. His grave should be sought out and marked.

John Owens of Carroll, the grandfather of Governor R. E. Fenton, was a remarkable pioneer of the county, who had served as a soldier in the French and Indian War. He was with the English under Wolf at the capture of Quebec, and with Ethan Allen in the Revolution at the capture of Ticonderoga. He died at Carroll, February 6th, 1843, at the remarkable age of 107 years, probably the oldest citizen that has ever lived in the county, older than Mrs. Deborah Doty who died at Frewsburg, March 5th, 1902, at the advanced age of 106 years. For further account of Mr. Owen see page one hundred seventy of this volume. Stephen Marther was a soldier of the old French War and had a very remarkable career.

The experience of the Frank family of the town of Busti, in the French and Indian Wars is worth relating. Eva Frank the wife of John Frank, Sr., of another Frank family, when she, Eva, was a small child, her sister Mary who became the wife of Myers, the father

of John Myers who was an early settler of Carroll, their mother, her little brother Lawrence Frank, a maiden sister, and John Frank, Sr., of the other Frank family, were all captured in the Mohawk Valley by the Indians in that war, and taken to a place near Montreal and kept there among them three years before they were ransomed. Mary was detained four years as she had the small pox when her sister was exchanged. The mother had to carry the son who was but eighteen months old, on the march to Montreal, and keep up with the party in order to keep him from being tomahawked. The maiden sister on her return from captivity had forgotten her mother tongue, and was taken from the Indians against her will, having been kept apart from her relatives, and had forgotten them. All of these Franks became early settlers of the town of Busti. John Frank was again taken prisoner during the War of the Revolution. He escaped from his captors at Oneida Lake the first night after his capture, through the aid of friendly Oneida Indians, and safely reached his house at German Flats. Joseph Frank of Busti, son of Lawrence above mentioned, was with the Chautauqua regiment in the battle of Buffalo and was shot, killed and scalped by the Indians.

Many of the early settlers had once been soldiers of the Revolution. Among them were leading and influential pioneers of the county.

Orsamus Holmes was one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of the town of Sheridan. His father had been an officer in the old French War. He was himself a soldier under Ethan Allen of the War of the Revolution. He was with Montgomery in the expedition against Quebec. He was afterwards captured by the British and taken to Canada and placed on board of a prison ship, but he and three others escaped in the night time, crossed the St. Lawrence, wandered seventeen days in the wilderness, suffering great hardships, and was finally captured with his companions by the Indians, taken back to Montreal and confined in Provost prison. After a month's confinement, he and two others overpowered the guard and escaped. They scaled the city wall, crossed the St. Lawrence and again plunged into the forest pursued by the Indians. After encountering great dangers at the end of fourteen days they reached the frontier settlements of Vermont.

Samuel Sinclear the founder of Sinclairville, and many years the Supervisor of the old town of Gerry, enlisted in his uncle's Joseph Cilley's regiment (the First New Hampshire or Stark's regiment) when he was but fifteen years of age, and served three years. He was at Valley Forge, in the battles of Saratoga and Monmouth and in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians. His father Richard Sinclear was a soldier of the French War, and a major of the Revolution. His three brothers one an officer, also served in the Revolution. Mr. Sinclear had distinguished relatives, among them General Benjamin F. Butler whose mother was his cousin. He was uncle to Lieutenant Governor John G. Sinclear of New Hampshire. For further account of Mr. Sinclear see page eighty.

Arthur Bell, was one of the earliest settlers of the county at Westfield. He was the second person Supervisor of the town of Chautauqua. He served with the Niagara Board of Supervisors at Buffalo in 1808. He served in the American army of the Revolution three years.

Elijah Risley, Sr., one of the leading citizens and founders of Fredonia, was a soldier of the Revolution.

Col. Nathaniel Fenton was the first Supervisor of Poland, and afterward represented the county in the Assembly. Before he was eighteen years of age he was a brave and trusty colonial scout in the War of the Revolution.

James Dunn the pioneer settler of Portland was also a soldier in the same war.

Robert Seaver, a founder of the settlement at Charlotte Center, and all his brothers were Revolutionary soldiers.

Col. Nathaniel Bird, one of the most benevolent of the early citizens of the county, was also one of the most enterprising. He was the first to run mail stages over the route between Buffalo and Erie. In 1826, he ran the first daily stages and post coaches over this line. He enlisted in the army of the Revolution at the age of sixteen and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and came home ragged and barefoot.

Henry Elliott of Chautauqua was a soldier of the Revolution. He was badly wounded in the campaign of Burgoyne, afterward served as coxswain on the ship Putnam, which in its cruise off the coast of England captured nine prizes.

William Martin of the same town was in the Battle of Bunker Hill, was under Arnold and Montgomery in the expedition against Quebec, where he was wounded by a cannon ball. In 1780, he was captured by the Indians in a skirmish at Little Falls, and taken to Quebec. After several months' detention he made his escape.

The foregoing are some of the names of the soldiers who once resided in Chautauqua County. More than one hundred and fifty have at some time had their homes here. Many of the earliest pioneers were Revolutionary soldiers. It is interesting to know that so many of the continental soldiers at some time resided in Chautauqua County. There is scarcely a pioneer burying ground but contains the remains of one or more.

Brilliant as were the achievements of our countrymen in the last war with England, in that with Mexico, in the Civil War, and in the recent remarkable war with Spain, they do not outshine the achievements of the men of the Revolution. It was they who planned and won our Independence and laid the foundations of the Republic which in a century has grown to be one of the four or five greatest powers on the earth, and the freest nation upon which the sun has ever shone. The story of the spirit, the courage, the patience, the poverty in which they prosecuted the long war for Independence, has the firmest hold upon the hearts and the imagination of the people. The memory of the "Old Continentals in their ragged regimentals" will always stir in the breast of an American, the highest measure of patriotic enthu-

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Note—John M. Edson, when a young man, had the honor of sitting at the table with Lafayette when he was entertained at Fredonia on his journey through the county in 1825. Mr. Edson says that with others, his stepfather, Major Samuel Sinclear, and thirty other Revolutionary soldiers, set at the same table, twelve of whom were from Yorktown. Mr. Edson described Lafayette to be a man less than six feet high, somewhat corpulent. He wore a wig of dark hair, was of a dark complexion and had full cheeks. He talked English well, and freely upon the subject of the war with the soldiers in which they together had participated. He was affable and courteous to all. Mr. Edson said that in the confusion made by the crowd of people assembled that day, a woman was thrown from a wagon and injured. Lafayette made many inquiries respecting the accident and expressed great concern for the injured woman. It seemed quite singular that he who had spent so much of his life in war, and witnessed scenes in blood in the reign of terror, had preserved the kind instincts of his heart so fresh, that he could feel such pity for the misfortune of a stranger in the backwoods of America.

siasm. But none of those old heroes are with us now. It is only left for us to say of them, as was said of the chivalric Knights of old:

"Their bones are dust,
Their good swords rust,
Their souls are with the saints we trust."

Time has so flown that even a living son or daughter of the Revolution seems to us like a traveler from a distant land; a sojourner who has lived long after his time. Yet a few of the immediate descendants of the Revolutionary soldiers are still living in Chautauqua County notwithstanding we have entered upon the twentieth century. Their numbers are however rapidly diminishing.

Many intelligent ladies, among them some of the first and most esteemed in the county, descendants of soldiers of the Revolution, have recently organized societies for the purpose of fostering a patriotic love of country, and to keep the memory of those old veterans fresh and green. They preserve a knowledge of the burial places of those soldiers, who have closed their days in Chautauqua County, and annually decorate their graves in honor of past services.

The first of these societies known as Daughters of the American Revolution, formed in Chautauqua County is Patterson Chapter organized at Westfield, February 21st, 1898. Mrs. George W. Patterson has been its Regent from its organization to the present time. The present officers are Mrs. Patterson, Regent; Mrs. Moses Delos Tenant, Vice Regent; Miss Hannah Duncan Johnston, Treasurer; Mrs. Josephine Plumb Dodman, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Samuel Charles Crandall, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Sara Rood Munson, Registrar; Miss Lizzie Frances Simon, Assist. Registrar; Miss Elizabeth Webster Stone, Historian; Miss Laura Ada Skinner, Mrs. William James Moore and Miss Lydia Mary Patchen, Advisory Board. Among its members was Mrs. Ruth Maples, daughter of Luther Barney, a soldier of the Revolution. He came to Ellery in 1832, died there and was buried at Bemus Point. This Chapter has repaired and improved the old pioneer burial ground at Westfield, which contains so far as known the graves of five Revolutionary soldiers as follows: Reuben Wright, who died April 7th, 1841, aged ninety-three; David Rumsey, died January 2nd, 1849, aged ninety one; Fisk Durand. died April 18th, 1841, aged 75; Lent Bradley died April 20th 1840, aged eighty-six, and Samuel Penfield, died August 24th 1851, aged eighty-eight. The Chapter bestows annually prizes to the students of the High School at Westfield for the best historical essays.

The Benjamin Prescott Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Fredonia January 2nd 1899. It is named in honor of Col. Benjamin Prescott, one of the seven noble Prescotts who fought at Bunker Hill. Miss Martha Jane Prescott, his great grand daughter was chosen the first Regent of the Chapter, and has been elected her own successor until the present time. Miss Elizabeth Prescott Haywood, grand daughter of Col. Prescott, and Miss Martha Jane Prescott, his great great grand daughter are also members of the Chapter. The following ladies were the first officers chosen to the other positions in the Chapter: Mrs. David W. Negus, Vice Regent; Mrs. Charlotte E. Kingsland, Recording Secretary; Mrs. M. W. Cobb, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Eva Griffith, Treasurer; Miss Isabella White, Registrar and Mrs. R. T. Rolph, Historian. It has now seventy-nine members.

Of the four daughters of the American Revolution that have become members of this Chapter since its organization are Mrs. Charlotte Root Godfrey

and Mrs. Harriet Root Young, sisters, daughters of Ebenezer Root of Massachusetts, a Revolutionary soldier. They have since died. Mrs. Virtue E. Cole is now a member. She was born in Sinclairville and is now living in Hillsdale Michigan, at the age of eighty-seven years. She is the daughter of Samuel Sinclear above mentioned. Her brother George W. Sinclear, the first child born in Sinclairville is now living in Gerry, Chautauqua county at the age of ninety-one years. These two are about the only persons now living having the same father that was a soldier of the Revolution. The fourth daughter is Mrs. Elizabeth Hood Perkins of Pasadena, California. She is the daughter of William Hood a soldier of the Revolution, who died at the age of ninety in 1856, and is buried in the old cemetery in Fredonia. She is but seventy years of age, being the last child of the third wife of Mr. Hood.

The Chapter has set aside moneys for the purpose of placing bronze markers at the graves of all the Revolutionary soldiers in the old cemetery of Pomfret, of which thirteen graves have been identified in the old cemetery at Fredonia. August 1st 1902, this Chapter entertained all of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Fredonia. Two hundred twenty-five sat down for lunch on this occasion.

The Jamestown Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in October, 1900. Its first officers were Miss Stella Florine Broadhead, Regent; Mrs. Imogene Payne Cameron, Vice Regent; Mrs. Maria Cheney Hall, Honorary Vice Regent; Miss Isabella Sutherland Burns, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Jennie Wilson Cadwell, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs Sophia Jeannett Burtch, Registrar; Mrs. Pauline Allen Abbott, Treasurer; Mrs. Anna Percival Smalley, Historian. Miss Broadhead is still the Regent. The Chapter has now ninety-five members. Among its members was formerly Mrs. Maria Cheney Hall, daughter of Ebenezer Cheney, a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted in the American army at the age of seventeen, and served in the Revolutionary War as a private. Mrs. Hall died January 17th 1903, at the age of ninety-seven years. Interesting meetings to promote the objects of the society are often held. The graves of six Revolutionary soldiers buried in Lake View Cemetery and two in the Ashville cemetery are annually decorated by the Chapter.

A Chapter of Sons of the Revolution, having similar purposes with those of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized at Jamestown. Lewis Hall was its first Regent, Daniel H. Post, its Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Hall its Regent was much devoted to its objects until his decease. He was succeeded by Rev. Albert L. Smalley its present Regent with Dr. Wm. M. Bemus Vice Regent, Frank H. Mott, Secretary and Treasurer and Abner Hazeltine Historian and Genealogist. It has over thirty members.

Nearly the whole of the population of Chautauqua County able to bear arms was called to the front during the War of 1812. The county was represented in the war with Mexico, and even in the struggle of Texas for Independence. It had furnished several thousand gallant soldiers and many distinguished officers in the Civil War, and had paid out in that contest for bounties and war purposes one million seventy-eight thousand one hundred forty-four dollars and now was to do its share in the war with Spain.

1898 was a year of brilliant events in the history of the country. That year covers the whole period of the Spanish War. The revolt of the Cubans from Spanish rule in February 1895, had early excited the sympathies of the people of

the United States, but not until the vigorous policy promised by General Weiler took the form of fire, slaughter and starvation to non combatants, did the United States make emphatic protest. The beginning of the year of 1898, found the Cubans still unconquered, and the indignation of the people of this country at Spanish cruelties increasing. The blowing up of the battleship Maine, in the harbor of Havana by a floating mine on the 15th of February and the destruction of two hundred sixty Americans made war between the United States and Spain certain. In March both houses of Congress without a dissenting vote passed a bill appropriating fifty million dollars for the national defence. Thursday April 21st war was begun. May 21, Commodore Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila. May 30th, Admiral Sampson's fleet arrived at Santiago, June 3d. Lieutenant Hobson sunk the Merrimac at the entrance of its harbor. July 1-2 the Spanish earthworks at El Caney and San Juan were carried by storm. July 3, the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was destroyed while attempting to escape from Santiago. July 17th Santiago surrendered to the Americans. July 25th General Miles invaded Porto Rico. July 31 the Americans repulsed the Spaniards at Melita near Manila. August 12 the peace protocol was signed and the war practically ended, having lasted but one hundred thirteen days—less than four months. The next day Manila surrendered to the Americans after a short fight and bombardment by the fleet. December 10th, the treaty of peace was signed at Paris.

The war was remarkable for the unanimity of sentiment that prevailed in the United States among all parties and classes of people in favor of its prosecution. It was also remarkable as showing with what vigor and skill a free people can prosecute war. It was in other respects one of the most remarkable wars in the history of the world.

In Chautauqua County sympathy for the Cubans, and the sentiment in favor of the war against Spain was pronounced and unanimous. There was scarcely a man, woman or child over twelve years of age, who was not minutely informed of its progress, or did not daily watch with patriotic interest for the latest news respecting it. Dewey's victory at Manila was celebrated throughout the country by the firing of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy.

At an early day books had been opened in Jamestown for subscriptions of money to be used for the relief of the starving Cubans, and the Common Council of that city had taken action in favor of efforts for their assistance, and considerable sums of money had been sent to the Central Cuban Relief Society in New York City.

The 13th Separate Company of the National Guard of New York had its headquarters at Jamestown. This company was organized twenty-three years before, under the honorary title of Fenton Guards, in compliment to Governor R. E. Fenton. It was composed at first principally of patriotic Swedish Americans. Its first meeting was held June 6th, 1875, at Scandanavian Hall in Jamestown. Its first uniform was a handsome blue, with yellow trimmings, similar to that of the body guard of King Oscar of Sweden. It was mustered into service August 12th, 1875, by General Rogers of Buffalo who was present with his staff.

Its first commanding officer was John P. Hollers, formerly a captain in a New York regiment. He was succeeded by Conrad A. Hult an officer in the Danish Prussian war, and a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. Captain Henry Smith succeeded Hult, and he was succeeded by Frederick W. Hyde, Captain

Daniel H. Post succeeded Hyde. These all proved to be excellent officers, and the company in 1898 was in high state of efficiency. It had been several times ordered out, once during the railroad riots in 1877 at another time in 1892, when the switchmen's strike occurred in Buffalo. A state armory was erected for its use at the corner of South Main and Fenton Place, in Jamestown in 1892, at a cost of thirty-eight thousand dollars, a substantial structure of Medina brown stone and brick, with a drill shed seventy by one hundred ten, and all the other rooms and appurtenances required for a complete armory.

When the war broke out with Spain, the 13th Separate Company was composed of the best young men of Jamestown under the command of Captain Post, who had brought the company to a high degree of efficiency. When the call was made for volunteers, the company promptly enlisted and on Sunday the first day of May, it left Jamestown for Camp Black, at Hempstead Plains, Long Island. The company then consisted of eighty-three men, later it was increased to one hundred seven men. Daniel H. Post Captain; A. Gilbert, Jr., First Lieutenant; Frank A. Johnson, Second Lieutenant, and Dr. Wm. M. Bemus, Surgeon.

The departure of the company from Jamestown was an occasion which will not soon be forgotten and which demonstrated the strong sympathy of the people of the county in the cause of Cuba. Before leaving Jamestown the company marched through its principal streets, escorted by the entire fire department, the police force, the High School cadets and all the semi-military and civic organizations, and one hundred sixty old soldiers of the Civil War. They received the enthusiastic plaudits of an immense crowd from the city and county gathered all along the streets on the route of march. Brooklyn Square and Main Street, were blocked all along with a solid mass of people. The crowd was one of the largest that had ever been gathered in Jamestown. All along the line of march the parade was greeted with great applause.

The spectators manifested the greatest enthusiasm when they saw the young soldiers in their neat dress, with elastic step and soldierly bearing pass along marching to the front, to face for the first time the dangers of actual war. Their enthusiasm knew no bounds however, when a little later the old veterans of the Civil War passed before them in citizens' dress keeping step with the music, but with tread less elastic and precise, yet still showing traces of their military training of bygone years. They long since had learned by actual experience of the dangers of war on many a bloody battle field, with foes as brave as those the young soldiers were now going to face, not a few bearing in the marks and scars upon their person the evidence of their experience. The thoughts of these old soldiers as they marched along in line reverted with emotion to the time thirty-six years before when they had on a like occasion departed from the city amid the plaudits of their fellow citizens to dare for the first time the dangers of the battle field.

The many people assembled, the generous impulse governing them all, the inspiring music, the floating banners, the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, rendered the occasion one long to be remembered. Among the friends of the departing soldiers gathered at the station was Patrick Moynihan of Jamestown over ninety years of age, and his wife who was over eighty. The old people had witnessed more than fifty years before the departure of American soldiers for the battle fields of Mexico,

and many years later they witnessed their two sons leave Jamestown to serve in the Civil War, and now they were at the station to say goodbye to five grand children who were members of the 13th Company and about to engage in this new war with Spain.

The 13th Separate Company was mustered in at Camp Black, Queens Co., Long Island, on the 17th day of May as Co. E., of the 65th New York State Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Samuel M. Welch commanding. Captain Post had been forced to retire on account of physical disability. Lieutenant Albert Gilbert was promoted Captain, Dr. Wm. M. Bemus was appointed Surgeon of the provisional regiment with the rank of Major. May 19th the 65th Regiment broke camp at Hempstead and were finally encamped at Camp Alger, Va., near Washington. Later the regiment moved to a new camping ground at Dun Loring. In September Co. E. was discharged and returned to Jamestown, where their home coming was duly celebrated.

After the departure of the 13th Separate Company a military company was organized at Jamestown, to take its place which was called the 113th Separate Company. In case of another call for troops this company was to enlist. Captain Daniel H. Post was chosen as its commander. Upon the return of the 13th Separate Company as Co. E. of the 65th in September, the 113th disbanded and the 13th took its place. Although the 113th was never given an opportunity to enlist as a company, forty-two men from its ranks enlisted into other organizations, that were in the service of the government.

On the 22d of July fifty Chautauqua County men who had enlisted in Jamestown, left that city to join the 202nd regiment of New York volunteers under Colonel Ward at Buffalo, about thirty of them enlisted from the 113th Company, Captain Post, and about twenty organized by A. F. Allen, recruited by Ira C. Brown. They became members of Company K of that regiment. Many of them were American citizens of Swedish nativity. Their departure from Jamestown was witnessed by an immense crowd. They marched to the railroad depot, attended by the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, cheered by patriotic and enlivening music, and the applause of the people who had gathered in great numbers to greet them.

After an absence of nearly nine months the fifty members of the 202nd regiment from Chautauqua County, the most of whom resided at Jamestown arrived. This occurred on the 18th of April 1899. Three of their number had died in that time, Thomas B. Lockwood, Carl A. Carlson, and Arthur W. Hotchkiss. They had been mustered out at Savannah, Georgia on the 16th of April. On their arrival at Jamestown a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the hill south of the railroad station. After short greetings by their friends, the soldiers formed into line under the command of their Marshal, Frederick W. Hyde, escorted by veterans of the Civil War, the police and other organizations of the city, the school cadet batallion, Knights of Pythias, the Jamestown fire department headed by Mayor Cooper, the reception committee, Common Council, Board of Public Works, the 13th Separate Company, they being members of Company E. 65th regiment, then followed Company K, under the command of A. F. Allen. Platoons of Fire Police served as a rear guard. They marched through many of the streets of Jamestown to the armory in Brooklyn. The streets were crowded with people. Flags waved from nearly every window and the soldiers had a most enthusiastic reception.

At the armory an address of welcome was delivered by Arthur C. Wade responded to by Lieutenant Allen.

Among those in other commands who represented Chautauqua county, during the war was Sergeant E. W. Bucklin, Jr. of Jamestown. In May he left that city and joined Roosevelt's cavalry troop of Rough Riders at Galveston, Texas. He continued in the service participating in severe fighting before Santiago until he was discharged in September. He was in Captain Capron's troop, and saw that valiant leader fall. He was in conversation with Hamilton Fish when he was killed.

Colonel W. F. Endress a member of General Henry's staff, had his home in Jamestown. Major George R. Smith, son of Hiram Smith was paymaster in the United States army. John T. Wagner of Dunkirk was a gunner on the United States war ship Brooklyn. Clare E. Kent of Jamestown as Corporal in Co. A, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, saw service at Manila in the Phillipine Isles. J. E. Berndston of Mayville served in the army at Manila. As early as March, seven Jamestown boys enlisted in the navy.

The young men of Chautauqua County volunteered to serve in the Spanish War as willingly and as promptly as did the young men of the county in any former war, and on all occasions evinced a strong desire to participate in its active campaigns, but were unable to find the opportunity. There has never been a doubt that had such opportunity offered they would have conducted themselves as gallantly as any soldiers that have represented the county on the battlefields of their country. The dangers and casualities of the Spanish War fell far short of those experienced in the Civil War, as every reader of history knows. On pages two hundred twenty-six and two hundred twenty-seven of this volume, are given some verses written by Arthur McKinstry of Fredonia, a nephew of Willard McKinstry, the former editor of the Fredonia Censor, entitled Company D. This company was made up of Chautauqua County soldiers and belonged to the Seventy-second New York Regiment of Volunteers. Of the twenty-five soldiers named in the verses eight fell in battle after the ballad was written, as follows: Brooks, Foss, Van Houten, Ellis, Floyd, Moon, Doyle and Stevens. Its author Arthur McKinstry, a most estimable and patriotic young man, fell also. He was killed in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th 1862. This instance will serve to show the fearful fatalities of that war.

Of the other important events that occurred in the county in 1898 may be mentioned the completion of the new Erie depot at Jamestown, on the site of the old one. In March the Jamestown Worsted mills celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by giving a banquet and ball to its employees and invited guests. Supper was served to twelve hundred persons, more than eight hundred fifty were at the time employed in the mills.

The American Library Association met at Celoron in July, over four hundred professional librarians were present. The annual meeting of the Photographers' Association of America was also held at the same place this year. In June of this year, Fredonia was quarantined against the small pox. There were no deaths, and the cases were of a mild type. Five thousand seven hundred twenty-eight cars of grapes were this year shipped from the grape district between Angola and Erie. The value of the crop was estimated at one million one hundred seventy thousand dollars.

In the afternoon of March 25th Oscar E. Rice killed his wife in the town of Westfield. He and his wife had separated and she at the time was serv-

ing as a nurse for Mrs. Hattie Dascomb. He killed her with a jack knife in the presence of Mrs. Dascomb, who was at the time sick in bed. He then tried to kill himself but was arrested before he accomplished it. He was tried in Mayville at a court held by Justice Childs.

The District Attorney Eleazer Green, assisted by H. C. Kingsbury prosecuted the case in behalf of the people. A. B. Ottaway and S. W. Mason defended. The defence was insanity. A verdict of murder in the first degree was found by the jury. The finding of the jury was affirmed on appeal and the prisoner was electrocuted. He was the first criminal from Chautauqua County that suffered electrocution.

At the October county court Joseph Patti an Italian laborer, was tried before Judge Jerome B. Fisher for the killing of Grisaulti, a companion laborer. They were members of a gang of men who were working on the railroad track in the town of Ripley in the month of June of the same year. An altercation occurred between them resulting in the stabbing of Grisaulti by Patti, who died a few days after. District Attorney Eleazer Green conducted the trial for the people. Patti was defended by Thomas Larkin and Archibald D. Falconer. The prisoner was convicted of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The year 1899 opened with a winter colder than had been known in Chautauqua County for twenty-five years. On the night of February 10th the thermometer fell in all parts of the county to ten degrees and more below zero, with a high and cutting wind that forced the cold into the best constructed dwellings. For nearly a week the weather continued bitter cold, a portion of each day for three days it fell to more than twenty degrees below zero. At some places in the county it was reported as falling below thirty degrees. Every part of the United States suffered from intense cold, particularly in the southern states, even in Alabama and Georgia the thermometer fell below zero. At length a great snowstorm extended over the country, and finally blew itself to sea on the eastern coast of the United States, leaving the entire country from Maine to Florida buried beneath a great white sheet of snow extending a thousand miles inland.

The unusual number of crimes that had been committed in the county within ten years previous to 1899, and the startling circumstances attending them had given the county a disagreeable notoriety. The unpleasant duty still remains of recording many capital crimes and tragic events in the few years that follow.

In July of 1899, a party of English people from Jamestown were camped at Driftwood on the East shore of Chautauqua Lake. On the 5th of that month Squire Tankard an Englishman, a weaver by occupation, about noon suddenly appeared in the camp, and without warning shot and instantly killed Mrs. Beaumont, his wife's sister, and then shot and severely injured Mr. William Beaumont, her husband, in the arm. He then turned the pistol upon himself inflicting a serious but not fatal wound, and immediately ran for the lake and waded into its shallow waters. He then returned to the shore and attempted to escape across the county, but was on the morning of the next day captured in a barn near the village of Gerry, where he had remained through the night. The defendant was indicted and tried at a term of court specially appointed in November 1899, before Justice Frank C. Laughlin. District Attorney E. Green appeared for the people. A. C. and R. F. Pickard appeared for the defendant.

It appeared at the trial that in 1898, the defendant married Miss Clara Rowbottom in Philadelphia. He had trouble with his wife and she left him and came to Jamestown and later he followed her to that city. On the morning of the murder, after obtaining a revolver, he went to Celoron, procured a row boat and rowed across the lake to the place where the Beaumonts were staying, and committed the murder as has been described. The defence offered was insanity, and some evidence was given to sustain it. The prisoner was ably defended, the jury however, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The attorneys for Tankard afterward petitioned to Governor Roosevelt to appoint a commission of physicians to examine the defendant as to his insanity, resulting in a stay of punishment. His sentence has not yet been carried into effect.

On Sunday August 20th, a street fight occured in the city of Jamestown in which a number were engaged and Axel Johnson was killed by some one whose identity could not be ascertained.

A family feud of long standing came to an end September 23, in the town of Arkwright. The quarrel arose about a land controversy, between Lavern and Cassius Wilson, a law suit resulted which was decided in favor of Cassius. Lavern in the afternoon of that day, left Fredonia for the farm of Cassius, where he found him at work in his corn field with his hired man. Lavern leaped over the fence and ran toward his brother threatening to kill him. Cassius who was a much weaker man physically, drew a revolver from his pocket and shot his enraged brother, killing him instantly. Cassius was immediately arrested, but soon discharged as the circumstances showed that the killing was done in self-defence.

The most shocking crime of all was committed on the same day, a few hours after the homicide mentioned, at Falconer, at about eight o'clock in the evening of that day. Some young men who were walking upon the streets of that village, heard the continuous screams of a woman proceeding from a retired spot upon which a street crossed the Chadakoin. They ran to her rescue. The screams continued until they reached the bridge, when they called out to her and she feebly answered. They found her still alive but unable to speak. Before a physician could be called she died. Her face and throat had been cut. The ground about showed the evidence of the terrible struggle that had occurred, before the helpless girl gave up her life. Her name was Emily Adolphson, a young Swede girl. Frank Wennerholm who had been a suitor of Emily Adolphson and resided in Jamestown was suspected of having committed the crime. The handle of a razor was found near the body which was proved to have been his. The authorities who went that night to arrest Wennerholm at the rooms where he lodged in Jamestown found him in bed. The clothing he wore was wet and muddy and in places stained with blood. There were other circumstances to show his guilt. A post mortem examination disclosed the fact that the murdered girl would have been a mother in a few months had she lived, which was a strong circumstance throwing light upon the motive for the crime. Wennerholm was tried in June 1900 at Mayville, Justice White presiding. A. C. Pickard and Frank Wheeler appeared for the defendant; E. Green, District Attorney, for the people. After a short absence the jury returned into court with a verdict of guilty. Wennerholm's attorneys carried the case to the Court of Appeals. The verdict of the jury was however sustained and Wennerholm was electrocuted. This was

the last execution for a capital crime in Chautauqua County.

This year Willard McKinstry of Fredonia died. He was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the county. At the time of his decease he was the oldest and one of the best known editors in the state. In 1842, he became the editor of the Fredonia Censor, which he published for over fifty-seven years. Upon his retirement he was succeeded by his son Louis McKinstry. For years The Censor was the leading Whig and afterwards a Republican newspaper. It was the most influential and substantial newspaper in Northern Chautauqua, and is now the oldest in the county having been established in 1821 by H. C. Frisbee.

This year Albert Hilton also died. For more than twenty years he was the well known and popular editor of the Fredonia Advertiser and Union, the leading Democratic newspaper of the county.

July 10th, 1900, the first term of a Federal Court ever held in Chautauqua County was held in Jamestown, by Hon. John R. Hazel. F. E. Shaw of Charlotte was appointed foreman of the grand jury. At this term Max La Sar was indicted for diamond smuggling, was arraigned and held in twenty-five thousand dollars bail.

Following the loss of two of its leading and respected citizens, other misfortunes now befell Fredonia. The year 1900 was the most remarkable in the annals of the village for catastrophies and tragedies.

The most disastrous fire that Fredonia had ever before experienced occured on Main and Center Streets, January 25th, 1900. It was discovered about 1:20 o'clock A. M. Twelve buildings were burned including the Pan-American Hotel, Miner's Bank and the Dunkirk and Fredonia Street Railway power house. Miss Alice Huntington and Warren Leopold Bretzckgi a Swiss house painter lost their lives. Fourteen horses were burned in their stables. The loss of property was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. In March the Taber felt factory, one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the village, was burned.

A far more terrible fire than all occured on the morning of December 14, of the same year, when the Fredonia Normal school buildings were burned. A painful tragedy that will long be remembered. The fire broke out shortly before six o'clock in the morning in the basement, in the room occupied by the janitor. The cause of it is not known. No fuel was used in the building it being heated by steam supplied by the street railway company. Five minutes after the fire was discovered the alarm was sounded through the village, but in that short time the office, reception room and front way were a mass of flames. The elevator shaft and the two spiral stair cases afforded a powerful draft, sucking the roaring flames upward to the third story where were the rooms of the lady students. Miss Julia D. Sherman one of the two teachers living in the building, by her presence of mind and heroism, enabled all the young ladies in the south wing of the building to escape but one. As soon as she discovered the fire she turned on the electric hall lights, aroused the young ladies sleeping in that wing, and ran to the fire escape, quickly unhooked and removed the screen at the window, and thus enabled all to escape but Miss Cora Storms, who perished probably in her room. The young ladies in the north wing ran to the fire escape in that part of the building, but the netted screen of the window was fastened so tightly that they were unable to remove it. Some then went into adjoining rooms and stepped out at the window

and made their perilous way along the ice covered window ledge to the fire escape. The weather was intensely cold and they suffered greatly in the dangerous exploit. But five young ladies were less fortunate, their charred remains were found the Sunday following close together near the base of the fire escape, indicating that they were unable to tear away the screen at the window which had been too firmly secured and overcome by the heat and smoke they had perished together. One very painful incident occurred. Miss Maude Fizzell, one of those who had crawled out of the window and walked along the ledge of the Mansard roof and was safe, exclaimed that she must go back to the room and get her diamond ring. She turned back notwithstanding the protests of the young ladies with her, and was seen no more. The janitor Mr. Morris although he could have saved his life perished in a fruitless effort to stay the fire. Miss McLaury the other teacher living in the building, was overcome by the heat but was aided to escape by Miss Sherman. The lives of nineteen persons in the building were saved. The following is a list of those who perished in the fire: Phineas J. Morris of Fredonia, the janitor, Ruth Thomas of Pike, New York, Cora Storm of Eden Center, N. Y., Inez Jones of Busti, N. Y., May Williams, Cannonsville, N. Y., Bessie Hathaway Lake Coma, Pa.,. Maude Fizzell, Bradford, Pa. Seven in all. They were all interred in one grave. The loss of the buildings and other property by the fire was over two hundred thousand dollars.

The burned Normal School building was the successor of the Fredonia Academy, which had been incorporated in 1824, and was for a while the leading seminary of learning in the West. A new Normal School building more extensive and costly was now built upon the site of the burned building, and was formally dedicated in the presence of a great number of people on the 29th of June, 1903.

In March, 1900, Kosolina Boscellere killed his father-in-law, Salvator Latona, at Fredonia with a stick of wood. Both were Italians. Boscellere was discharged on the grounds that the killing was in self defense.

September 10th, 1901, Arthur D. Longhouse was shot and killed by his son-in-law, Reuben L. Young in Fredonia, the result of a quarrel. E. Green, the District Attorney, and James L. Weeks tried the case in behalf of the people and Arthur C. Wade for the defendant. The verdict of the jury was not guilty.

1902 closes the history of the first century of our county. That year no serious crime was committed or tragedy occurred to mar the remembrance of it. Its events were generally of an agreeable character calculated to bring up and strongly impress a pleasing recollection of the past history of the county. The Historical Society which was organized in 1883 with Prof. Samuel G. Love as its president and Dr. W. W. Henderson secretary, at its meeting held several years before had resolved to celebrate in 1902 the settlement of the county, and had taken action at subsequent meetings with that end in view. In due time the Board of Supervisors and the Hon. S. Frederick Nixon, its Chairman, gave their influence and took practical measures to further the movement. As the time approached several patriotic citizens contributed liberally to aid it, and when the time arrived the citizens of Westfield and in all parts of the county, actively and enthusiastically by their efforts completed the success of the celebration which occurred on the 24th and 25th days of June, 1902, the story of which is fully told in other parts of the book.

An interesting event occurred but a

few days before which will aid in preserving in the future an agreeable remembrance of the celebration. This was the opening of the extension of the Jamestown, Chautauqua and Lake Erie Railroad, which occurred on Saturday the 21st of June, 1902. This little piece of road lies wholly within Chautauqua County, and extends through its most picturesque scenery. Descending at the rate of 100 feet to the mile, it passes through deep cuts, over high but substantial trestle works, winding among the hills, and along dark chasms, and wild scenery, until the blue waters of Lake Erie appear in view, terminating in Westfield close by the precipitous bank of Chautauqua Creek. On the second day of the Centennial, a long train passed over this road, loaded with passengers from Jamestown, Falconer and Southern Chautauqua County, to participate in the ceremonies of the day.

The people of the county during the year 1902, seemed to be filled with a desire to express their pleasant remembrance of former days. Reunions were planned and held in several towns, where old acquaintances after years of separation gathered from all parts, often from other states, to exchange greetings with friends of former years. The most notable of these town picnics was held at Parkhurst's Grove, in the town of Stockton, on the 26th of August of this year. E. L. McCullough presided. S. Fred Nixon was the principal speaker. Five thousand people were in attendance. The year before the fourth annual town picnic had been held in the same grove when three thousand people were present. Many articles of interest, relics of early days in Chautauqua County were displayed in a large tent. Successful town picnics of a like character were held in Cherry Creek and Villenova during the year 1902.

The affection of a Chautauquan for his county seemed everywhere this year kindled anew. The Chautauqua Society of New York City was formed and held its first annual reunion and dinner at the Hoffman House in that city. The guests, nearly one hundred in number, were seated at ten tables. Washington Windsor was president and Justice John Woodward toastmaster. Among the principal speakers was John P. Caddagan, the proprietor of the Hoffman House and a former Chautauquan, Justice E. W. Hatch and Rufus B. Cowing, Hon. John T. McDonough and Hon. J. T. Williams, Rev. Henry Frank, Martin Littleton, D. F. Toomey and Don R. Almy.

Principal among the citizens who have taken part in these commemorative gatherings and have in recent years rendered valuable service to the people of the county in preserving its history, the stories and faces of its old pioneers is Chas. J. Shults. In 1900 he edited and published a fine collection of illustrated historical matter relating to the town of Cherry Creek. Afterwards he edited and published a like valuable collection relating to the town of Dayton in Cattaraugus County. As that town adjoins Chautauqua, his publication is of much interest to our county. While the late celebration of the Centennial of our county was in course of preparation until the present time he has been engaged in collecting similar material to be used in the preparation of these volumes. Mr. Shults was born in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, Feb. 23, 1868. He was educated in the Union schools of that place. He learned the printer's trade of Robert H. Shankland, one of the best known editors of Western New York. He also pursued the study of law and medicine. He published various newspapers in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, among them the Cherry Creek News, and has been for many years closely con-

nected with Chautauqua County and well versed in its recent history.

A notable event although it was in no way connected with the happenings in Chautauqua County, will always agreeably impress upon the memory of its citizens, the remembrance of the year in which the last or Centennial of our county was celebrated; that was the crowning of Edward VII of England in London with great ceremony on the 10th day of August. This was a year of jubilee in the country to which we are more closely connected by language, literature, ideas of government and similarity than any other, and which at the time largely invited our attention, will assist to mark the year 1902 as the close of one epoch and the beginning of another in the history of our county.

In the year 1902 the weather was so unfavorable that the attendance at the Chautauqua Assembly was not so great as it had been the year before. 1901 was the Pan-American year. Fifty thousand people then visited Chautauqua. People were registered from every state and territory in the Union including Hawaii, and also from the following foreign countries: Canada, New Zealand, India, China, Peru, Germany, England, Cuba, Congo, South Africa, Sweden, Mexico, Argentine Republic and Brazil. In 1902 although the total attendance was less, the duration of those in attendance was longer than ever before. The final exercises of the Chautauqua Assembly for that year and the last in the closing year in the first century of the settlement of the county were held August 28th in the Hall of Philosophy.

The Hall of Philosophy was regarded as a classic spot in the grove. So many notable men had so often discoursed upon learned and interesting subjects beneath the roof of this old Parthenon, that it had become very dear to Old Chautauquans. This was the last exercise held within its colonades for now it was to be torn down and replaced with an edifice of stone.

On the opposite shore of the lake at Point Chautauqua later in the season another structure was destroyed this time by fire; the Grand Hotel, a noble edifice which then occupied the most sightly place on the lake. It was three hundred feet long by one hundred sixty feet wide, the main structure five stories high and the wings four stories. It was built in 1877 and 1878 by the Baptist Association which had control of the point at the time. They had hopes of making it a great resort equal to the Chautauqua Assembly across the lake.

Chautauqua County had at the close of 1902 reached a degree of prosperity that its citizens of early years had never anticipated. The county had all the attractions of soil and scenery, market facilities, early educational and social opportunities possessed by the most favorable of rural communities. To these were added in the last quarter of a century the well known important advantages which had caused it to lead all other counties of the Empire State not having large cities within its borders; the growth of the grape industry which established its material prosperity and the rise of the Chautauqua Assembly which in a still greater degree promoted its material advancement. The beauty of the lake and its many attractions would have been sufficient to draw many to its shores. It was, however, the annual meetings of the Assembly that attracted the great mass of people to visit it, and that gave it its world wide fame. During its twenty-nine seasons of meetings it had been visited by Presidents, the Governor General of Canada, Statesmen, Governors and Generals, its audiences had been addressed by some of the most eminent men of the land, and of the day. Audiences that were im-

mense, that Joseph Jefferson said were so large as to apall him. Besides those who actually attended Chautauqua,more than ten thousand Chautauqua Home reading circles were formed and nearly a million people availed themselves of their benefits. To nearly every country in the world has the Chautauqua idea (originated upon our lake) been carried. People everywhere have been made familiar with the name of our lake. It has been adopted not only as the name for other assemblies, offsprings of our own, but as the name for other descriptions of places besides.

We cannot better conclude the annals of the first century of our county than with some account of the general racial character of its inhabitants and of their distribution through the county. It will always be interesting to know whence came the people who inhabited our county during the first century of its history. The first colonists have a strong influence in fixing the characteristics of their descendants for generations. The leading pioneer himself leaves a deep impression upon his community. His ideas and methods are generally long followed. James and John McMahan furnish instances of this kind. It was through their influence that the first settlers emigrated from Pennsylvania and established themselves around Westfield. These early settlers came from Northumberland and the counties along the Susquehanna river near the center and in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, some were of German but they were generally of Irish descent, descendants generally from the Protestant Irish families that had emigrated from the County Down, Ireland. The McMahans were of Irish parentage. These Pennsylvanians were an industrious, reliable and religious people, and their characteristics are still to be seen in many of their descendants, not only in Westfield but in other of the earliest settled parts of the county. The first who came were emigrants from the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, among them were David Eason, Low Minegar, and Thomas McClintock. These were the earliest settlers at Fredonia. The same is true of Captain James Dun who first settled at Portland.

In the south part of the county John Frew and Thomas Russell in Carroll and Robert Russell of Kiantone all came from that state and all of Irish parentage from the County Down. Those who came from Northumberland, Montour and Lycoming and other eastern and central counties of Pennsylvania after ascending the west branch of the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, would voyage up that river to its source near the head waters of the Allegheny, cross the portage to the latter river, descend it to Warren, and then ascend the Conewango to Chautauqua County.

The earliest settlements in the south part of the county were made at Kennedy in the town of Poland, and at Worksburg (now Falconer) in the town of Ellicott by Pennsylvanians. Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy although he never became a resident of the county may be said to have been the founder of Kennedyville. Edwin Work was the founder of Worksburg. A friendship and certain business relationship existed between these men. They both came from Meadville. Work was born in Franklin, Pennsylvania. He studied law and was admitted to the bar and subsequently was the Prosecuting Attorney there. He married Mrs. Jane Cameron, the widow of Joseph Cameron. He was a man of enterprise and ability and integrity. He caused mills to be built at Worksburg, roads and bridges to be constructed three years before any settlement was made at Jamestown.

When almost the only travel was made by Indian trails, keel boats and canoes on Chautauqua Lake and the larger streams in the southeastern part of the county, he constructed keel boats at his mill for the transportation of salt from Mayville to Pittsburg and for other purposes. Work ran lumber from his mills to New Orleans as he had done before from the Kennedy mills. He shipped bales of cotton when he arrived at Natchez, and sold his boats at New Orleans for lumber for more than their cost. He may be said to be the pioneer of the southern part of the county as McMahan had been of the northern towns. Worksburg was for several years the most important settlement in the southern part of the county as the Cross roads had been in its northern part. The first settlers of Poland and Ellicott through the influence of Kennedy and Work like those of the Cross roads came from the state of Pennsylvania; not from the Susquehanna region in the east part of the state but from Meadville and vicinity in Western Pennsylvania. Among these pioneers were Wilson, Culbertson, George W. Fenton, the father of Governor Fenton, Ross and other well known pioneers. Many of the settlers from Western Pennsylvania or their immediate ancestors originally had their homes in Northumberland and other counties on the Susquehanna and most often had a Protestant Irish parentage.

But it was only for a few of the first years that settlement was chiefly from Pennsylvania. The migrations of men have been generally from the East towards the West with a strong tendency to follow lines of latitude, and this law was substantially observed in the subsequent settlement of our county. For nearly fifty years after the first beginning of settlement, immigrants came here almost entirely from the middle and eastern counties of New York and from the New England States. The pioneers of the middle and a portion of the eastern counties of New York in accordance with the law of migration had come from the county immediately to the eastward. So it is that the settlers of Chautauqua County for a period of fifty of its earliest years were mainly of New England extraction. The most enterprising people of all European countries have been the inhabitants of Great Britain. Of our own earliest pioneers many also were from the British Isles, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Englishmen. Alexander Cochran, a Protestant or Scotch Irishman from the north of Ireland was the first settler of Ripley, Alexander Findley, an Irishman, from Pennsylvania, was the first settler of Mina.

When the frontier period had come to a close by the organization of Chautauqua as a separate county in the year 1811, the places that have now proved to be the most important points in the county had all been selected and settled including Westfield, Fredonia and Jamestown. The population, influence and wealth of these three towns indicate the foresight and good judgment of their founders, Col. James McMahan, Judge Zattu Cushing and Judge James Prendergast.

Judge James Prendergast, Colonel James McMahan and Judge Zattu Cushing, three leading pioneers of these different and distinct parts of the county, besides having broader and more comprehensive views as to the direction in which the development of the county would tend, were possessed of more means than most of the early settlers, and could therefore proceed with more deliberation and care in choosing the spot at which to stake their fortunes. Colonel McMahan was a surveyor quite familiar with the western wilderness. He had traversed the county from its

southern limits to Lake Erie as early as 1795 with a view to location, and finally chose the beautiful farming land adjacent to Westfield as presenting the most favorable prospect. Undoubtedly visions of commerce upon the great lakes not far from the scene of his venture influenced him in his choice. Judge Cushing also passed through the county in 1798 or 1799 on his way to Presque Isle, to superintend the building of the ship "Good Intent," and again on his return east. He selected his home on the Canadaway, in the fine lands around Fredonia, as offering the greatest promise to one who would choose a home on the frontier. He was no doubt influenced in his choice by similar considerations to those that governed Colonel McMahan. Judge Prendergast, who as early as 1794 or 1795, traveled extensively in the Southwest, having visited the Spanish country of Northern Louisiana, and again, in 1805, journeyed through Pennsylvania to Tennessee, with a view to settlement in that state, had at last explored the region around Chautauqua Lake and along the Conewango, saw in the magnificent forests of Southern Chautauqua a source of wealth. He saw also a prospect of its immediate realization in the Allegheny and its tributaries, which offered the facilities for the transportation of the lumber manufactured at their sources to the great market which he perceived was destined to grow up in the valley of the Mississippi.

He undoubtedly was also influenced in his choice of a location by the facilities for manufacturing offered by the excellent water power at the foot of the lake, which seemed then even better than now. For the forests, which then covered all the region that supplied the lake with water, shielded the surface from evaporation, rendering the discharge more copious and constant than in late years. The result of his venture justified his choice.

To do justice to the judgment of the pioneers who did not seem to be so fortunate in the selection of locations for settlement we must take into consideration the situation as it then existed and appeared. A dense forest of trees of the largest growth covered almost every acre of land. Clearing away this great forest and converting the tall trees into lumber was the constant labor to be performed. There was then no machinery or power known by which this great work could be accomplished, except by the narrow ax, and the power of human muscles. To accomplish this gigantic work through these simple means would now appall the stoutest workmen. The scientific skill of the backwoodsman only made it possible. His knowledge of the forest and of the forces required to subdue it and his ability to apply them, his consummate skill in the use of the ax made him in a true sense a skilled workman. In a few generations his will be a lost art, and it will be a subject of wonder how such a great work by such simple means could have been accomplished, as it now is of speculation how the pyramids could have been built and the great edifices of antiquity erected.

As lumbering and clearing the land was the chief vocation, lakes and water courses large and small were the principle circumstances determining what points were longest to continue business centers. These afforded the only power then in use for manufacturing, particularly lumber, and also the best channels for transportation and travel. Steam as a motive power was not then in use. Robert Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, made its first trip on the Hudson in 1807. The navigation of the waters by steam then seemed to enhance the importance of harbors and water courses. Not until pretty nearly

fifty years after the first settlement of the county did railroads come to it to revolutionize transportation and travel, changing business centers. The Holland Land Company deemed Mayville, at the head of Chautauqua Lake and at the head of the navigation of river courses to the Mississippi Valley and also at the termination of the Short Portage to Lake Erie, to be the place of importance in the county as it did the harbor at Barcelona at the opposite termination of the portage, and the small harbor at Cattaraugus Creek. These three places were regarded as the principal points of consequence. So much so that they were the only places in the county that the company saw fit to survey into village lots. Silver Creek was undoubtedly selected for its harbor and water power. For the latter reason Forestville, Worksburgh, Kennedy and Frewsburg were chosen for settlement as was Sinclairville by its pioneer Samuel Sinclear. He thought also that its proximity to what he believed would sometime be an important highway extending eastward and westward between the county seats of the southern tier of counties of the state to be intersected at or near Sinclairville by another important highway extending between Buffalo and Pittsburg would make it a place of some note. For similar reasons the crossing at the Portage road had much influence in establishing the location of the first settlement of the county at Westfield.

The county organized and settlement made at all of its principal points, emigration was continued from Eastern New York and the New England States with great vigor. It continued almost exclusively from that portion of the country for quite forty years and until the county had gained three-fifths of its present population. At the end of that time it was inhabited by people almost entirely of New England and English extraction. During that period the immigrants came in independently of each other, and in single families. Sometimes it would happen that the inhabitants of a neighborhood came from a single locality in the East.

The pioneers of the town of Gerry were principally from the state of Vermont. Windham County in that state furnished the greatest number. The principal settled portion of the town was known as "Vermont Settlement." The name of the postoffice at Gerry was for many years "Vermont." The first Vermonters to come were William Alverson, Porter Phelps, Hezekiah Myres and Hezekiah Catlin. They came in 1815, many Vermonters followed during the succeeding years.

Of the present citizens of the town a much greater number are from that state and of their descendants of Vermont than reside in any other town in the county. Many of the early settlers of Ellicott and the adjacent towns, particularly Jamestown, came from Vermont. Wardsboro, Windham County, Vermont, was the birth place of many of the most prominent early settlers of Jamestown.

A great number of the early settlers of the town of Ellery came from the Mohawk Valley, and the eastern counties of the state of New York. They were sturdy and determined Whigs during the Revolution. They trace their lineage back to Holland and Germany. Many of the names of residents on Pickard Street, and in the eastern and northern parts of the town indicate their Holland descent. Among these are the Strunks, Stoms, Louckses, Yonkers, Pickards, Beckers, Overockers, Klocks, Vanderwacks, Hollenbecks and Hardenbergers. A. C. Pickard, one of the most prominent lawyers of the county is of this lineage.

Several small colonies of English early settled in the county. The literature

and the language, the laws and the traditions of England are so like those of America that the few distinctive characteristics of these superior people disappear more quickly than those of any other country. A large portion of the settlers of the northeast part of the town of Mina and the northwest part of the town of Sherman were Englishmen, many of them from the County of Kent. They began to settle in the county about the year 1823. Among those English pioneers were James Ottaway, the ancestor of A. B. Ottaway, one of the ablest and best known lawyers in the county, William Relf, Edward Chambers, Edward Barden, Thomas Coveney, William Mayborn, Benjamin Boorman, John Thorp and Richard Bass.

In Charlotte there were many English families. The street leading from Sinclairville to Cherry Creek was first settled by families principally from the South of England. Samuel Hurley was the pioneer, he came as early as 1817. Abraham Reynolds next came in 1819 direct from London. Twice he walked from Charlotte to New York. Robert LeGreys came in 1819, John Thorn in 1834, and in 1836 John Reed from Devonshire, Richard Brock, Thomas D. Spiking and Thomas Thompson came later. The street leading north from the Center to Arkwright was also largely settled by Englishmen wholly from Yorkshire in the North of England, among them Thomas Pearson, ancestor of Arthur C. Wade, the well known lawyer of Jamestown. William Wright and Thomas Dickinson came together in a ship from Hull and settled on this street. William Hilton in 1830; his son John has been a director on the Erie railway. The descendants of these Englishmen and many others who came later, constitute a large and substantial portion of the population of the town. Englishmen early settled in other parts of the county.

About twenty years after the selection of Jamestown for settlement by James Prendergast, there came from the Midland counties of England the Wilson and Bootey families and settled at Jamestown on the Southeast side of the Chadakoin, and cleared the land on what is now known as English Hill within the bounds of the city of Jamestown. John T. Wilson of the Wilson family, long one of the most enterprising and respected citizens of Jamestown, and the late Edward R. Bootey of the Bootey family, one of the most able and esteemed lawyers of Chautauqua County, were both born in Jamestown. Later on and prior to 1840, there came from England William and Charles Mace, John Spring, John Armitage and others. In 1843, William Broadhead, who has contributed more to the prosperity and advancement of Jamestown than anyone now living, came direct from Yorkshire in England; he was followed the next year by his father and Thomas Sunderland who selected Busti for their homes, and soon after the Northrups, Lords and Jabez Whitley, who also settled in Busti. Further additions of Englishmen were made in the fifties and sixties. These were mostly from Lancashire and they largely settled in Sugargrove and Youngsville, Pennsylvania. Soon after the Civil War the manufacturing industries of Jamestown called Englishmen from the manufacturing districts of England. Early in the seventies many more Englishmen came to take a principal part in establishing the great textile industries of that city. Among them were the families of Joseph Turner, Edward Appleyard, Joseph Appleyard, Edward Pickles, Edward Cawley, Samuel Briggs, William Briggs, David Hilton, Joseph Rushworth, T. H. Smith, Joseph Metcalf, R. E. Toothill and the Sedgwick brothers. These were supplemented by the fami-

lies of David Briggs—Riley, Fred and Charlie; by the Rushworths—Abram, Isaac, Jacob and Benjamin; the Sunderlands—Timothy, Walter C., and J. W.; the Butterfields—James W., Samuel, Wrothwell; the Hartleys, Huntingtons, Kays, Grahams, Greenwoods, Greers, Ackroyds, Ashworths, Ashwells, Hines, Sharps, Barretts, Firths, Daveys, Walkers, Jewetts, Varleys, Crossleys, Lees, Wilds, Spencers and Halls giving to Jamestown a numerous addition of stirling thrifty citizens of moral character and intellectual force, leaders in society and church affiliation as also directors in business circles. There are now in Jamestown principally employed in its textile manufactories very many of English birth, besides many more of their descendants.

A few Frenchmen early came to Chautauqua County. Quite a number of French families settled in the northern part of the town of Charlotte, and a few in other parts of the county, but at no time have the French exceeded one hundred in number. Of those who settled in Charlotte John Cardot came in 1828 or 1829. In 1833 Mr. Tackley, Peter Belandret, Mr. Landers, Joseph Gillett and families, Lewis and John Simmons and afterwards John and August Boquin and Nestor Lamblin and families came. They were all substantial and reliable citizens.

Irishmen were among the earliest pioneers. At first they came independent of each other, and were scattered among the different settlements of the county. About the year 1836, they came in large numbers and more in a body to work upon the New York and Erie railroad, then in process of construction. About fourteen miles of the road was built by them from Dunkirk into the town of Arkwright, when the work was suspended and this portion of the road abandoned. Theirs was the first work performed in building a railroad in Chautauqua County. The result of their labor is still to be seen in the old and partly obliterated "cuts and fills" and stone culverts that were constructed along the line of this piece of abandoned road. Many of these Irishmen afterward became citizens of Villenova, Arkwright and Charlotte.

By the census of 1845, the population of the county was forty-six thousand five hundred forty-eight, nearly all of American birth, and almost entirely of British descent, much the greater number having been born in New York, or in the New England States. Perhaps twenty-five hundred of the inhabitants of the county were of foreign birth and of these almost all were from the British Isles. There were a few Germans and Frenchmen, and scarcely one from any other country of Europe. Never have the people of the county been so purely of British extraction since then. In 1845 it was seldom that a person could be found who had come from Continental Europe, or could speak any other than the English language. When it happened it was regarded as a notable circumstance.

Soon after the year 1845, there began to set in from European countries to the county a great tide of immigration which has continued without interruption until the present time. The first to come were Hollanders. They came to the town of Clymer. About the year 1844, was the beginning of their settlement in that town, and now a large percentage of its population are of Holland stock. These citizens retain in a marked degree the characteristics, manners and customs of the parent country. The impress of original nationality is likely to remain longer with their descendants than with the descendants of any other people in the county.

In 1844 Chris Naber with his family

of eight persons settled in the town of Clymer. In July, 1845, William Willink including his son John H., then fifteen years of age, now a wellknown citizen of Clymer and others and their families, in all twenty-five persons. These persons who came in 1844 and 1845, were the first Hollanders to settle in Clymer. They were followed by other families of Hollanders. Garrett Slotboom after serving his time in the Dutch army married a daughter of John Huytinck, and came from Holland to Clymer in 1850. Peter Kooman was born near Antwerp, Holland, came to Buffalo in 1847, and to Clymer about 1858. John Kooman, born in Holland, is a merchant of Clymer. The Hollanders are industrious, honest and frugal citizens, and now they and their descendants number a very large part of the population of that town. In 1852 a Dutch Reformed church was built on Clymer Hill, under the leadership of Rev. Wilhelm Duneweld. John Wiggins taught their first school. John A. Slotboom was born in Holland, came with his father Garrett Slotboom to Clymer and was educated in the schools of that town. He enlisted in the One Hundred Twelfth New York Regiment and served during the Civil War, and was wounded at Cold Harbor. After the war he went into trade as a merchant in Clymer. He was the first Hollander elected Justice of the Peace, and also the first elected Supervisor of that town. John H. Willink was the first Hollander chosen Highway Commissioner of Clymer, John Kooman the first Town Clerk, and William Slotboom the first Collector.

No people have occasion to take more pride in their ancestry than those who can trace their lineage directly or indirectly back to Holland. New York is the only state in the Union that was principally settled by the people of that country. There is much of the state that has pleasing remembrances of this interesting country. In New York City, along the Hudson, at Albany and in the Mohawk Valley live the descendants of this people. Holland sympathised with America in her struggle for Independence. Soon after the Revolution when it was known as the Republic Batavia eleven staid merchants of the city of Amsterdam had such faith in our Republican form of government which at that time was regarded by most of the civilized world as but a visionary experiment, as to invest a large sum of money in the wild lands of the western part of this state. They constituted what is known as the Holland Land Company. Thereafter for many years the interests of this company were most intimately blended with the history of our county. Theophilus Cazenove, Paul Busti, and John J. Vanderkemp, natives or citizens of Holland were the earliest agents for the disposition of its lands.

With the building of the Erie Railroad, beginning about the year 1849, began a still greater irruption of foreigners into the county. Dunkirk was the objective point. The Irish were the first on the ground, but were closely followed by the Germans. The immigrants from both of these countries were mostly poor. The greater part became permanent residents. Excepting the English, no foreigners have become so quickly and thoroughly Americanized as the Irish and Germans. They readily adopt American customs, quickly comprehend the free principles of government and learn to conservatively apply them. The Germans generally came to escape from the oppressior of military government of the Old Country. They were usually well educated in the common branches of learning. They cultivate domestic virtues and civilized tastes and are most peaceful, law-abiding, industrious and intelligent people.

Small countries like Greece, Switzerland, Holland, Transvaal and Ireland have been the cradles of liberty. Ireland is famous for the free and independent spirit of its people. We have found them in all lands, on the frontiers of civilization and in the armies of every nation. Although the Irishman is always true to the flag of the country in which he lives, particularly of the United States, he never forgets the old sod, and is never ashamed that he is an Irishman. The descendants of the Irish and Germans who settled in Dunkirk are among its leading citizens and most enterprising business men.

After the Irish and Germans came the Swedes. Jamestown was then the objective point. Three young women from Sweden came to Jamestown in 1849. One afterward became the wife of Frank Peterson, one Mrs. Otto Peterson, and the third went farther to the West. These were the first Swedes to settle in the county, the forerunners of the thousands that came afterwards. It is said that Samuel Johnson and Andrew Peterson, and some others came the same year. The first child of Swedish parents born in the county was a daughter of Andrew Peterson. It died in infancy. Theodore, son of Samuel Johnson, born December 29, 1851, was the first male child born of Swedish parentage in the county. Since 1849 the immigration from Sweden to this county has been very great. Jamestown is the principal place of Swedish settlement, as Dunkirk in the north part of the county is now the principal home of the Irish, the Germans and the Poles, Fredonia, Westfield and Silver Creek of the Italians. More than one-third of the population of Jamestown are Swedes or of Swedish parentage. A large percentage of the inhabitants of the southern towns of Ellicott, Carroll, Kiantone, Busti, Ellery, Chautauqua, Harmony and Ellington, and of the town of Pomfret are natives of Sweden.

The Swedes are very energetic and capable. They engage with success in all pursuits as farmers, laborers, merchants, manufacturers, teachers, lawyers and physicians and have held many public and official positions in the county. The present Mayor of the city of Jamestown, Emil Johnson, is a Swede. The people of this nationality at length became so numerous that in 1874 a Swedish newspaper, the "Folkets Rost" (People's Voice), was established in Jamestown by Olof A. Olson and others. It has been published in the Swedish language under different names until the present time. The Swedes have established many religious organizations and have built many churches. The first was the Swedish M. E. church. It was organized in 1852 and a church built. They have established libraries and many societies for educational improvement and for charitable purposes. The Gustavus Adolphus Orphanage or home for orphan children was organized and incorporated in 1884. The Home owns 87 acres of land in East Jamestown and a brick four story building, which with outbuildings is worth forty thousand dollars. August J. Lindblad who has been a director and its secretary for many years has been one of the most zealous and faithful workers for the Home. By the census of 1855 there were four hundred fifty-three persons born in Sweden; in 1900 the natives of Sweden in the county had increased in number to seventy-one hundred fifty-one.

By the census of 1855, there were but five Danes in the county. The first to arrive in Chautauqua County was M. P. Jacobson of Jamestown in 1854. He came from Bornholm, an island of the Baltic. He was a carriage maker and blacksmith by trade. He was followed

by L. H. Tideman, a carriage and sign painter, and later by A. C. Holmes. John and Nicholas Romer were prominent among the early Danes. They came in the early sixties to Jamestown and entered into the employ of Charles Jeffords in the manufacture of axes. Nicholas was foreman of the factory. They afterwards established an extensive model ax factory in Dunkirk. C. C. Beck came to Jamestown in 1864 and established the first ice industry of that city. He also engaged in the building of steam and other boats on Chautauqua Lake. For several years nearly all the boats upon the lake were built by him.

The manufacture of furniture being one of the principal industries of Jamestown, the most of the Danes were cabinet makers by trade. Charles Ipson who came to Jamestown in 1866, started as foreman of the Jamestown Bedstead Company and became its superintendent and first vice-president. He is a leading Dane, and is very influential among his countrymen, and has been a member of the Board of Health of the city of Jamestown for ten years. A. P. Olson and John Love constitute the firm of A. P. Olson & Co., parlor table manufacturers. Prominent among the Danish citizens are John Bestrup, Christian Greenlund, John and James Saunders, James Holmes, J. W. Johnson, C. C. Pedersen, M. C. Holmes and Peter Dreyer. John Kofod, blacksmith, served several years as trustee of the village of Jamestown and with a partner established the second ax factory in that city.

The Danes of Jamestown with but few exceptions came from the island of Bornholm in the Baltic. But few Danes outside of Jamestown reside in Chautauqua County. Of those George Rask of Frewsburg and Kofoed Brothers, lounge and parlor furniture manufacturers of Silver Creek, and also James Kofoed and Oley Lawson who early came to Sinclairville should be mentioned. Victor Holmes and Jacob Riis were distinguished citizens among the Danes of Jamestown.

The Danes have organized various social and religious societies, and are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding citizens. According to the census of 1900, three hundred sixteen residents of the county are natives of Denmark.

In 1855 there were no Norwegians in the county, by the census of 1900 there were only twenty. John A. Hale of Jamestown is said to have been the first who came from that country. Oscar O. Olson was born in Storhammer, Norway, in 1849, came to the United States in 1872 and is prominent among them.

The Swedes, the Danes and the Norwegians, constituting the Scandanavian Branch of the Teutonic Races are so nearly related to the Anglo Saxons that it makes it easy for them to assimilate with, and to become in every sense of the word American citizens.

Next after the Swedes came the Polanders. They settled in Dunkirk. The first to come were Ambrose Johnson, Anthony Pogorzelski, Joseph Fleming and John Winkler and their families. Ambrose Johnson is still living. His son Jacob Johnson was educated at Fredonia Normal school, has held public positions, and is now a teacher of Polish and English in the city of Buffalo. In 1855 there were 21 Polanders in Chautauqua County. Later they began to come in greater numbers; among them should be mentioned Theodore Weiss, Lawrence Schilling, Thomas Borufka, Leopold Smoczynski, Valentine Insiorski and Ignatz Spyre. Some who came afterwards went farther west. In 1875 there were eighty-five Polish families in Dunkirk, and that year St. Hyacinth's Roman Catholic Church was erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Its founders were Theodore Weiss and

Rev. Father Carl Lanz, Fathers Bratkiewicz, Schneider, Lebiecki, Ciszek, Zarenczny and Klawiter were the first pastors. In 1891 important additions and alterations were made to the church building under the rectorship of Father Klawiter. He was succeeded by Rev. A. Lex. In 1902 a Polish church called St. Hedwige was built by Father Schultz to accommodate the Polish population living in the Fourth Ward of Dunkirk. Theodore Weiss was the leading Polander in Dunkirk until his decease in 1882. Paul Weiss, his son, is now the most prominent and influential of its Polish citizens. He is an alderman and member of the city council.

The Poles principally reside in Dunkirk and the country roundabout. They are educating their children and making rapid progress. They are among the best farmers in the county; through their energy and industry they are securing good homes. In 1900 there were one thousand twenty-seven natives of Poland residing in Chautauqua County, and many more descendants.

The Polish language differs more radically from the English than many of the continental tongues, which renders it difficult for a Polander to acquire our English language and explains in a measure why they are unable to quickly assimilate with the American people in other respects. In one important particular the Polander's experience has been more like that of the Americans than any that have come here from Europe. Like the people of the United States the Poles once made a gallant fight for independence but were overcome by overwhelming powers. That struggle made them like Americans a liberty loving people and loyal to the principles that Americans uphold. Those gallant Poles, Kosciusko and Pulaski, fought with Washington for American Independence entitling them to the everlasting gratitude of Americans. As long as history is written the American and the Pole will take a common pride in honoring these three great names. The Polanders are accustomed to have a grand celebration on the third day of May, to celebrate the adoption of a Polish constitution and the birth of Kosciusko. On these occasions the name of Washington and the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence are duly honored and approved. The Polish National Alliance and other societies named after Polish patriots take part in this celebration.

The Italians were the last of our foreign born residents to come to Chautauqua County. With the exception of a very few who resided in Dunkirk, Westfield and perhaps at some other places there were none of that nationality residing in the county previous to 1890. These few were not common laborers but men skilled in some trade or vocation. They were usually intelligent and sometimes educated men. Mr. Martignoni now of Dunkirk, and Frank Potalio of Westfield are among the early Italians. By the census of 1855 there was not a single Italian residing in the county and yet fifty years ago and before that date Garibaldi, the most eminent of Italians, came to this far Western country and visited Dunkirk, as has been told at page one hundred eighty-nine of this volume. An incident that will be of unfailing interest to the Italian residents of our county sometime in the future. Joseph Serrone was the first Italian to establish a permanent residence in Dunkirk. He came in March, 1888, and established a fruit store there. His daughter Lucy was the first child born of Italian parents in Dunkirk.

The present Italian population first

Note.—To Paul Weiss I am indebted for many of the facts here stated.

began to appear along the line of the Lake Shore Railroad, and settle about the same time in several of the Northern towns of the county. In the early part of the year 1891 Toney Dolce and Alex Gentile came to Westfield. Since then there has been a constant influx of this people to that village. At this time there are as many as two hundred residents in the town of Westfield who work in vineyards and canning factories. The Italian women work in the fields and canning factories, seeming to prefer it to domestic employment.

In 1892, while the street railway was being constructed between Dunkirk and Fredonia, some Italian laborers from Buffalo were engaged in work upon it, among them Peter Lauza. He brought his family from Buffalo and took up his residence in Fredonia and was the first to reside in Pomfret. In 1893 relatives of the Lauzas and other families, about ten families in all, came from Buffalo with a few others from Italy to Fredonia. From that year to the present time they have been increasing rapidly in the vicinity of Fredonia, coming usually upon the invitation of their relatives who preceded them. In 1894 Peter Lauza was the first to open the new industry of wine making to the Italian settlers in Western New York. This wine industry is largely carried on by Italians residing in the county but American firms have also been started. This wine is made of the pure grape juice and allowed to ferment itself. This industry has been so greatly developed within recent years that grape lands have greatly increased in value. Antonio La Grasso is now at the head of a large wine industry in Fredonia. Pietro Elardo and Antonio La Duca are large manufacturers. One hundred thousand dollars are probably invested in the wine business at and near Fredonia. There are many successful Italian farmers cultivating lands in the American way, among them the Russo brothers. Frank La Grasso has an extensive macaroni factory.

The first to settle at or near Brocton was Peter Rumfolo and his family and brothers. Rumfolo came about 1892 or 1893. He was followed by other families until now there are about one hundred Italian residents in that town, among them the two brothers Faso who own an extensive wine cellar. These Italians are from the island of Sicily and are all small in stature, but one who is taller and larger than the others whose name is Paolicckia and came from Italy proper. His family conform to the customs of America and he manages one of the largest grape farms in the vicinity and is successful in the wine business. Many Italians have settled in Dunkirk and still more near Silver Creek, where they are engaged in raising grapes and making wine. In considerable numbers they are beginning to appear in other towns in the county. The Italians now residing in Chautauqua County are an industrious, law-abiding and peaceful people. They show an interest in educating their children. Their children attend the public schools, are eager to learn and make rapid advancement in their studies.

It is a singular fact that the majority of the Italians residing in Chautauqua County came from the single town of Valledolmo in Central Sicily. This is true also of many of the Italians residing in Buffalo and other parts of the state. The Italians are the last of our

Note.—I am indebted to Horace O. Lauza, brother of Peter Lauza, for many of these facts. Horace O. Lauza, born in Italy, was educated at the Fredonia Norman School and is a senior member of the firm Lauza & Rohr, practicing attorneys-at-law, in the city of Buffalo. I am also indebted to A. B. Ottaway and John A. Warren for other facts respecting the Italians in Chautauqua County.

foreign population that have immigrated to Chautauqua County in considerable numbers.

By the United States census taken in 1850, the rapid increase of the foreign population and the great change that was soon to take place in the racial character of the people of the county first began to appear. By this census residents of foreign birth had increased to thirty-six hundred twenty-two, about seven per cent. of the whole population. These foreigners were more than two-thirds Irish, English and Canadians, the remainder were principally Germans from the continent of Europe.

By the census taken in 1855, a still greater change appears to have taken place in these respects. By this census fourteen per cent of the whole population were foreign born. Of these twenty-four hundred eighty-three were born in Ireland, fourteen hundred fifty-five in England, twelve hundred seven in Germany, four hundred fifty-three in Sweden, three hundred thirty-four in Canada, two hundred eighty-nine in Holland, one hundred twenty-eight in Scotland, ninety-three in France, forty-five in Switzerland, twenty-seven in Wales, twenty-five in Prussia, twenty-one in Poland, five in Denmark, two in Asia, one in Russia, and none from Norway, Italy, Spain or Portugal. Of these thirty-two hundred twenty-three were born in Continental Europe, against forty-three hundred forty-five born in the British Dominions.

By the census of 1875, taken at the beginning of the last period in the history of the county, it appears that eleven hundred thirty-eight were born in Canada, twenty-one hundred forty-three in England, thirty-nine hundred eighty-seven in Ireland, three hundred forty-one in Scotland. In all seventy-six hundred nine were born in the British Dominions, while thirty-nine hundred forty-six were born in Germany, and sixty-one hundred fifty-six in other countries, principally in Sweden, a total of ten thousand one hundred two, who were a majority all born in Continental Europe. The whole population of the county aside from a few Indians, at the beginning of the last period of its history was sixty-four thousand seven hundred eighty-one of which seventeen thousand seven hundred eleven, being twenty-seven per cent., were born in foreign countries.

According to the census of the county taken in 1900, almost at the close of the first century of our history, the whole population of the county had increased to the number of eighty-eight thousand three hundred fourteen inhabitants, of which seventy thousand seven hundred sixty-five were native born citizens, and seventeen thousand five hundred forty-nine foreign born. Of the foreigners the Swedes were far the most numerous, as the Irish had been during the early years of the immigration. Seventy-one hundred fifty-one were born in Sweden, twenty-eight hundred fifty-nine in Germany, two thousand eighty-five in England, twelve hundred forty-four in Ireland, eleven hundred twenty-seven in Poland, nine hundred seventy-seven in Canada, seven hundred sixty-one in Italy, four hundred thirty-seven in Holland, three hundred sixteen in Denmark, one hundred eighty-six in Scotland, one hundred six in Switzerland, seventy-six in France, forty-one in Russia, twenty-one in Austria, twenty in Norway, nineteen in Wales, twelve in China, twelve in Finland, nine in Asia, one in Hungary, one in Turkey, one in Belgium, one in Cuba, and forty-four in other countries.

In 1875 over twenty-seven per cent. of the whole population of the county were foreign born, while in 1900 but twenty per cent. were of foreign birth. Yet it is probable that in 1900 as many

citizens were of foreign blood, largely of Continental Europe, as at any time in its history. By the census of 1900 forty-seven thousand seven hundred twenty-one were native born citizens having native born parents, while forty thousand four hundred three of its inhabitants were either of foreign birth or both parents were of foreign birth, forty per cent. of the whole population. About sixty years before about twenty per cent. only were of this character, and this small number were not tinctured with the blood of Continental Europe.

That there is so large a strain of foreign blood in the veins of our citizens, affords no reason for the slightest alarm. We are all of foreign descent except the native Indian. It was foreigners and their immediate descendants that achieved our independence, conceived our free institutions, and framed our Constitution. Our foreign born citizens have always been loyal to the flag and in all of our wars have contributed more than their share of soldiers in proportion to their numbers.

Aliens are citizens by choice and not by the accident of birth. They cut the tender ties that bind them to the old countries for the sake of their love and faith in the new. Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr were native born citizens. From the time of Alexander Hamilton to that of Carl Schurz there have been many eminent foreign born citizens, and not one disloyal one. Already has America absorbed millions from Europe of divers tongues, and various customs without disaster. We still speak the English even purer than before. Anglo Saxon ideas and laws prevail unimpaired, and our Constitution remains unchanged in all of its essential features. It is true that some come here poor and ignorant, but this is to us but a temporary inconvenience, their children will soon fill their place, our schools will do the rest. Lincoln and Jackson and others of our ablest men sprung from an obscure ancestry, sometimes children of poor and alien parents. That the child of some poor Hun who works in the coal mines of Pennsylvania for sixty cents a day may not some time be the savior of the nation who shall say?

We have yet to mention two other classes of people residing in the county who may be said to be to the manor born. The colored people of African descent have been with us to some extent ever since the county was first settled, and still remains distinct from all other classes by reason of a far wider racial difference. Joseph Hodge or Black Joe was selling goods to the Indians on the Cattaraugus Creek as early as 1792. In 1806 when William Prendergast Sr., his sons, daughters and grandchildren came in a body together, they brought with them from Pittstown, New York, their favorite negro slave Tom. Other slaves and free negroes drifted into the county while it was in process of settling. As many as eight slaves resided in the county with their masters in 1817. According to the census reports there were five slaves in the county in 1814, three in 1820, and one as late as 1830. In 1850 there were one hundred forty colored people of African descent in Chautauqua County, seventy males and seventy females. Some of them were runaway slaves and others were free born. All were natives of the United States and many of Chautauqua County. Of these Mrs. Katherine Harris is the oldest. She was born in Pennsylvania, is ninety-four years of age and has resided in Chautauqua County seventy-five years. Her grandfather on her father's side was a negro rescued from a slaveship on its way from Africa. Her other grandparents were white. The colored population in 1900 was one hundred forty-eight, mostly residing in James-

town, of these seventy-eight were males and seventy were females.

According to the census of 1900 thirty-one Indians were residing upon the part of Indian reservation that lies in Chautauqua County in the town of Hanover.

We have now to describe the distribution of the population among the respective towns. Of the eighty-eight thousand three hundred fourteen inhabitants in the county according to the United States census taken in 1900 the town of Arkwright has nine hundred eighteen, Busti twenty-one hundred ninety-two, Carroll sixteen hundred eighty-four, Charlotte fourteen hundred six, Chautauqua thirty-five hundred ninety, Cherry Creek seventeen hundred forty-five, Clymer twelve hundred twenty-nine, Dunkirk city eleven thousand six hundred sixteen, Dunkirk town four hundred fifty-four, Ellery sixteen hundred twenty-eight, Ellicott thirty-one hundred eighteen, Ellington thirteen hundred thirty, French Creek ten hundred fourteen, Gerry eleven hundred ninety-eight, Hanover forty-seven hundred seventy-eight, Harmony twenty-nine hundred ninety-eight, Jamestown city twenty-two thousand eight hundred ninety-two, Kiantone four hundred ninety-one, Mina ten hundred thirty-eight, Poland sixteen hundred thirteen, Pomfret sixty-three hundred thirteen, Portland twenty-six hundred ninety, Ripley twenty-two hundred fifty-six, Sheridan sixteen hundred thirty-three, Sherman fifteen hundred sixty, Stockton eighteen hundred fifty-two, Villenova twelve hundred six, Westfield thirty-eight hundred eighty-two.

The population of the cities and villages of the county is as follows: Jamestown twenty-two thousand eight hundred ninety-two, Dunkirk eleven thousand six hundred sixteen, Fredonia forty-one hundred twenty-seven, Westfield twenty-four hundred thirty, Silver Creek nineteen hundred forty-four, Falconer eleven hundred thirty-six, Mayville nine hundred forty-three, Brocton nine hundred, Sherman seven hundred sixty, Cherry Creek seven hundred one, Forestville six hundred twenty-three, Sinclairville five hundred seventy-seven, Lakewood five hundred seventy-four, Celoron five hundred six, Panama three hundred fifty-nine. In all fifty thousand eighty-eight people. In the fifteen or more smaller villages and hamlets, there are at least four thousand more inhabitants making in all fifty-four thousand residents of cities and villages leaving but about thirty-four thousand living in the country districts. Although Chautauqua is called a rural county, five-eighths of its inhabitants now live in cities and villages. In the last fifty years the village and city population has increased three fold, while the population of the country part of the county remains about the same that it was fifty years ago, and is but little more than it was seventy years ago.

Although there may be little to distinguish the early annals of our county from those of other parts of Western New York, no century in the history of Chautauqua that will come after this will be of equal interest. The tale of the pioneer, his free and simple life, his great expectations, the hardships he endured, the sacrifices he made and his final success will always interest. The novelty of a life in the backwoods, and the rapid progress that settlement made in this first hundred years, will in the future bear a romantic interest. If the early pioneer could be with us now, he would marvel at the changes that have been wrought, the railroads that have been constructed, the towns and cities that have been built, the green fields that spread everywhere among our hills. When the sound of his ax was first

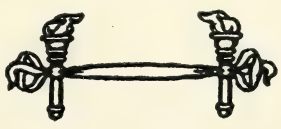
heard along the shore of Chautauqua Lake the Indian had not taken leave of Fair Point, the deer browsed in its groves, and the wolf nightly serenaded there. Now all is changed, in the same groves thousands gather from all parts of the land to listen to the discourse of orators and philosophers from all parts of the world upon scientific and advanced topics of the day. All this change has occurred in the span of a single life. Austin Smith was born in March, 1804, married the daughter of the first pioneer in the county, became an able lawyer, the contemporary of Jacob Houghton, James Mullett and Dudley Marvin and other almost forgotten lawyers, distinguished in the very earliest annals of the county. He in his prime took a prominent part in the affairs of the county, and was one of the best known of its early citizens and Mr. Smith is still living in the village of Westfield at the advanced age of ninety-nine years.

A few other facts will serve to show in a striking way how great has been the change, and how rapid has been the progress of our county in the first hundred years of its history.

In 1801 the county was an uninhabited wilderness. By the census taken in 1810, nine years later it had a population of twenty-three hundred eighty-one. In 1811 it was an organized county. That year fifteen hundred dollars was voted by its Supervisors to build a court house and jail and nine hundred eighty-eight dollars for all other town and county purposes. In 1821, ten years later and but a short time before the Erie Canal was built, while the county was yet emerging from its pioneer condition, the equalized value of the real estate of the county was one million eight hundred forty-nine thousand two hundred forty-eight. The town, state and county taxes had increased to eight thousand two hundred ninety-two dollars. In 1850, the year before the Erie Railroad was completed the equalized value of its real estate was five million three hundred one thousand three hundred sixty-eight dollars, and the taxes, town, county and state, were thirty-nine thousand one hundred forty-five dollars, and now a half century later in 1902 the equalized value of real estate is thirty-seven million four hundred three thousand one hundred eighty-four dollars, and the total town, county and state tax is two hundred twenty-one thousand nine hundred forty-five dollars.

In 1850, about the middle of the first century of our history when the county was on the eve of entering on its greatest era of progress, not a mile of railroad of any kind was in operation in the county; in 1902 there are two hundred fifty miles of steam railroad and twenty-four miles of electric road built and more than 50 miles more of electric road soon to be constructed.

Having completed the account of general events occurring in the Last Period of our history it only remains to give the political history of the county during that period down to the present time.



CHAPTER XXI

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE LAST PERIOD.

1880—1902.

"We highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."—Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg.

When we consider the occasion on which these words were spoken, the illustrious personage who uttered them, the particular time in the history of the country in which they were said, and the significant language used in this short speech, we can pronounce it the most remarkable that ever came from the lips of an American orator. Webster's speech upon the occasion of the dedication of the monument at "Bunker Hill"—a crucial battle of the Revolution, as Gettysburg was the crucial battle of the Civil War—can only be compared with it, and Lincoln's is the more impressive and comprehensive of the two. The occasion of Lincoln's speech was far more momentous than that of Webster's for it was delivered at a grave moment, when some declaration from the highest acknowledged authority in the government, as to its purpose and policy, was needed. Lincoln unequivocally declared them by reasserting the principles of the Declaration of Indedependence. With the inspiration of a prophet he saw in the confusion of ideas, that a radical political revolution, like that which the Civil War was likely to produce, that there was imminent danger to the great popular principles that the American people had before adopted, and he took that impressive occasion in these significant words to restate the principles upon which he believed our government should stand and to repledge his countrymen in the most solemn and emphatic manner to the faith of their fathers and at the same time in ingenious and impressive words to admonish them of the very dangers that were foreshadowed by the conditions in which the Civil War had left the country. The remarkable and repeated reference that he made in this short passage of his speech, to the people's sovereignty, discovers the thought that was powerful in his mind, demanding expression. Every American concedes that this government of ours should be a government of the people. But Lincoln, as if he feared there might be some powerful portion of his countrymen who saw in the catastrophe of the Civil War a failure of the popular American idea upon which our government is based, or had lost, or had little faith in the wisdom of those who laid the foundations of the government, and who believed that distinctions and pre-

ferences should exist and be recognized among men, in these comprehensive words pronounced this to be a "government of the people, by the people, for the people." In this sweeping language he declared his faith in the democratic character of our government so distinctly as not to leave a peg for a political heretic to hang a doubt upon. It is plain from his terse language that he was anxious that his words should not be understood as the mere expression of an abstract sentiment or platitude, but as the statement of a real purpose, of an absolute truth to be lived up to, and literally fulfilled. His deliberate intention is evidenced by his clear and concise phraseology. In less than half a hundred words how much he said; how much was suggested. Not a word could have been added that would have strengthened it, not a word left out that would not have impaired it.

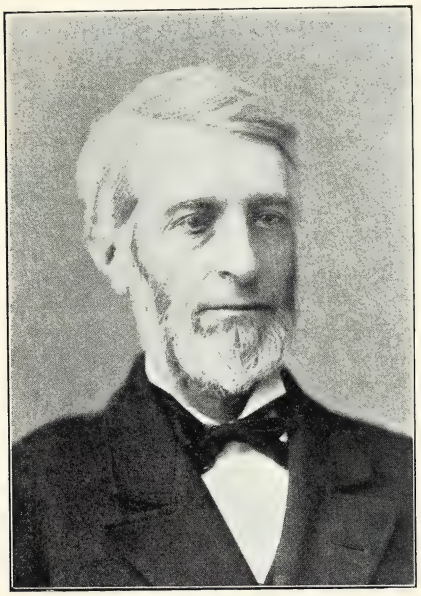
It is the especial province of little municipalities, like towns and counties, to cherish the fundamental principles upon which our American system of government is founded, and which Lincoln has so concisely stated. It has been in small political bodies, like the states of Greece, the cantons of Switzerland, and small countries like Holland and Scotland, that freedom had its birth and the rights of the common people have been defended. It was in the towns of New England and the counties of Virginia, where local government was first insisted upon and the sovereignty of the people asserted. It is in towns and counties like those of New York that these popular principles are best preserved. No citizen of Chautauqua County can afford to be recreant to them. There is none so rich or powerful in our county, but his power is overshadowed by magnates who have far greater influence and wealth than he. It is for his interest, as well as his sacred duty, to make a common cause with the common masses of his fellowmen, and see to it that our government remains such a government as Abraham Lincoln in his emphatic language has declared it to be.

Towns and counties have been the chief recipients of the benefit of home rule, and the especial conservators of individual freedom and independence, and it is proper, in the political history of a county like this, once at least to call attention to so important a subject. We find no more appropriate place for so doing than in the closing chapter of its political annals.

The year 1880 may be said to mark the beginning of a new period in the political history of the county. Reuben E. Fenton had retired from political life. Walter and Loren Sessions had ceased to exert a strong influence in their party, and the long and bitter feud between its two wings had come to an end. Its old leaders, its earnest, patriotic and influential members who had so long taken such an active part during the stirring period preceding the Civil War, while the Republican Party was coming into existence and was establishing its power during the exciting period of the war and the tempestuous period that followed it—that of the Fenton-Allen-Sessions strife—were now giving place to younger Republicans.

So it was in the Democratic Party, Lorenzo Morris, Charles D. Murray, Henry C. Kingsbury, its old and tried leaders, Walter Weeks of Jamestown, who, in the darkest days of Democracy, sturdily stood for his principles and his party, in the stronghold of its foes, untiringly rendering it intelligent and efficient service without asking recognition; Charles H. Lee, Theodore S. Moss, Hiram Smith, John G. Record, Flint Blanchard, John T. Wilson, Drs. H. P. Hall and George S. Harrison, Alonzo A. Stevens and many others, all sterling men of character and ability who so

long had upheld the banner of Democracy, without expectation of reward, and without the shadow of discord and dissension among them, now ceased to take so active a part in politics. May we not divest ourselves of prejudice and credit those old leaders and their followers, whether they belonged to the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Greenback or Labor Parties, with an honest and intelligent desire of promoting the interests of their country as they



WALTER WEEKS.

each understood it. All were citizens of this republic, all believed in its institutions, and all had a sincere pride in its honor and desire for its prosperity.

The year 1880 was also the Presidential year. Roscoe Conkling in the Republican National Convention made a determined effort to nominate General Grant for a third term. James G. Blaine and John Sherman were his rivals for the nomination. The deadlock resulting was broken by the nomination of James A. Garfield for President and Chester A. Arthur for Vice President. The Democrats nominated General Winfield Scott Hancock for President and William H. English for Vice President.

Two other parties had also candidates in the field. The Temperance or Prohibition Party in 1872, for the first time nominated a candidate for President, James Black of Pennsylvania. He received in that canvass fifty-six hundred eight votes in all of the states. The chief aim of that party was to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Although the Temperance Party has never received an electoral vote, or elected a single Member of Congress it is still in being and has had the longest life of any third party in the history of the country. It now has had an existence of thirty years. It has had a candidate in nomination for President at every Presidential election since it was organized. In 1876, Green Clay Smith was its standard bearer. He received nine thousand five hundred twenty-two votes in all the states. In Chautauqua County the first vote was polled by the Temperance Party in 1874, when fifty-five ballots were cast for Myron H. Clark for Governor. In 1876, the Temperance candidate for President received but ten votes in the county. In 1880 it placed in nomination Neal Dow for President and H. A. Thompson for Vice President. The Greenback Party, known also as the Independent or National Party, had now gained considerable importance. It maintained that all money should be issued by the Government and none by banks, and that the national debt should be paid in greenbacks. It was organized in 1873. In 1876, it nominated Peter Cooper for President and Samuel Carey for Vice President and polled eighty-one thousand seven hundred forty votes in all the states. One hundred twenty votes were polled for that party in Chautauqua County. William M. Newton, a lawyer of ability residing in Jamestown,

was a leading champion of the Greenback Party in Chautauqua County. In 1880, James B. Weaver was its candidate for President and B. J. Chambers for Vice President.

The campaign resulted in the election of Garfield President. He polled 4,449,053 votes in the nation, Hancock 4,442,035, Weaver 307,306 and Dow 10,305. In Chautauqua County 10,422 Republican votes were cast, 5,472 Democratic, 647 Temperance and 585 Greenback votes.

H. C. KINGSBURY

Orsino E. Jones, Republican was chosen elector for this electorial district. He was born in Chautauqua County and is a descendant of Solomon Jones, one of its best known pioneers. Orsino has been all of his life a resident of Jamestown and one of its most energetic, substantial and vigorous citizens. His strong common sense, natural ability and force of character made him for many years a leader in the Republican party of the county. Seldom a candidate for office himself, he was influential in the choice of candidates for his party and sagacious and potent in conducting its campaigns.

Chester B. Bradley was elected District Attorney over Almon A. VanDusen, Democrat, and William M. Newton, Greenbacker. Albert B. Sheldon, Republican, was elected over Henry C. Kingsbury, Democrat, to the Assembly in the First District and Milton M. Fenner in the Second District over William S. Blaisdell.

The election in 1881 resulted in the election of Albert B. Sheldon to the Assembly in the First District over Theodore S. Moss and Milton M. Fenner in the Second District over Charles E. Weeks, Democrat. The Republicans polled in the county six thousand nine hundred ninety-one votes, the Democrats polled three thousand six hundred forty-seven.

The election in the year 1882 was the most remarkable in one respect ever held in Chautauqua County. It is the only year since the organization of the Democratic Party in which the county has been carried for a Democratic candidate for Governor or for a Democratic candidate for a chief state or national office. Grover Cleveland was now the candidate of the Democrats for Governor, and Charles J. Folger of the Republicans. Although Judge Folger was one of the ablest and purest men of his party, he was, for the time being, unpopular with the Republicans of Chautauqua County, by reason of his affiliation with the Conkling wing of the Republicans. At this election Cleveland received six thousand two hundred seven votes and Folger four thousand eight hundred three, Cleveland's majority over Folger being one thousand four hundred four. What is more remarkable, and will surprise many of the younger men interested in the political history of the county, whose attention has never been called to the circum-

stance, that arch Democrat, David B. Hill, at this election also carried Chautauqua County, although it was a stronghold of the Republican Party, by a majority of one thousand three hundred ninety-two, for Lieutenant Governor over B. Platt Carpenter, the Republican candidate for that office. What, perhaps, is almost as surprising, is the fact that at this same election Gen. Henry W. Solcum, the Democratic candiate for Congressman at large, a man of ability and integrity, and a distinguished General of the Civil War and the least partisan of all the candidates, failed to carry the county by a majority of one thousand nine hundred seventy-three against him.

As a result of the election Cleveland was elected Governor, John S. Lambert County Judge over Walter W. Holt; Charles A. Merrill Sheriff over Augustus Burnham, and Timothy D. Baldwin County Clerk over Daniel F. Toomey. All elected to county offices were Republicans. Charles H. Corbett was elected to the Assembly over Phineas M. Miller, Republican in the First Assembly District and Oscar F. Price, Republican, over William M. Lester in the Second Assembly District. Francis B. Brewer of Westfield, Republican, was elected Representative to Congress over Alexander M. Lowry of Jamestown, Democrat.

Francis B. Brewer, now elected to Congress, was born October 8th, 1820, at Keen, New Hampshire. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, studied medicine and received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth Medical College in 1845. In 1851 he went to Titusville and for ten years was actively and extensivly engaged in the lumbering and general mercantile business, as a member of the firm of Brewer, Watson & Co. They owned several thousand acres of timber land on Oil Creek and its tributaries. On their land was an old Indian oil well. In 1852 Dr. Brewer conceived the idea of using oil from this spring as an illuminator and lubricator. He worked a pump in this well and used the oil for these purposes in the lumber mills. He continued to give his attention to producing and utilizing mineral oil, and was the first to inaugurate the oil business. The first oil lease on record was made July 4th, 1853 between Brewer, Watson & Co. and J. D. Augier. The first oil company organized was "The Penna. Rock Oil Co." organized in 1854, of which Dr. Brewer was one of the incorporators and directors. The company operated on the lands of Brewer, Watson & Co. Col. E. L. Drake was sent out from New Haven as a representative of the eastern stockholders of this company to sink a well, which he afterwards accomplished, but not until as late as August 26th, 1859. Dr. Brewer was really the pioneer oil man, and the firm of Brewer, Watson & Co. were the first to introduce petroleum in large quantities. They expended seven hundred fifty thousand dollars in cash for barrels before they realized a cent, a course which proved in the end wise and remunerative.

In 1861 Dr. Brewer came to Westfield to reside. In 1864 he organized the First National Bank in Westfield. In 1872 he was elected to the New York State Assembly, and the same year a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, at which General Grant was nominated for President. In 1874, he was appointed government director for the Pacific Railroad.

In the election held in 1883 the Republican candidate for Secretary of State received seven thousand seventy-four votes, Democratic candidate, three thousand eight hundred thirty-six. Ar-

thur B. Ottaway was elected District Attorney over Fred G. Wyman, Dana P. Horton to the Assembly in the First District over Clarence S. Palmer and Oscar F. Price in the Second District over Augustus Burnham. All elected were Republicans. The amendment proposed to the Constitution, to abolish contract labor from the State Prisons, received two thousand eight hundred ninety-five votes to six thousand two hundred thirteen against it.

In 1884 the Democrats nominated for President, Grover Cleveland, and for Vice President, Thomas A. Hendricks and made civil service reform the principal issue. The Republicans nominated James G. Blaine for President and John A. Logan for Vice President, and made tariff reform the principal issue. The Greenback or People's Party nominated Benjamin F. Butler for President and A. M. West for Vice President. The Temperance Party nominated John P. St. John for President and William Daniel for Vice President. The Democrats succeeded in electing Grover Cleveland. Twenty- four years had now elapsed since they had held the reins of government. The popular vote in the nation was as follows: The Democratic candidate received 4,911,017, Republican 4,848,334, Greenback 133,825 and elected many members of Congress, Temperance 151,800. In Chautauqua County 10,670 votes were polled for Blaine, 5,861 for Cleveland, 431 for Butler and 540 for St. John. Walter L. Sessions was elected to Congress over Hiram Smith. Dana P. Horton in the First Assembly District over Lucien C. Warren, Julien T. Williams in the Second District over Charles D. Murray.

Walter L. Sessions was at this election, a third time elected to Congress. Just ten years before, he suffered such an overwhelming defeat in this strong Republican District by the popular vote as would have destroyed all expectation of future recognition of most politicans by the people. No appreciable difference, however, appears in the vote at this time given to him compared with that of other candidates on the Republican ticket. This would seem to indicate that past asperities, kindled in the strenuous periods of his political life, were fast dying out. This was the last time that he came before the people for their suffrage. He was born at Brandon, Vermont, in 1820, and came to Chautauqua County when very young. He was educated in the common schools of the county and graduated from the Westfield Academy. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and became a good trial lawyer and advocate, but was chiefly distinguished for the conspicuous part and the strong influence that he for nearly half a century exercised in the politics of Western New York, as has been related in the foregoing pages. He served as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, Supervisor, School Commissioner, two terms as Member of Assembly. While in the Assembly he was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which made him leader of his party in the Assembly. He served four years in the State Senate, two years of which he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, and consequently leader of his party in that branch of the Legislature. He served six years in Congress. His last official position was member of the New York World's Fair Commission by the appointment of Governor Flower. These many honors were won aganst strenuous opposition and over strong rivals. His long political life was a stormy one from its beginning to its end. He had a strength of character and a purpose that adversity could not dishearten. More than once

he recovered his political fortunes after such disastrous defeats as would have destroyed all hope in a weaker person. He was temperate in his habits, dignified and courteous in his manner, a forcible speaker, an interesting companion, a bitter and persistent foe, but kind hearted and loyal to his family and friends. He died suddenly while in apparent good health. Two daughters still survive him, Mrs. Ingersoll of Westfield and Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper, the well known writer.

At the election in 1885, eighty-seven hundred forty-one votes were polled in Chautauqua County for the Republican ticket, forty-five hundred nineteen for the Democrats, one hundred forty-three Greenback votes and nine hundred two for the Temperance ticket. Edwin Williams, the Temperance candidate for Clerk received nine hundred twenty-two votes. David B. Hill, Democrat, was elected Governor over Ira Davenport, Republican. Clarence H. Lake was elected Sheriff over George T. Jewett. Mr. Lake was the youngest Sheriff ever elected in the county. Austin Stafford was elected County Clerk over Daniel F. Toomey. Jerome Babcock to the Assembly in the First District over Edwin Jaquins and Newel Cheney in the Second District over Mark A. Cadwell. Those elected were Republicans.

At the election in 1886, the Republican state ticket in Chautauqua County polled seventy-five hundred forty votes, the Democrats thirty-five hundred eighty-five, the Greenback votes were two hundred fifty-two and the Temperance vote increased to eleven hundred twenty-five. Lester F. Stearns was elected District Attorney over Almon A. Van Dusen, Dana P. Horton to the Assembly in the First District, over Theodore S. Moss and George H. Frost over Chauncey E. Woodworth in the Second District. All elected were Republicans. The vote was practically unanimous for a convention to revise the Constitution.

In 1887, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State received in the county eight thousand three hundred and twenty-three votes. The Democratic candidate three thousand nine hundred seventy-six, the Temperance candidate twelve hundred sixty-one. A considerable vote was scattered among various other candidates aggregating about four hundred fifty of which Henry George, the advocate of the Single Tax Theory, received two hundred sixty-four votes for Secretary of State. Now occurred the breaking up of the Greenback, Independent or National Party in Chautauqua County, and from its fragments, the organization of various Labor and other parties from which eventually came the People's and Union Labor Parties.

The strongly Republican Legislature of the previous winter elected a United States Senator. There were two Republican candidates, Frank Hiscock and Warren Miller. The latter was popular in the rural districts, particularly in Chautauqua county. George H. Frost, the Republican member from the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua, cast his vote for Hiscock and caused his election. His action produced some dissatisfaction among a portion of his Republican constituents. Mr. Frost was this year nominated at a regular Republican convention for a second term. In an Independent convention held by the Republicans dissatisfied with his nomination, it was decided to cast their ballots for Flint Blanchard, should he be nominated. The Democrats nominated Mr. Blanchard. Mr. Frost was however elected in the Second Assembly District. In the first Assembly District S.

Fred Nixon, Republican, was elected over William L. Stanton, Democrat, This was the first time that Mr. Nixon was elected to a state office

The year 1888 was a Presidential year. Eight tickets were in the field. The Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland for President and Allen G. Thurman for Vice President. The Republicans nominated Benjamin Harrison for President and Levi P. Morton for Vice President; the Prohibitionists Clinton B. Fisk for President and John A. Brooks for Vice President; the Union Labor for President nominated A. J. Streeter; United Labor, R. H. Cowdry; American Labor, James L. Curtis; Industrial Reform, Albert E. Redstone, and the Equal Rights party, Belva A. Lockwood. Harrison was elected. The popular vote stood; Cleveland, 5,538,233; Harrison, 5,440,-216; Fisk, 249,907; Streeter, 148,105. The other candidates received but a small vote. In Chautauqua County 12,108 Republican votes were polled, 6,178 Democratic and 893 Prohibitionist. Henry R. Case was elected Sheriff over Henry Sylvester; John S. Lambert County Judge, over Almon A. Van Dusen; E. P. Putnam County Clerk, over Daniel F. Toomey; Daniel Sherman Surrogate, over Oscar W. Johnson; S. Fred Nixon to the Assembly in the First District, over Jesse Brown, and George E. Towne in the Second District, over William H. Rice. All elected were Republicans. David B. Hill was elected Governor.

In the election for the year 1889 in the county the Republicans polled 7,766 votes, the Democrats 3,845 and the Prohibitionists 797. John S. Lambert was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, Lester F. Stearns District Attorney, over J. Delevan Curtiss; S. Fred Nixon over Gilbert W. Strong in the First Assembly District and George E. Towne over Laverne W. Wiltsie in the Second District. All elected were Republicans.

John S. Lambert who was now elected Justice of the Supreme Court was a resident of Fredonia, Chautauqua County. He was born at Johnsonville, Rensselaer County, New York, in 1851. He had limited educational opportunities in early life. He attended the common schools and graduated at Greenwich Academy at the age of seventeen. He came to Chautauqua County and worked as a laborer on a farm for two years, from which humble position he soon rose through his own exertions and ability to places of distinction and responsibility. He was at first employed as a clerk in the Surrogate's office at Mayville, where he commenced the study of law. He completed his studies in the office of Morris & Russell in Fredonia. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar and next year became a partner with Morris & Russell. He soon displayed such marked ability in the practice of his profession that a few years later, at the age of thirty-one, he was elected County Judge of Chautauqua County. He held that office until he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District in 1890. This office he has held until the present time.

The election for the year 1890 was of local interest. John S. Lambert, having been elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned his office of County Judge and Governor Hill in January appointed Almon A. Van Dusen of Mayville, a Democrat, to fill the vacancy until the people at the fall election should choose another in his place. The Republican vote being so large in the county there seemed little prospect that a Democrat could be elected to fill the position at the expiration of his term. As a natural result, however, of

the very large Republican majority, there were several candidates for the office in that party. E. R. Bootey and J. B. Fisher were leading candidates. Both were able and reputable lawyers, qualified to fill the place with honor. Mr. Fisher received the nomination in the Republican convention. Judge Van Dusen was nominated by the Democrats to succeed himself. So severe was the contest in the Republican convention that a portion of that party were dissatisfied and a sufficient number voted for Van Dusen to elect him. A sharp contest occurred between Egburt E. Woodbury and George E. Towne for the Republican nomination for Assemblyman in the First Assembly District. Towne received the nomination and was elected. Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, Republican, was elected to Congress over Hiram Smith, Democrat.

Judge Van Dusen, who was now elected County Judge, was born in Jamestown in January, 1843. He received his education at the Jamestown Academy and Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, Cattaraugus County. He commenced the study of law in 1863, with Alexander Sheldon of Jamestown, and completed his course with Alexander and his brother Porter Sheldon. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, commenced the practice of law at Mayville and was an able and successful lawyer. At this election notwithstanding the Republican majority was over four thousand, Judge Van Dusen received eight hundred ninety-nine majority. He is the only Democrat that has been elected to that office since the organization of the Republican Party. He served his full term as County Judge and at its expiration he resumed the practice of law at Mayville.

The year 1891 was distinguished for the ruptures and dissensions that existed in both the leading political parties of the county. Many Democrats were admirers of Grover Cleveland, while others were followers of David B. Hill, and as the year following was Presidential year the partisans of each were active and energetic to promote the candidacy for President of his favorite, and sharp and turbulent contests arose in the Assembly District Conventions when delegates to the State Convention were chosen. The Republican party in the county was not less free from family troubles. Commodore P. Vedder of Cattaraugus County, it was claimed by many Republicans, had secured his nomination for Senator by causing the Republican Senatorial Convention to be held at an unusually early date, August 5th, when farmers were in the midst of their harvesting and when it was difficult for them to attend the caucuses and conventions and thus the action of the convention, it was alleged, was unfairly forestalled. As a result Dr. James T. Edwards, the president of Chamberlain Institute, of Randolph, Cattaraugus County, a man of irreproachable character and distinguished ability, received an Independent nomination. He was also nominated for the same office by the Democratic Senatorial Convention and was elected. His majority in Chautauqua County was four hundred. Roswell P. Flower, Democrat, was elected Governor over Jacob S. Fassett, Republican. In Chautauqua County Fassett polled 9,704, Flower 5,707, and Joseph W. Bruce, the Temperance candidate, 773 votes.

Chautauqua County was this year honored by being represented on the state ticket by Arthur C. Wade of Jamestown, who was now nominated by the Republicans for Comptroller. He was born in the town of Charlotte in 1852. After graduating at the Albany

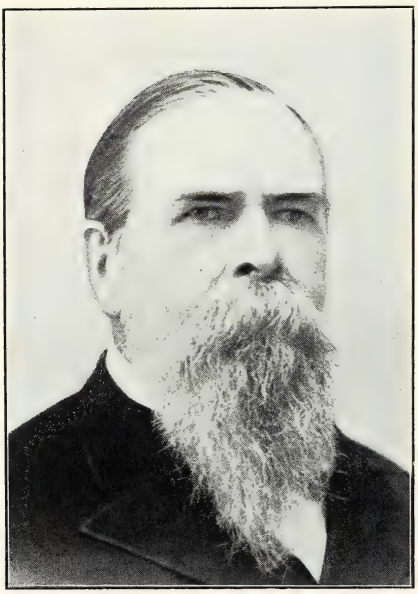
Law School he commenced the practice of law, first at Ellington. Later he became a member of the firm of Cook, Fisher & Wade. His ability, force of character, and industry soon placed him in the front rank among lawyers of the county and at length as one of the most able and successful trial lawyers and advocates in Western New York. He has been engaged in the trial of many important causes in the western part of the state, particularly in the successful defense of Howard C. Benham of Genesee County for the murder of his wife. As the state was this year Democratic Mr. Wade failed of an election. Charles J. Jenner was elected Sheriff over Uriah S. LaDue, Victor A. Albro County Clerk over Frank Burns, Walter C. Gifford to the Assembly in the First District over George T. Jewett, and Egburt E. Woodbury in the Second District over J. Delevan Curtiss.

In the year 1892 occurred the Presidential election, with Grover Cleveland a third time the candidate of the Democratic party and Benjamin Harrison renominated as the standard bearer of the Republicans. The chief political issue was whether the Democratic policy of a reduction of the tariff or that of protection advocated by the Republicans should be adopted. James B. Weaver was the candidate of the Populists. This had now become a strongly organized party. Simon Wing was the candidate of the Social Labor Party.

John Bidwell of California was the candidate of the Prohibition or Temperance party. Mr. Bidwell was born on a farm among the hills in the town of Ripley, Chautauqua County, August 5th, 1819. His father, Abraham Bidwell, who was once impressed into the British service in Canada and escaped with much peril, was a native of Connecticut. His mother, whose maiden name was Clarissa Griggs, was a native of Massachusetts. When but twelve years of age he went many miles on foot from his home in Chautauqua County to Erie, Pennsylvania, to witness the launching of the steamboat Peacock, which was to ply between Erie and Buffalo, a memorable event in the early history of Chautauqua County. He received his education at Kingsville Academy, Ashtabula County, Ohio. He early turned his face westward, and settled in what was then the remotest frontier of the United States; first in Iowa and later in Missouri. Not long did he remain there. He soon joined one of the earliest bands of pioneers and moved still further westward. In the spring of 1841, when but twenty-one years of age, with sixty-eight others he set out across the plains for California. Six months they were on the way. After many hardships they crossed the Sierras, passed up the San Joaquin Valley to Sutters Fort in California. He and his party were the first Americans to behold the giant Sequoia of Mariposa. California was then a part of the Mexican Republic and little known. He arrived in that distant country two years before Fremont's first exploring party had reached it, four years before the Mormons settled at Salt Lake and more than seven years before gold was discovered in California. The arrival of this little party in that far country before the great tide of emigrants who long afterwards followed them, was like the "first low wash of waves where soon was to roll a human sea."

Mr. Bidwell served in the wars of that distant land and aided in making California a part of the United States. In 1849 he was elected to the first Constitutional Convention of California and the same year was elected and served in the Senate of the first California

Legislature. In 1860 he was a delegate to the famous Democratic Convention at Charlestown. In 1864 he was elected to the lower house of Congress and in 1875 was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of California. He was prominent in the early mining and gold discoveries in that state and in 1849 he bought the Rancho del Arroyo Chico of twenty-five thousand acres and thereafter until his decease, April 4th, 1900, lived at Chico, the owner of one of the finest estates in California. He was one



JOHN BIDWELL.

of its most esteemed citizens. Upon his decease a public meeting was held in his own county of Butte, in respect to his memory. His energy and ability, his public life and private character were all such as to entitle him to rank as one of Chatauqua County's most honored and distinguished sons.

In 1868 he was married to Annie K. Kennedy. In his early life he was the trusted friend of Captain John A. Sutter, at whose mill gold was first discovered in California. His devoted wife stood by the side of the grave of her husband's friend, that noble old pioneer, as chief mourner, when he was buried in a little town in the state of Pennsylvania.

In Chautauqua County the Presidential campaign was conducted with the usual vigor and excitement. Among the Republican speakers who addressed political assemblages in Chautauqua County during the campaign were J. Sloat Fassett, Whitelaw Reid and Chauncey M. Depew, the last two at Jamestown. Among the Democratic speakers were Thomas F. Grady and John B. Stanchfield. The result of the canvass was the election of Cleveland President. Of the popular vote in the nation he received 5,556,918, Harrison 5,176,108, Weaver 1,041,028, one of the largest votes ever cast by a third party. Bidwell received 264,133 and Wing 21,164. In Chautauqua County 6,397 votes were cast for Cleveland, 11,504 for Harrison, 1,112 for Bidwell, 572 for Weaver and 189 for Wing. Warren B. Hooker was elected to Congress over Andrew J. McNett, John Woodward District Attorney over James L. Weeks and Egburt E. Woodbury to the Assembly over John T. Madigan. All elected were Republicans.

At the election in 1893, John Palmer, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, received 8,705 votes in Chautauqua County. Cord Meyer, the Democratic candidate, received 3,372 votes, the Populist candidate 1,134 and the Temperance candidate 616. The Republican candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention for this Senatorial District residing in Chautauqua County were Benjamin S. Dean and Louis McKinstry. The Democratic candidates for the same office residing in Chautauqua County were Hubert E. V. Porter, Obed Edson and Silas W. Mason. The Republican candidates re-

ceived the most votes and were elected. S. F. Nixon was elected to the Assembly over Charles T. Reade.

A delegate to a convention where it is a duty to amend and revise the fundamental law, has always been regarded as one of the most honorable and responsible offices of the state. Delegates to Constitutional Conventions have always been selected for their talent, general political knowledge and moral worth, and sometimes party lines have been ignored that the best men might be secured. Chautauqua County has always been there represented by able and experienced men, often lawyers, the only exceptions having been George W. Patterson in 1846, and Augustus F. Allen in 1867, who were broad minded business men. Now for the first time the newspapers were to have distinguished recognition, and the county was to be represented by two leading editors of two leading papers, Louis McKinstry, editor of the oldest, and Benjamin S. Dean, editor of the youngest of the influential newspapers of the county.

Louis McKinstry was born in Fredonia, December 9th, 1844, received his education at the Fredonia Academy, started in early life as a partner in the business of manufacturing paper at the early wellknown Willow Dale Paper Mills at Laona. A few years later he was engaged in the American Express office at Alton, Illinois. July 1st, 1867, he bought the interest of his father, Willard McKinstry, in the Fredonia Censor, the oldest, and for many years the best known and most substantial newspaper in Chautauqua County. He now for thirty-five years had been connected with it, and since his father's death in 1889 had been its sole proprietor and editor. In 1868 he married T. Fredonia Houghton, a daughter of Judge L. Sterne Houghton, of Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. McKinstry, as editor of the Fredonia Censor, has not only sustained the character that it had before maintained as a strong and conservative paper, but has made it one of the leading newspapers, outside of a city, published in the state. While a member of the State Constitutional Convention it was a speech made by him that led to the endorsement by the state of a new policy respecting the liquor question; that of taxing the traffic, instead of the old special license system.

Mr. McKinstry was a charter member and first lecturer of the first subordinate grange in America, which was organized in Fredonia in 1878. He was appointed member of the local board of managers of the State Normal School at Fredonia in 1874, and served as secretary and treasurer of that body twenty-seven years, until his resignation in 1901. He was postmaster at Fredonia, 1876 to 1884. He was President of the village in 1887. He was president of the New York Press Association in 1898, and secretary to S. Frederick Nixon, speaker of the New York Assembly, since 1898.

Benjamin S. Dean was born in Randolph, Cattaraugus County, New York, May 10th, 1860. He began work as a newspaper writer in 1878, when but eighteen years of age. Although he had only common school advantages, he soon proved his superiority, even in literary accomplishments, over those who had far better opportunities. He is often a contributor to the periodicals of the day. He early became connected with various newspapers, among them the Randolph Register. In 1885 he established The News at Jamestown. His trenchant pen made it a strong and efficient paper. It was not long before it became a power in Chautauqua County and one of the leading and most in-

fluential newspapers of Western New York.

Mr. Dean is an unusually clear and forcible political writer; sometimes inclined to disturb the settled order of things, often disquieting the repose of the practical politician. He is one of the few editors who have the nerve and self reliance to think and write independently upon political subjects and at the same time the ability to preserve his influence and power within the party lines. His early taste led him to the study of law, and of the fundamental principles of political science, in which he is accomplished. He has also been long accustomed to write upon legal subjects, a discipline that fully prepared him to take a leading and prominent part in the Constitutional Convention to which he was now elected. June 27th, 1883, he married Emile C. Blaisdell of Attica, New York. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Jamestown with Clare A. Pickard as partner.

The party in power has always to suffer as the result of financial distress, whatever may be the cause. So the hard times, that during this and the preceding year had laid a heavy hand upon the county, seriously affected the Democratic vote in the fall election, and Levi P. Morton, Republican, was elected Governor over David B. Hill by the phenominally large majority of 156,-108. In Chautauqua County the vote for Governor was as follows: Morton, 12,227; Hill, 4,714; Baldwin, Prohibition, 814; Mathews, Populist, 507; Wheeler, Independent Democrat, 212; and Matchet, Socialist Labor, 62. Seldom before had the disparity been so great in the county between the Democratic and Republican vote. Warren B. Hooker was elected to Congress over Staley N. Wood, F. S. Nixon to the Assembly over Emory W. Fenton, E. E. Woodbury Surrogate over Harlan L. Munson, Victor A. Albro Clerk over John J. Mahoney and John Gelm Sheriff over Bela B. Lord. All elected were Republicans.

At the fall election in 1895 the Democratic loss in Chautauqua County was even greater than in 1894. John Palmer, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, polled 9,477 votes, while Horatio C. King, the Democratic candidate, polled but 3,046, considerably less than one-third of that of the Republican candidate. Palmer's majority in the state, notwithstanding it was an off year, was 90,146. Eleazer Green was elected District Attorney over Walter Record. Jerome Babcock was elected to the Assembly in the First District over William R. Clark, and S. Fred Nixon in the Second District over Medad S. Corey. All elected were Republicans.

The Presidential campaign in 1896 was the most remarkable that had occurred since 1860. So general a readjustment of the old parties to the views of the masses upon the new questions, as they came up, had not occurred before for more than a quarter of a century.

The political landslide in 1894, which had given the state and the county by an overwhelming majority to the Republicans, and which had been repeated in 1895, was caused partly by the hard times that oppressed the country and partly by misgovernment in the City of New York by Tammany. During the fall of 1895 members of all parties believed that in the Presidential election, which was to occur the next year, the state and nation would be carried by the Republicans by a sweeping majority. At the beginning of the year 1896, when but few Democrats had faith to believe that a Democratic President could be elected, the question of bimetallism and free coinage of silver sud-

denly came to the front, thrusting aside old political issues. The advocates of bimetallism contended that early in its history the United States adopted the bimetallic standard, making both gold and silver a legal tender at the ratio of sixteen to one; that the bimetallic standard so adopted continued until 1873, that during the Civil War specie payments were suspended and for many years neither gold nor silver was in circulation, that in February, 1873, when public attention was devoted to other subjects, the coinage laws were revised and in some way, not satisfactorily explained, the standard silver dollar was dropped from the list of coins, practically demonetizing silver. It was further strenuously claimed by the advocates of free silver that soon after its demonetization its value and the price of all articles except gold, began to fall as the result of changing this from a bimetallic to a single gold standard country, benefitting, as they claimed, the creditor and the wealthy, at the expense of the debtor and the poor.

In the western states the cause of free silver was now energetically agitated. In November, 1889, a silver conference was held at St. Louis, which was virtually the beginning of the American Bimetallic League. Early in 1893 severe financial troubles began. Many banks called in their loans and thousands of business men and banks went down to ruin, and a great financial panic occurred. President Cleveland, in view of the financial crisis soon after he was inaugurated in 1893, called an extra session of Congress and the Sherman Law was repealed, but it did not seem to have the beneficial results expected. By the withdrawal of gold from the treasury the reserve fund was falling below $100,000,000, so that it became necessary to issue government bonds to borrow gold to keep up the reserve, and bonds were issued during the years 1894 and 1895, to the amount of $262,000,000, bearing four and five per cent. interest.

And now the friends of bimetallism became more active and vigorous. February 22d, 1895, a conference was held at Washington and a call made upon the friends of free silver to organize a new party, with the money question as the sole issue. A little later a number of leading Democrats signed an address advocating the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, both coins to be a full legal tender for all debts. This was the beginning of the effort upon the part of Silver Democrats to take control of the Democratic organization. They followed with active measures which were continued until the assemblage of the Democratic Convention.

The money question was also agitated in the Republican Party, but not so thoroughly as among the Democrats. The silver sentiment in all parties steadily increased and moved in the direction of the east. When the Republican party assembled in National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, a struggle was made by Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado and other western senators for a free coinage plank, which, however failed of success, and Mr. Teller and many delegates in sympathy with him withdrew from the convention. William McKinley was finally made the candidate of the Republicans for President and Garrett A. Hobart for Vice President. The platform of that party declared against the free coinage of silver except through an international agreement which it pledged to promote.

When the Democratic Convention assembled at Chicago in July, 1896, a majority of the delegates were in favor of the free coinage of silver. The delegates from the state of New York,

chosen at the Democratic State Convention held at Saratoga, under the leadership of David B. Hill, led the states that were opposed to free coinage. One of the most exciting contests that had ever occurred in a National Convention ensued, in which William J. Bryan of Nebraska, then a young man of but thirty-six years of age, distinguished himself in a remarkable speech, which had the effect to carry the convention by storm in favor of free coinage, and also to nominate Bryan himself for President. Arthur Sewall of Maine was nominated for Vice President.

The Republicans who withdrew from their National Convention a little later issued an address in support of the Democratic candidates.

A free silver convention composed of members of all parties held at St. Louis also endorsed the Democratic candidates.

The Populists, now grown into a strong party, existing principally in the South and West, at their National Convention held at St. Louis in July, nominated Bryan for President and Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for Vice President.

Those Democrats who favored a gold standard assembled in Indianapolis, nominated Palmer and Buckner as candidates for President and Vice President, and adopted a platform supporting a gold standard, opposing the free coinage of silver.

To uphold the cause of bimetallism, Bryan commenced one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of the country. He visited twenty-five states of the Union, addressing the people at the railroad stations, and in the principal towns in mass meetings, where they assembled in great numbers. In this campaign he traveled over eighteen thousand miles making innumerable speeches. On one day in Michigan he addressed twenty-five audiences, on another day twenty-seven.

Mr. Bryan visited Chautauqua County in the course of this campaign, and on Saturday, August 24, 1896, addressed an audience of more than twelve thousand people gathered at the Auditorium at Celoron. Joseph C. Sibley and others at the same time addressed a large overflow meeting assembled on the outside of the building. Other meetings were held by the Democrats during the campaign in the county, which were largely attended and generally addressed by local speakers.

While Bryan was addressing the people in public assemblages in all parts of the country, McKinley, the Republican candidate, introduced a new feature in Presidential campaigns, one that had never before been practiced—that of addressing delegations of his countrymen at his home which was at Canton, Ohio. During the summer and fall large delegations, often many different bodies of citizens in a single day, visited and were addressed by him in appropriate speeches which proved an effective way of promoting his cause; great enthusiasm was elicited on these occasions. Republican meetings were held at Celoron addressed by Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt.

The ability and integrity of the two Presidential candidates were beyond question, and the campaign was conducted free from personalities, and although it strongly enlisted public attention and drew out great crowds of people it was the most peaceful and orderly that had ever occurred, evidencing the perfection that the people were acquiring in methods of self government.

Near the close of the campaign a barbecue was arranged at Fredonia, at which there was a large attendance.

Speakers of both parties made addresses on the occasion.

The weather on election day was most beautiful. Nearly every voter was out and the vote was mostly polled early in the day. In the whole United States McKinley polled 7,107,822 votes, Bryan, 6,511,673, Palmer,National Democrat, 133,800 votes and Levering, Prohibitionist, 130,683. The result was overwhelming in Chautauqua County in favor of the Republicans. Fourteen thousand three hundred and thirty-five votes were cast for McKinley, 6,168 for Bryan, 135 for Palmer, 453 for Levering, Prohibitionist, and 414 for the Labor candidate for President. John Woodward, Republican of Chautauqua County, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court over James A. Allen, Democrat, of Buffalo, formerly a resident of Chautauqua county. Warren B. Hooker was elected to Congress, and Jerome B. Fisher County Judge over A. A. Van Dusen. Jerome Babcock to the Assembly in the First District over Alvin B. Rice and S. Frederick Nixon over Walter Record in the Second District.

John Woodward who was now elected Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in the town of Charlotte in 1859. In 1878 he graduated from the State Normal School and commenced the study of law with Warren and Morris, the wellknown lawyers of Fredonia. He graduated from the law department of the New York City University in 1881, and commenced the practice of law at Fredonia, but afterwards removed to Jamestown and practiced law associated with Walter L. Sessions. He was successively elected Supervisor of the City of Jamestown, City Attorney and District Attorney of Chautauqua County.

Justice Woodward besides being distinguished as an eminent Judge is distinguished also for his literary ability, and his accomplishments in other lines than the law. He is often called upon to deliver public addresses upon subjects of national importance and on distinguished occasions. He was the orator on the occasion of the First Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Chautauqua County held at Westfield in 1902.

Jerome B. Fisher who was now elected County Judge was born in Russellburg, Warren County, Pennsylvania, February 13th, 1851. He was educated at the Jamestown schools and Cornell University. In 1875 he commenced the study of law with Bootey and Fowler, was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1878, and thereafter practiced law in Jamestown. About 1881, he became associated with Judge Cook and afterwards a member of the firm Cook, Fisher and Wade, for many years the leading law firm in the county. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. At the expiration of his first term as County Judge, he was re-elected in 1902.

Judge Fisher, besides being distinguished as an able judge and a good lawyer, is an unusually strong and effective speaker, one of the most able and eloquent that has ever represented our county. His services as a speaker are in demand on all important occasions. His reputation as an orator extends beyond his county and state.

The few officers of importance required to be elected in the state in 1897, and the overwhelming majority obtained by the Republicans in 1896, seemed to indicate that the Democrats would not seriously contest the election in 1897. The importance of the municipal election to be held in the city of New York, in which the first Mayor for Greater New York was to be chosen, gave such a stimulus to the Democrats as to en-

able them to successfully contest the election in both the state and city.

In the state Alton B. Parker, Democrat, was elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals by a plurality of more than fifty thousand. In the city of New York there were four candidates for Mayor, Van Wyck, the Democratic or Tammany candidate, supported by Richard Croker; Tracy, the Republican candidate, supported by Thomas Platt; Seth Low, the Citizens' Union or Anti-Platt candidate, and Henry George. The campaign was the most extraordinary ever held at a municipal election. Great meetings were held throughout the city. Van Wyck was elected Mayor by a plurality of eighty thousand over Seth Low, his strongest opponent. The death of Henry George four days before the election, it is believed, materially affected the result.

In Chautauqua County 6,412 Republican votes were polled, 3,126 Democratic, 80 Populist, 48 Socialist and 511 Prohibitionist. Edgar J. Griswold was elected Sheriff over Allen A. Gould. James D. Gallup was elected County Clerk over Asa E. Dye. Frederick R. Peterson was elected to the Assembly over J. William Sanbury, and S. Fred Nixon over Wm. McGregor Haynes. All elected were Republicans.

A gubernatorial election occurred in the fall of 1898. During the campaign Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Governor, addressed the people of Jamestown. Roosevelt was elected Governor over Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate. Roosevelt's majority over Van Wyck in Chautauqua County was 6,716. W. B. Hooker was elected to Congress over J. William Sanbury, the Democratic candidate. Eleazer Green was elected District Attorney over Albert E. Nugent. J. Samuel Fowler was elected to the Assembly for the First District over John J. Mahoney and S. Frederick Nixon to the Assembly for the Second District over John D. Campbell.

The Assembly of the state of New York organized for the year 1899 by the election of Samuel Frederick Nixon of Westfield as Speaker. This was the first time that a Speaker was ever chosen from the County of Chautauqua.

No town meetings were held in the spring of 1899, the time for holding town meetings having been fixed by law as the same day in the fall as that of the general election, thus changing a time honored custom. For nearly a century town meetings had been held late in the winter or early in the spring.

The election this year was the least in general importance of any that had ever been held in the county, as no state officer was to be chosen. The election was notable, however, from the fact that town meetings were for the first time held in the fall, and at the same time of the general election. This circumstance had the effect to draw out a large vote.

Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia who had resigned his office as Member of Congress, was nominated by the Republicans for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and was one of the three justices elected in the Judicial District.

Thomas Hutson had been nominated by the Republicans to fill the leading office on the county ticket for this year, that of County Treasurer. He afterwards withdrew and Emmons Swift was placed in nomination for that office in his stead, and was elected over Obed Edson, Democrat.

Warren B. Hooker, who was now elected Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Perrysburg, Cattaraugus County, in 1856. He received his education at the Forestville Academy, and graduated there in 1876. He com-

menced the study of law with John G. Record of Forestville, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. After practicing law for a short time in Tacoma in the State of Washington, he returned to Chautauqua County and commenced practicing law at Fredonia. In 1890, he was elected a Representative to Congress, and was the youngest member of the House, being but thirty-four years of age. Next to Governor Fenton he and Hon. S. Frederick Nixon have had the most remarkable political careers of any citizens resident of the county. Mr. Hooker while in Congress was made Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, one of the most important in the House. He was re-elected and continued in Congress until 1899, when he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court which position he has held until the present time. Fredonia seems to have been the home of the judiciary. Many judges have been elected to that court in the past, from the legal fraternity of that village. James Mullett, Benjamin F. Green, George Barker, John S. Lambert, John Woodward, all at some time previous to, or at the time of their election, resided in Fredonia, and now Warren B. Hooker made the sixth representative to that court from Fredonia—a record that the City of Buffalo scarcely exceeds.

As 1900 was the Presidential year, a strong interest began to be manifested both among the Republicans and Democrats in local as well as in state and national politics. In the county there were some dissensions in the Republican Party, and also some in the Democratic Party. Bryan appeared to be the choice of the great majority of Democrats in Chautauqua County as a Presidential candidate. The Chicago Platform adopted four years before, with an additional plank against trusts and imperialism represented their code of principles.

The Republican National Convention held in Philadelphia, nominated William McKinley for President and Theodore Roosevelt for Vice President. The Democratic Convention met in Kansas City and nominated William J. Bryan for President and Adlai Stevenson for Vice President. Frank H. Mott, the Democratic delegate to the National Convention from Chautauqua County, was chosen to represent the State of New York upon the committee to notify Bryan of his nomination.

Presidential campaigns usually have their distinctive characteristics. That of 1900 was unlike others that preceded it. Notwithstanding the interesting issues involved, there was apparent apathy throughout the country for more than three months after the nominations were made. There was but little discussion of the issues upon the streets and in the public places, and when they were discussed, it was in a temperate manner. During the four years that had elapsed since the last Presidential campaign, the war with Spain and in the Phillipine Islands greatly interested the American people and the reading of the daily newspapers had suddenly become a general and habitual custom among the masses. The price of newspapers had greatly cheapened. The penny daily newspapers such as the Times, the News, Express and the Courier, all of Buffalo, now reached the most remote country districts and were universally read. In a great measure the people were forming their opinions based upon the reading of daily newspapers. Yet after the Democratic State Convention was held in New York for the nomination of a state ticket, a campaign of speaking commenced and the people came out in great numbers to listen. The meet-

ings, particularly the Democratic gatherings, were fully attended. Respectful attention was given to the speeches. The people throughout the county were addressed by local speakers of both parties. Upon the Democratic side, Frank H. Mott, Thomas P. Heffernan, J. W. Sanbury, Arthur Kettle, Walter H. Edson, Benjamin Strauss, Hiram Smith and Eaton L. Moses were among the local speakers. John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed a large meeting at Dunkirk and another at Jamestown. The principal Democratic meeting was held at Celoron on the 30th of October when Bryan, Stanchfield and others addressed eight thousand people. In the evening of the same day Mr. Bryan addressed another large meeting at Dunkirk.

The Republicans commenced their campaign a little later. Among their local speakers were Judge J. B. Fisher, A. C. Wade, James L. Weeks, Hon. S. Fred Nixon and J. T. Larmonth. Chauncey M. Depew made a political address at the fair at Dunkirk. Ex-Governor Black addressed a meeting at Celoron. The principal Republican meeting and the largest held by that party within the county during the campaign was addressed by Theodore Roosevelt at Jamestown. He had addressed another large meeting on the same day at Dunkirk.

At the general election in the fall of 1900, McKinley was elected President. Fifteen thousand three hundred twenty votes were polled in the county for the Republican ticket, 6,660 for the Democratic ticket and 589 for the Temperance ticket. Odell was elected Governor over Stanchfield, Samuel J. Fowler to the Assembly in the First District over Arthur W. Kettle, S. Frederick Nixon in the Second District over William S. Stearns, Egburt E. Woodbury Surrogate over Albert E. Nugent James D. Gallup County Clerk over Daniel Mahoney, Henry H. Cooper Sheriff over Hugh L. Allen. All elected were Republicans.

January 10, 1900, Governor Roosevelt appointed Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk State Tax Commissioner, which office he now holds. Mr. Stearns was born in the town of Villenova in 1856, was educated at the Forestville Academy, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1882, and commenced the practice of law in Dunkirk. In 1886 he was elected District Attorney and served two terms.

The Republican majority in the county in 1901 was about four thousand four hundred. Eleazer Green was elected District Attorney over Arthur W. Kettle, J. Samuel Fowler to the Assembly in the First Assembly District over Walter H. Edson and S. Frederick Nixon over James O. Bennett.

At the general election held in the fall of 1902, Benjamin B. Odell Jr., Republican, was elected Governor over Bird S. Coler, Odell receiving in Chautauqua County thirteen thousand three hundred thirteen and Coler four thousand nine hundred thirty votes. Jerome B. Fisher was elected County Judge over Walter H. Edson, J. Samuel Fowler Member of Assembly in the First District over Arthur W. Kettle and S. Frederick Nixon in the Second District over Charles H. Corbett.

Frank H. Mott of Chautauqua County was nominated at the Democratic State Convention held in Saratoga on the first of October, 1902, as the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. On his return from the convention to his home in Jamestown the people of his city, without distinction of party, gave him a public reception, and marched in parade through the streets of Jamestown to the City hall, where

speeches were made in his honor by leading citizens of all parties, which told the story of his personal popularity and at the same time of the unpartisan generosity of his fellow townsmen, the great majority of whom were Republicans. Although Mr. Mott was not elected, he carried the strong Republican city of Jamestown by nearly three hundred majority.

At the assembling of the Legislature at Albany in January succeeding the election, Hon. S. Frederick Nixon was for the fifth time elected Speaker of the Assembly. Next to Governor Fenton, he with Hon. Warren B. Hooker, has had the most remarkable and successful political career of any citizen resident of the county. He was born in Westfield, Chautauqua County, December 3d, 1860. He was educated at the public schools and academy at Westfield and at Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1881. In 1886 he was elected Supervisor of Westfield and in 1887, at the age of twenty-seven, Member of Assembly for the First Assembly District of Chautauqua County. He has now for thirteen terms been elected to the Assembly. He was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads in 1895 and 1896, and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in 1897 and 1898, which carried with it the leadership of his party on the floor of the Assembly. Five years he has been Speaker of the Assembly, a longer period than that position has been held in the history of the state by any member except James W. Husted.

During all the time that he has been serving in the Legislature, he has been continuously elected Supervisor of his native town, and has served seventeen years in all, eleven of which he has been Chairman of the Board, a longer period as a member and as chairman, than any other person except Loren B. Sessions. He is a popular public speaker and one of the most influential and prominent leaders of his party in the state. He has filled all the various places of trust with integrity and ability and with credit to himself and his native county.

We have now brought the political history of the county down to the present time, yet it will be far from complete without some account of the Board of Supervisors. That body has always been a very important factor in the affairs of the county. Supervisors are chosen at town meetings. Town meetings have always been the most notable and generally the best attended of all election days.

At town meetings there are chosen a dozen or more officers to conduct town affairs, requiring qualifications as various as the accomplishments required of the officers of the county, or of the state. There is selected a Commissioner of Highways, who should have a knowledge of the travel and commerce of his town, and also a practical knowledge of the art of bridging its streams and building its highways; an Assessor conversant with the value of real estate and of the pecuniary circumstances of his townsmen; a Justice of the Peace, familiar in no small measure with the law; a Constable and Collector of executive ability, and before all a Supervisor familiar with the interests and general affairs of the town. Trivial as seem the duties of these town officers compared with those of the state and the officers of the nation, they are of as much public importance and as vital to the communities which these officers represent, as are the duties of those of a higher grade. The state itself would perish as quickly for the want of attention to the affairs of these primary communities, as it would from neglect of the larger affairs of the state and nation.

Aside from the election of a Presi-

dent, and perhaps that of a Governor, the voter takes a greater interest in the choice of town officers, particularly that of the Supervisor, than in the choice of officers of a higher grade. Consequently town meetings have been better attended than general elections, except when a President is to be elected, and then the larger attendance is due to the greater effort made to bring the voters out.

This apparent indifference upon the part of the voter is not proof of his want of patriotism or intelligence, but is evidence rather that he knows the difference between an exercise of the right of suffrage absolutely without restraint, and a qualified and perverted use of such right. In the town caucuses and town meetings, the influence of the voter is relatively much greater than at general elections. When town officers are nominated and elected the voter is personally present, and his vote and his influence has its full force and effect, while candidates for state and county officers are chosen in caucuses and in conventions through delegates, the voter himself not being present, a system that is supposed to give a just representation to the elector. He, on the contrary, is often misrepresented by the action of a delegated convention. The discerning elector understands this, and it explains his apathy on election day.

At the town elections we have an opportunity of observing how thoroughly the people perform the duty of choosing their officers. The fitness and ability of these officers are relatively equal, or superior to those of the county and the state. It is seldom that a weak or crooked candidate for Supervisor can successfully pass the ordeal of a town caucus, with almost every member of his party out, and again at the polls with almost every voter of his town casting a vote and personally acquainted with the candidate and his qualifications. Although it is not always the best man in the town that is chosen Supervisor, he is almost invariably among the most respectable and capable of its citizens. No person has more just cause to be proud of official honors, however high his rank, than he who is selected by his townsmen as their Supervisor. The Board of Supervisors in this county has always been made up of representative men, who have been well informed, patriotic and faithful to their duties, more capable according to the importance of the task assigned them than the members of most legislative assemblies. The Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County representing eighty-eight thousand inhabitants is relatively a superior body of men to the Legislature of the State of New York representing seven million inhabitants and, we venture to say, to the Congress of the United States, representing seventy-six millions of people.

For nearly a century, and until recently, the election of town officers was held late in the winter or early in the spring, entirely separate from the election of county and state officers which took place in the fall. Town meetings held at so distant a time from election, were as independent of general politics as it was possible to make them, and gave the people about their only opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage freely and without interference from the professional politician. The town meetings of New England were the birth places of home rule. At those little assemblages the ability of the people to govern themselves was first demonstrated, and the fires of American independence first kindled. Town government formed the basis of free institu-

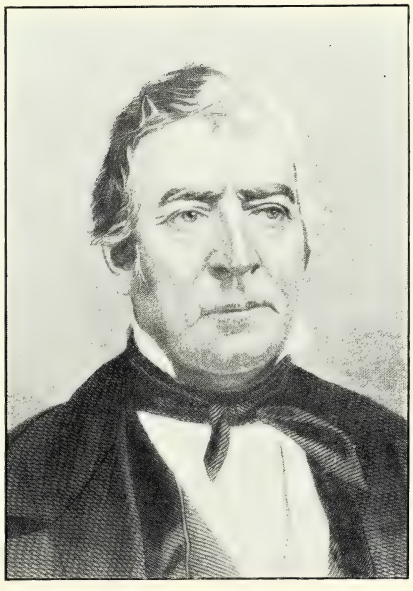
tions in the New England States. The people there have long been in the habit of contrasting their system of town meetings with the southern method where the county is made the unit of government. The State of New York early adopted the plan of New England, and separated town meetings from elections and fixed the time of their holding in the spring so that they might be free from political influences as far as possible.

The change of the time for holding town meetings to the fall when elections are held, it is to be feared, will have the effect in time, to take from the townspeople their full influence in the election of Supervisors and place them under the domination of the men who manipulate elections; that it will ultimately have the effect to take the interest of the townspeople away from the election of the Supervisors and other town officers and gradually place them under the control of the politician and lower the dignity and importance of the town. The rank and file of the dominant party will lose even more by the change, than the party of minority in the end.

The first annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at Scott's Tavern in Mayville on the third Tuesday of October, 1811. It continued two days. Matthew Prendergast was Supervisor of the town of Chautauqua which comprised the western part of the county, and Philo Orton of the town of Pomfret which comprised the eastern part of the county. Charles B. Rouse was the Clerk of the Board. The principal item of business transacted at this meeting was to vote to raise fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of building a Courthouse and Jail.

The third meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held in 1813, consisted of five members, John Scott for Chautauqua, James Prendergast for Ellicott, Samuel Sinclear for Gerry, Nedebiah Angell for Hanover, and Philo Orton for Pomfret. This year the Board elected Philo Orton for Chairman. He was the first Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County. Charles B. Rouse was again elected Clerk.

The following Supervisors were chosen Chairman of the Board during the early years that elapsed prior to the completion of the Erie Canal: Philo Orton 1813, James Prendergast



THOMAS B. CAMPBELL.

in 1814, David Eaton in 1815, Martin Prendergast in 1816, John Brownell in 1817, probably Samuel Sinclear in 1818, (the records are lost), John Frew in 1819, Thomas B. Campbell in 1820. Palmer Phillips in 1821, Leverett Barker in 1822, and Thomas B. Campbell in 1823, 1824 and 1825. The following persons were chosen Clerk of the Board during those years: Charles B. Rouse in 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, Jacob Houghton in 1816, James P. Rogers in 1817 and David Eaton in 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825.

During the Pioneer Period the Board of Supervisors was occupied first with questions growing out of the War of 1812, with measures for the protection of the frontier and to secure the safety of their families. A little later with the building of roads and bridges and making other improvements such as the scant means of the county afforded. They took measures for the destruction of wolves. Wolves increased with the sheep and other animals, upon which they preyed. They at length became very obnoxious to the settlers. Large bounties were offered by the Board of Supervisors for wolf scalps. Hunters devoted their entire time to obtaining these bounties. Sometimes a hunter was able to pay for his land, or nearly so, by the bounties he received for the wolves that he had killed. The bounties authorized by the Board of Supervisors to be paid for wolf scalps averaged more than five hundred dollars annually for six successive years following 1814. In a single year, 1818, the county paid seven hundred ten dollars. The state and towns more than doubled this amount of bounties. The last bounty paid was to Sewall Spaulding for killing a wolf in the town of Villenova.

The Supervisors of the Pioneer Period were representative men. They were seldom well educated but well informed. They had force of character and were capable of large enterprises as the record of their lives will show. John McMahan (the first Supervisor of the county, he represented the town of Chautauqua on the Niagara County Board of Supervisors in 1805) purchased twenty-two thousand acres of land in Westfield, for which he agreed to pay fifty-five thousand dollars. He paid over one thousand down. He was the first to make extensive improvements in the county. Often the name of Prendergast appears in the list of early Supervisors and among those filling important official positions. The Prendergasts were all practical and successful men in large undertakings. Over three thousand acres of land were owned by William Prendergast and his sons and daughters. Although wealthy and prosperous they were by no means aristocratic, but plain, unassuming, intelligent people of good sense and strict integrity. Four of the Prendergast brothers were prominent among the early Supervisors, Matthew, Martin, Thomas and James; the latter was founder of Jamestown and gave his name to that city. Samuel Sinclear was a hardy, resolute frontiersman. He was the pioneer of the central part of the county. He purchased a large tract of land there and built upon it mills and made extensive improvements. He founded and gave his name to the village of Sinclairville. Nedebiah Angell founded the Angell settlement in Hanover. John Frew founded Frewsburg, where he built mills and engaged extensively in the lumber business and through his industry and enterprise became wealthy.

There were other strong characters among the early Supervisors: Philo Orton, Dr. John E. Marshall, David Eaton, John Dexter, Nathan Mixer, Leverett Barker, Judge Thomas B. Campbell, Joseph Brownell, Palmer Phillips, Amos Atwater, Seth Snow, Joel Burnell, Calvin Warren, Hugh B. Patterson, James Hall, Abiram Orton, Ezra Puffer, Daniel Sherman, Reuben Slayton, Abijah Clark and Vilroy Balcom were leaders in the communities in which they lived.

More than three-quarters of a century has gone by since those old Supervisors gathered in the ancient inn of Jedediah Tracy at Mayville, discussed the events of their day; of the last war

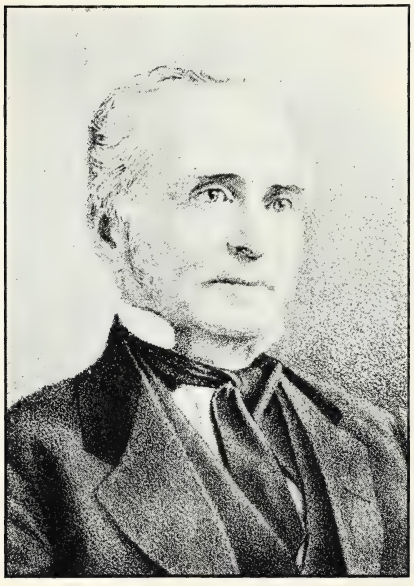
with England; of the campaigns of Napoleon, or indulged in jests that savored of the woods and clearings. Yet many as are the years that have passed since then, the memory of their labors is still fresh and green, and many of their names are household words in the towns which they represented.

With the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, there came an increase of population; a necessity for improved roads and bridges and also a greater number and more expensive county buildings. The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Supervisors consequently increased. The completion of the New York and Erie Railroad to Dunkirk in 1852, the public improvements that followed, the demands of the Civil War, the increase in the public expenditures that followed the increase of wealth of the county during the last fifty years greatly increased the importance of the Board of Supervisors which the towns fully recognized for many years by sending competent men there. In no county in the state have the people taken more pride in continuously sending their best men to serve on the Board of Supervisors than in the County of Chautauqua. That fact has been productive of far reaching results. It has been one of the principal causes that has made Chautauqua County so influential in the politics of the state. Bright and ambitious young men, conscious of the respect in which their townsmen hold this office, for many years have been in the habit of seeking to establish their claim to distinction, by being elected Supervisor of their town. And perhaps no political success of their lives, however great, has given them more genuine satisfaction than their first election to that honorable post. A majority of the County Judges and higher officers of the county, first served on the Board of Supervisors. Of the Members of the Legislature chosen since the county was organized and of the Members of Congress representing Chautauqua County in the last fifty years, there are but few that did not gain their first distinction by being elected Supervisor, usually of their native town. Of the present three Justices of the Supreme Court now residing in Chautauqua County, Lambert, Woodward and Hooker, all early represented their respective towns on the Board of Supervisors. Fenton, Allen, Walter and Loren Sessions, Bemus, Brewer, Patterson and Nixon, for many years leading politicians of the county and state, were all once active members of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County. There they first established their reputations as men of ability and as astute politicians. Indeed the Board of Supervisors has been the cradle of the Chautauqua County politician, the school where he has learned his first lessons in political science. Among the graduates from this school have been many accomplished and sometimes not over scrupulous masters of the craft, who have often made their influence strongly felt at the state capital, schemers so deeply versed in the subtle art and its devious ways as to be able to redeem their full share of official honors in the state.

Not always "by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" have their successes been won. For there are and have been leading and successful men among them, who have gained their political honors by just and honorable methods, who have applied the same open and straight forward rules in political life and acts as they have in their private and business dealings and have succeeded quite as easily and far more satisfactorily than by dubious methods; leaving the memory of no unsavory

methods to haunt their descendants in after years.

The Board of Supervisors has always been composed of picked men whom the people of the respective towns have taken pride in electing. In no county in the state have its interests been better served and its affairs more wisely conducted than in Chautauqua by its legislature. We will not here give the



ODIN BENEDICT.

names of the many competent men that have composed it. That work has been performed by Hon. Benjamin S. Dean in another volume. We will, however, give the names and the length of service of the able officers who have presided over its deliberations since 1825, the names of the Chairmen and Clerks prior to that time, having been previously given. Loren B. Sessions has presided as Chairman seventeen years, S. Fred Nixon eleven years, Odin Benedict ten years, Timothy Judson four years, Nathan Mixer, Reuben E. Fenton, George W. Patterson and Francis B. Brewer each three years; James Hall, Samuel Barrett, James Parker, Augustus F. Allen, C. L. Norton, C. B. Brockway and John J. Aldrich each two years; Daniel Sherman, George A. French, Oliver Lee, David Eaton, Elisha Norton, John G. Hinckley, Orson Stiles, Nahum S. Scott and Silas Vinton each one year.

The following are the names of the Clerks and the length of time they have served: Elias H. Jenner twenty-four years, Otis D. Hinckley twenty years, Rufus Jones six years, Lucius Hurlbut five years, David Eaton, four years, Thomas A. Osborne three years, John G. Hinckley, Walter L. Sessions, Daniel Sherman, Charles Chadwick and Stukley Ellsworth each two years, George A. Green, F. H. Ruggles, Nelson Rowe, Richard Willing and S. Mervin Smith each one year.

June 19th, 1901, occurred a memorable gathering in the county, the first annual reunion of the Chautauqua County Supervisors and officials, and their wives. It was held at Bemus Point. There was a large attendance, a banquet and speeches by S. Frederick Nixon, Maj. Hiram Smith, Obed Edson, A. C. Wade, J. T. Williams, Louis McKinstry, Frank H. Mott and Hon. A. G. Dow. The following year a second meeting was held. Annual reunions or outings attended by the Supervisors, county officers and their wives, besides being occasions of very pleasant meetings, renew acquaintanceships, intensify attachments and cultivate a patriotic regard for the county.

CHAPTER XXII.

CONCLUSION.

Patriotism springs from the hearthstone. The home, the school district, the town and the county are its nurseries. The greater the regard for these home governments, the greater the love for the state and the country.

In the Old World, civil divisions corresponding to our counties have little importance. There all authority, political, social and religious, is centered in one chief city. The subdivisions of the nation are not independent communities with a local sovereignty like our states and counties. All parts of the kingdom, however remote, of whatever local designation, must look to a cold, austere and distant central authority for the redress of wrongs and the protection of rights. Legislators and rulers are too far away from the people to clearly understand their interests, or to have a sympathetic care for their happiness. The boundary lines of a department in a monarchical government do not mark the limits of an independent community having distinctive characteristics, local pride and a history, unless it may be that of some grand lord living in some great castle within its borders.

In our Federal Republic the reverse is true. It includes many sovereignties within its boundaries and each separate sovereignty inspires a patriotism and has a history of its own. The love that an American citizen bears for his whole country is independent of the esteem that he has for his state. This is also true of his county and of his town, and of the still stronger affection that he has for his family. Indeed family ties and the love of family are the germs from whence all empire and all patriotism springs. Family rule is primitive government. Family sway is the essence of home rule, having the hearthstone for its seat of power, and the homestead for its domain.

Next in intensity to the love of home and family is the affection that a citizen bears for his town. Townsmen are acquaintances, neighbors and friends bound together by the strongest of ties.

Almost as strong is the affection that a citizen has for his county. The county is the simplest form of a representative democracy. It is indeed a state within itself. Its citizens feel that they are fellow countrymen, and that beyond its borders, in a certain measure, is a land of strangers.

Thus we see that the human heart is capable of entertaining an unconflicting patriotic love for distinct bodies politic. Patriotism is not weakened by the cultivation of these various attachments but greatly stimulated and intensified, so that notwithstanding this affection for the family, for the town and county, there warms in the breast of the cit-

izen undivided loyalty to his state and still there is room in his heart for an undiminished love and pride in the greater glory of his country.

A county, then, may command the loyalty of its citizens without disloyalty to the state and justly cultivate a history of its own, and have a love and pride for all that distinguishes it. The courts so frequently convened within its borders, the assemblage of religious, social, economic and political organizations, coterminous with its boundaries, the constant discussion of questions of local interest by the press, familiarize the people with its needs, its public officers and leading citizens. Its people feel that they have the same history and are thereby drawn in friendship together and led to take a common interest in its welfare. A town is a pure democracy, while a county is a republic. Its Supervisors, elected by the people of the respective towns, meeting statedly at its capital, organized as a Board of Supervisors, constituting its legislature, enact its laws.

The regard that a citizen has for the county in which he lives is usually strong indeed. The Chautauquan has good reason for pride in his. From being the most obscure of backwoods regions it is now the foremost rural county in the state. We may be proud of the relative importance of Chautauqua, of the superior influence of its citizens in public affairs, of the able men, some dead and some living, whose birthplaces or homes have been here. More than ordinary energy has characterized its people. It has been a center whence new ideas and vigorous policies have emanated. Anti-Masonry, which once revolutionized the politics of the nation, had its chief beginning here. In Chautauqua the Republican Party displayed its earliest and most aggressive action. And here is a center of spiritualistic thought. While we may dissent from these opinions, we must recognize the vigor and independence of thought they imply.

GENERAL SCOFIELD'S BIRTHPLACE.

From germs planted in Chautauqua have sprung movements of undisputed

usefulness. It was in the backwoods of Chautauqua that its citizens originated the idea of building the New York and Erie Railroad, and in this county the first public meeting was held to promote it. The first subordinate grange was organized in Fredonia. Chautauqua was also the birthplace of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the benign influence of which extends to every part of our land, even beyond the seas. Here on the shore of our beautiful lake, the Chautauqua Assembly was founded, has long flourished and, like the banyan tree, rooted new trunks in other states and lands. Its fame has carried the name Chautauqua to the most distant parts of the earth

Many eminent men are numbered among our citizens, while others whose lives have been passed elsewhere were natives of our county. First among them, and the most distinguished in military life, is Gen. John M. Schofield. He was born in Gerry near the Village of Sinclairville. He commanded the Union forces in the Battle of Franklin, succeeded Stanton as Secretary of War, and became Lieutenant General of the Army; a rank that was filled before him by Washington, Scott Grant, Sherman and Sheridan only.

Major General George Stoneman, of the regular army, one of the most distinguished cavalry officers of the Civil War, afterwards Governor of California, was born in Busti, and buried there with military honors.

William B. Cushing, the destroyer of the Albemarle, whose name is written in history beside that of Jones, Perry and Decatur, and his brother Alonzo H. Cushing, the bravest of the brave, who fell beside his battery at Gettysburg, spent their early years in Fredonia, the home of their ancestors and kinsmen, and received their education at its academy.

Col. William Colville also received his education at this famous old school. He was born at Forestville. He led the impetuous onset of the First Minnesota, that saved the day at Gettysburg, the bloodiest and most heroic infantry charge recorded in the history of modern war.

Erastus D. Holt enlisted as a private rose by merit to the rank of Colonel and to the command of a brigade. He was many times wounded and finally fell in the battles before Richmond. He was educated at the Fredonia Academy.

Some of those who distinguished themselves in the military service and more distinctly represented the county in the Civil War we have fully mentioned in previous pages of this history.

Most prominent among those Chautauquans distinguished in civil life is Reuben E. Fenton. He served ten years in Congress, one term as a United States Senator, and twice as Governor of the State of New York. He was born in Carroll and was all his life a resident of and identified with Chautauqua County.

Of others so distinguished was John Bidwell who was born in the town of Ripley. He was the Prohibition candidate for President in 1892, and received over a quarter of a million votes, the highest number ever cast by that party.

William H. Seward, once Governor of New York, was for a short time a resident of Westfield.

George W. Patterson, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York and twice Speaker of the Assembly, resided in Westfield and was for many years a leading citizen of the county.

Davis H. Wait, once Governor of Colorado, was a native of Chautauqua County where he spent the greater part of his life, having been for many years the editor of the Jamestown Journal.

John L. Bates in his youth, after receiving his education at the Wesleyan University, in 1882 or 1883, came to Jamestown and taught a private school in that city in the family of Samuel C. Smith, now of Westfield. He was married to the accomplished daughter of Mr. Smith in the Methodist Church of Jamestown. He afterwards studied law, was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature and chosen its Speaker, then Lieutenant Governor, and finally Governor of the

JAMES J. MYERS.

State of Massachusetts, and still holds that high office.

Ozro Hadley, a native of the town of Cherry Creek, was once acting Governor of Arkansas.

It is an interesting fact that Chautauqua County, besides sending many of its talented young men to the West, has sent others to fill high places in the East, even in the old, influential and cultured State of Massachusetts. While Governor Bates was serving in important official positions there, James J. Myers, a native of Chautauqua, was repeatedly chosen to similar official positions in the same state. Mr. Myers is the son of Robert Myers and the grandson of John Myers, an early and well-known pioneer of Chautauqua County. He was born in Carroll November 20th, 1842, commenced his education in the Fredonia and Randolph Academies, and graduated at Harvard. In early life he engaged in the lumber business, making one or two trips from Carroll down the Allegany and Ohio Rivers. He studied law and was admitted to practice at the Suffolk County Bar in Massachusetts. In 1892 he was elected to the Legislature of that state and for many years was an able and leading member of that body. In 1900 he was chosen Speaker and served as such during succeeding years.

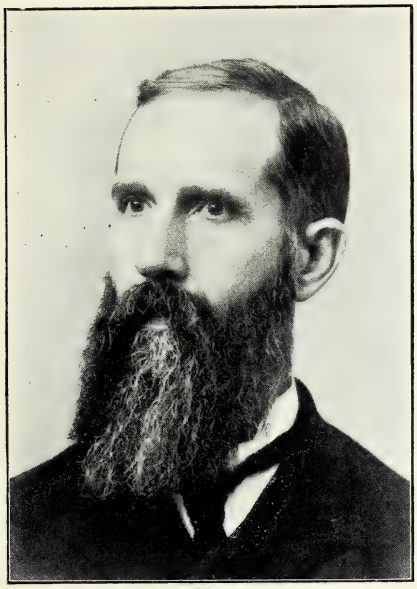
Ransom Burnell, a native of Charlotte and brother of Madison Burnell, was a prominent lawyer of California and once chosen Speaker of its lower house.

J. S. Attherly, formerly a resident of Chautauqua County, living near Fluvanna, where he married Luella, daughter of Henry C. Whitemore, is the Speaker of the lower house in the State of Colorado.

John T. McDonough, former Secretary of State of New York, and now Chief Justice of the Phillipine Islands, spent the early years of his life in Dunkirk, where he practiced law, was a Police Justice of that city and Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County.

M. M. Estee was born in the town of Harmony, near Watts Flats, became a citizen of California and was the Republican candidate for Governor of that state in 1882. It is a singular circumstance that his opponent in that election was General George Stoneman, also a native of Chautauqua County, having been born in the adjoining town of Busti. Judge Estee was defeated in the election. He was afterwards made

permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1888. President McKinley appointed him Judge of the District Court of Hawaii after its organization as a territory. He was a lawyer and the author of Estee's Pleading and Forms. He died at Honolulu.



STEPHEN H. ALLEN

Stephen H. Allen, a native of the Village of Sinclairville, after serving as District Judge was elected to the highest court in Kansas and was for six years one of the three judges constituting that court.

Rufus B. Cowing, a nephew of Judge Elial T. Foote, is an able and respected Judge in New York City. He was born at Dexterville in 1840. His popularity and ability are attested by the fact that he was elected as a Republican City Judge in 1878, and has retained the office in that great Democratic stronghold until the present time.

John M. Barbour was another eminent Judge of New York City. Mr. Barbour came to Fredonia in 1821, resided there with his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Walworth, until 1835, when he removed to the Territory of Michigan. He there took a commanding position in the practice of law, and a leading part in changing Michigan from a territory to a state, and afterwards in the affairs of that state. In 1861 he was elected Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York, and was subsequently re-elected and made Chief Justice of that court.

Oliver L. Barbour, his brother, the reporter and law writer, was also well known to the legal profession. Oliver became a resident of Chautauqua in 1821, attended the Fredonia Academy and studied law with Judge Osborne at Mayville, was admitted to the bar and entered the office of his uncle Chancellor Walworth. In 1848 he became reporter of the Supreme and Chancery Courts. He published sixty-seven volumes of reports. He was a diligent writer of law books. No less than one hundred forty volumes of standard law books came from his pen. His treatise on Criminal Law and his Chancery Practice are probably his most valuable works.

Victor M. Rice was born in Mayville in 1818. He was the son of William Rice, one of the two earliest settlers of Clymer. Victor was for several years a teacher in Buffalo and until he was selected superintendent of schools of that city. Afterwards for nine years he was State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Glenni W. Scofield was born in Chautauqua County in 1817, served in the Legislature and in the Judiciary of Pennsylvania and afterwards twelve years in Congress, during that time as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He was Assistant Register of the Treasury and Associate Justice of the Court of Claims.

Philetus Sawyer, a native of Vermont, in his early life lived in Chautau-

qua County, where he owned and operated sawmills in Poland and Jamestown. In 1847 he removed to Wisconsin, and became successful in the lumber business. He was there elected to Congress and served ten years. He afterwards served two terms in the United States Senate.

David B. Parker, a descendant of Samuel Sinclear, the founder of Sinclairville, was born in Ashville in the town of Harmony in 1842, educated at the Jamestown and Fredonia Academies, enlisted in 1861 in the Seventy-second New York Regiment, was detailed to the Mail Service, and rose to be Superintendent of Mails of the Army of the Potomac under Hooker and Meade; afterwards under Grant as Superintendent of Mails and Dispatch Bearers for the armies operating against Richmond, until near the close of the war, when, at the suggestion of General Grant, he was appointed by Lincoln Special Agent of the Postoffice Department and had charge of the post-offices at Richmond, Petersburg and other cities as they were captured. In 1869 he was made United States Marshal for the District of Virginia and had charge of taking the census of that state in 1870. Subsequently he served as Chief of the Postoffice Inspectors until 1883, when he was appointed Postmaster of the City of Washington which he declined, to enter the employment of the Bell Telephone Company. He served as superintendent of the Telephone Company at Boston, general manager of the company at New York and vice president and general manager at Buffalo. Colonel Parker is now a resident of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County.

Of editors and publishers, who once were residents of Chautauqua County Frank W. Palmer may be mentioned first. He was born in Manchester, Indiana, October 11th, 1827. After receiving a common school education he was apprenticed to a printer in Jamestown. In 1848 he became joint proprietor and editor of the Jamestown Journal which he edited for many years with distinguished ability. In 1852 he served in the New York Legislature as a member from Chautauqua County In 1858 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and became editor and proprietor of the Daily Times. From 1861 to 1868 he was the State Printer of Iowa, and editor and proprietor of the Iowa State Register. He was then elected to Congress, serving from March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1873. He afterwards removed to Chicago where he edited the Inter-Ocean. He was also a member of the Postal Commission and in 1877 was appointed Postmaster of Chicago.

Samuel Sinclear was a grandson of Maj. Samuel Sinclear of Sinclairville. He was born in Gerry in 1822, received his education in the common schools of that town. In 1841 he accepted a position in the office of the New York Tribune. In 1843 he was appointed its cashier and held that position for fifteen years. In 1848 he married a cousin of Horace Greeley. In 1858 he became the publisher of The Tribune, and was its publisher for thirteen years until after the death of Greeley, when his connection with The Tribune terminated.

Elliott F. Shepard was born in Jamestown. He married a daughter of William H. Vanderbilt. He was long well known as the editor of the New York Mail and Express.

Charles L. Webster was born in the town of Charlotte in 1851, was educated at the Fredonia Academy and Normal School and became a civil engineer and surveyor. He married Annie Moffett, daughter of a sister of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), she being at

the time a resident of Fredonia. Mr. Webster and Mr. Clemens formed the celebrated house of Charles L. Webster & Co., which published among other famous books, "The Personal Recollections of Gen. U. S. Grant," and afterwards the "Life of Pope Leo XIII." Mr. Webster traveled through Europe arranging for his publication. In Rome he was honored with a private interview with the Pontiff at the Vatican. The Pope was so pleased with him and his labors that he decorated him a "Knight of the Order of Pius VII."

Of those distinguished in other walks of life, who were born in Chautauqua County or at some time resided there, there is a long list.

Gen. Thomas W. Harvey, one of the greatest inventors of America in early years long resided in Jamestown and afterwards near New York City. He was distinguished for the variety, number and value of his inventions of which there were over one hundred. No man in his day, it is said, originated more useful machinery. Before 1860, he had constructed an electric motor and demonstrated the feasibility of electricity as a motive power. His highest fame is in connection with the celebrated "Harveyized Steel" which was adopted and used by the governments of England, Russia, France, Germany and the United States, in making armor sheathing for warships. His brother Charles R. Harvey also resided in Jamestown during many years. He was also distinguished as an iron worker and inventor. Several of his inventions were of much value. The son of Thomas W. Harvey possessed the same kind of ability and he became distinguished also.

George W. Pullman, famous for his wealth, and as the inventor of the Pullman Car, was born in the town of Portland.

Loren Blodget, widely known throughout the scientific world, was born in Busti in 1823. His home was for many years in Philadelphia. He was, however, closely connected with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and was appointed to many official positions in the Treasury Department, and, on account of his varied knowledge and superior statistical ability, to others in connection with the collection of customs in Philadelphia and New York. His work on the climatology of the United States and temperate latitudes of North America was highly complimented by Baron von Humboldt.

Douglas Houghton, naturalist, was born in Troy, New York, in 1810, but early removed to Fredonia. There he erected a hermitage in his father's orchard, and commenced his researches into the laws of nature. He was licensed to practice medicine by the medical society of Chautauqua County He moved west and was appointed physician and botanist of the expedition under Henry H. Schoolcraft to explore the sources of the Mississippi. He made a valuable botannical report of that voyage. He was afterwards appointed State Geologist of Michigan and explored the southern shore of Lake Superior and lost his life by drowning while engaged in the government survey.

Philip Phillips, the famous "Pilgrim Singer," of whom Bishop Vincent speaks as "a world wide traveler who has compassed the earth and reached a larger number of hearers than any other religious singer of the day," was a native of Stockton.

Belle Weaver Cole, now of London a singer of world-wide celebrity, was born near Mayville.

Of other distinguished people who have been residents of Chautauqua, is Lawrence Oliphant of England, author and traveler. His life was one of adventure. He resigned his seat in the British Parliament to become a member of the "Brotherhood of New Life" at Portland in this county, where he resided. After the departure of Thomas L. Harris to California, he became the leader of the "Brotherhood of New Life," and the proprietor of its lands in Portland.

Rev. Reuben Tinker, once a wellknown citizen of Westfield, over seventy years ago left New Bedford, Massachusetts, in a whaling vessel, and after a six months' voyage arrived at the Sandwich Islands, where for nearly ten years he was a wellknown missionary Five of his children were born in the Sandwich Islands and one on the Atlantic on his voyage home.

In 1834 a poor boy, then but seventeen years of age, a carpenter and joiner by trade, came to Dunkirk. He, in partnership with his uncle, Eastman R Bell, during the following six years built some of the best of the old residences in Dunkirk, one of which is still standing on the main street of that city. This boy was Erastus Dow Palmer, afterwards one of the greatest of American sculptors. In 1839 he married Matilda Alton of Dunkirk, one of the wellknown Alton family. She died and was buried in the Old Dunkirk burying ground, where a fine monument marked her resting place for many years. Her remains were afterwards removed to Albany. Mr. Palmer, after her death, settled in Utica where he engaged in designing and making patterns for stoves and other ornamental iron work. Soon after his second marriage he produced a cameo portrait of his wife which was so greatly admired that he was led to execute many more portrait cameo heads and finally to take up his residence in Albany, where he abandoned the small cameo work for sculpture in marble and became finally one of the most famous of American sculptors, which eminent position he obtained without a master, and without going abroad to study the art. It was not until 1873, after most of his important works had been completed, that he made his first visit to Europe.

One of his earliest works to become famous was the "White Captive," which now occupies a place of honor in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Other important works are "The Angel at the Sepulcher," "Peace in Bondage," "The Landing of the Pilgrims," and many other ideal subjects. A statue in bronze, of heroic size, of Robert R. Livingston, is to be seen in the Hall of Representatives at Washington. A copy of the statue is also in the Court of Appeals chamber in the State Capitol at Albany. A large number of portrait busts, of public and private persons, including Alexander Hamilton, Washington Irving, Commodore Perry, Governor Morgan and others, are scattered throughout the land. Mr. Palmer is still living in Albany, in his eighty-seventh year.

For several years Albion W. Tourgee, the wellknown author, made his home in Mayville. He has invested some picturesque places in our county with romance. "Button's Inn" will be read and its author remembered when others, whose claims to distinction rest merely upon the holding of public positions, will be forgotten.

Jacob August Riis, a talented young Dane, had come from Denmark to this country without means to seek his fortune. After various wanderings he reached Jamestown and for a while lived with his countrymen there, mak-

ing his home with the Romers, the wellknown Danish axmakers of Dexterville, later of Dunkirk. In Jamestown he engaged in various humble employments, felling trees on Swede Hill working in furniture shops, chopping wood, helping in the ice harvest on Chautauqua Lake and repairing the steamers that ran between Jamestown and Mayville. For a while his necessities were so great that he caught muskrats with success in the outlet below Jamestown and sold the skins for a living; afterwards he worked at farm work for Doctor Spencer at Westfield. After many vicissitudes and engagements in various employments he drifted into a literary career in which he became eminently successful, and which began while he was in Jamestown by delivering lectures upon astronomy and geology to his Scandinavian friends and hearers there. He is now one of the most distinguished writers in the country. Among his best known books are "How the Other Half Live" and "Making of an American" in which his own story is told.

Sara Jane (Clark) Lippincott,("Grace Greenwood"), author of Ariadne, once attended the Fredonia Academy. Her earliest literary productions were published in the Fredonia Censor.

Richard T. Ely was born in the town of Ripley. He is a graduate of Columbia College and of Heidelberg University in Germany. He has a national reputation as an author and writer upon political economy.

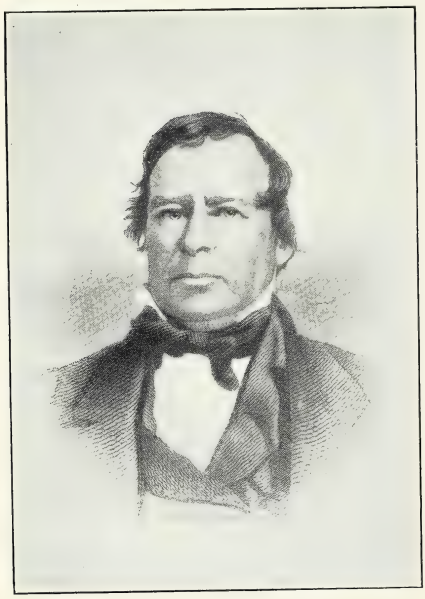
There is no writer of merit that so entirely belongs to our county, or in whose literary excellence we may take a more just pride, than Oscar W. Johnson. He was born in Otsego County in 1823, came to the town of Pomfret when he was but fifteen years of age, received his education at the Gilbertsville and Fredonia Academies and afterwards during the greater part of his life until his decease was engaged in the practice of law at Fredonia. Although he did not have the advantage of a college education, he had no superior among the most accomplished, as a writer of didactic prose. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in honor of his high literary ability. He is the author of many essays and addresses which have been collected in a volume. For strength of thought, elevated sentiment, clearness of expression and purity of style he has no superior among the best writers of the country.

From the organization of the county to the present time, Chautauqua has been distinguished for the ability and high characer of its lawyers. Seven of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the eight counties of the Eighth Judicial District of the state have been citizens once residents of Chautauqua County. Three of the Judges of the Judicial District now reside in the county, evidence of the superior character of its bar. In the course of this history we have mentioned more or less fully such lawyers as have come in the way of our narrative, and given brief sketches of those who happened to be chosen by the people to state and national official positions, or to some of the highest offices of the county, while lawyers quite as able may not even have been mentioned. We thought it would not be wise or just to discriminate further between the living. *

Among the lawyers long since deceased who have been the most eloquent and eminent in their professions

NOTE.—*For a fuller account of the lawyers and bar, see History of Chautauqua County published in 1894.

and in their day known throughout the state, James Mullett, Madison Burnell and Richard P. Marvin belong exclusively to Chautauqua County. Dudley Marvin might be mentioned in the list, but he did not exclusively represent Chautauqua, as he did not long live in the county. These were all men of unusual ability. Their distinction did

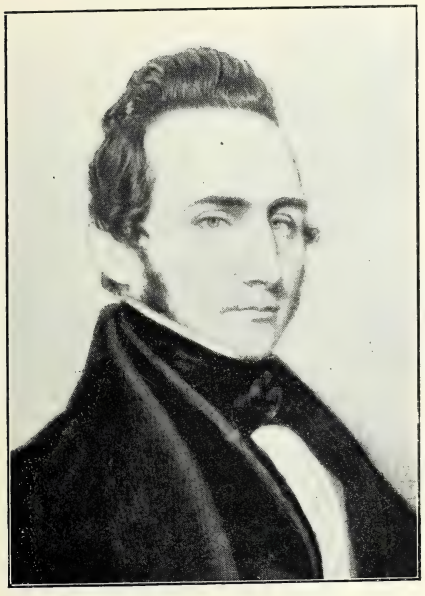


JAMES MULLETT.

not depend upon the civil honors bestowed upon them, nor would they stoop to the modern political methods to gain them. Such measures were repugnant to their natures. Their old fashioned pride would rebel at it. Besides marked ability, they had those crowning qualities that distinguish all truly eminent lawyers; personal integrity, and professional honor. To those who esteem talent and personal worth without regard to official distinction as the qualities of the highest value, they may be regarded as Chautauqua County's most eminent citizens.

We are not to understand that the merit and talent of our county is exclusively represented by those who have been distinguished at the bar, or in the pulpit, or by those who have been honored by official positions. Public places are persistently sought for by the selfish and unscrupulous; often questionable means are resorted to to secure them and sometimes they are corruptly used by those who fill them. Often high places are filled by persons who have far less capacity and worth than their unassuming neighbors. Shakespeare was jostled by the crowd in the streets of London and passed unnoticed by proud noblemen whose names have long since been forgotten, and yet Shakespeare was greater than any titled lord in Britain. No rank or office could add lustre to the name of Franklin or Webster. Next to Washington, to the plain citizens, Thomas Payne and Robert Morris, was the success of the American Revolution due more than to any other; the first with his pen and the other by wise counsel and with financial aid. History is so full of instances of the ability and powerful influence of plain, untitled men in promoting the public weal, that it has become an aphorism that the "post of honor is a private station." The annals of our county illustrate the saying. No public official accomplished more in promoting the material interests of the county, in its early years, than the unaided ability of Walter Smith of Dunkirk. In 1819, when less than twenty years of age, with no capital of his own except his rare business talent, he established himself as a merchant in Fredonia. In five years, by legitimate trade and honorable dealings, he paid his debts, owned his stock and was selling seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of goods annually in a poor and sparcely settled country. In 1826, when but twenty-five years of age, he bought an undivided half of the real estate in Dunkirk and then directed his energy and business talent to building up that

place and developing the resources of the county. He established branch stores at different points to make a market for the ashes and blacksalts of the settlers, which he received in exchange for goods and groceries, and then shipped them to be sold in Liverpool and London. Through his influence daily stages for passengers, and a wagon line for the transportation of goods were established between Jamestown and Warren. He induced steamboats



WALTER SMITH.

on Lake Erie to stop at Dunkirk and soon made it a prosperous village. He caused the nomination and election of Daniel Garnsey as a Representative in Congress, the first member to represent the County of Chautauqua in the National Legislature, in order that the interests of Dunkirk might be promoted, and that lighthouses might be built and the harbors of the county improved. Mr. Smith, when still a young man, was one of the projectors of the New York and Erie Railroad, and the leading and most efficient man in accomplishing it. He may be said to be the father of the project. He spent his winters in Albany to bring it to the attention of the Legislature, and largely by his efforts was the road chartered in 1832. He caused a clause to be ingrafted in the Charter requiring the running of certain trains into Dunkirk each day, a provision that has proved of the greatest importance to Dunkirk and the county. These are but a part of his achievements. He was a man capable of planning and executing the largest business undertakings. And yet he was but a private citizen, and never held but one office and that was pathmaster, about the least known to the law, and that he sought, that he might improve the roads of Dunkirk. It is said that he expended ten thousand dollars of his own money for that purpose. It may be truly said of him that he made a private station the "post of honor."

We cite Mr. Smith as the type of a class of public spirited private citizens who have asked for no important official positions, or sought other evidence of public esteem as a reward for their liberality and public spirit. There is no part of the county or period in its history that has not had such men. Beginning with John and James McMahan of Westfield, Edward Work of Worksburg and James Prendergast of Jamestown, a long list might be made of men of this character. Dascum Allen, Horatio Brooks and William Broadhead should be named in such a list.

In other and higher spheres than business or politics, there have been private citizens who have done more to promote the good and establish the fame of our county than those who filled its public offices, received ample salaries and reaped conventional honors. Chief among these untitled citizens is John H. Vincent. Although he may have never been technically a resident of our county, he has been for many years a

portion of his time domiciled at Chautauqua on the Lake, and long closely identified with us. There, while engaged in building up that great institution which is spreading its light and benefits so far around, he has been directly and powerfully promoting the material, moral and intellectual good of the people of this county. Great as have been the results of the Chautauqua Institution in bringing our lake to the notice of the world, and great crowds of people to its shores and with them its incidental material benefits, greater has been its good in placing so near us a great moral and intellectual feast. It is due from the people of Chautauqua to render to Bishop Vincent some fitting acknowledgment of his great service to the county.

From the day the first inroad was made upon the forest at Westfield to the present time, there have been faithful and able preachers of the Gospel, of all faiths, who have labored unselfishly to promote the good of their fellowmen. Brief sketches of these men and their labors would fill a volume.

There remain to be mentioned the wives and mothers of the county. They have done more than all others to promote its general happiness, its social and moral welfare. From the early day when the widow of McHenry dispensed the hospitalities of her log tavern at the Cross Roads, making it not merely a forest inn but a haven of rest as well, to the weary and worn traveler of the wilderness, until Mother Elizabeth, Superior of the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, lately closed her useful life in Dunkirk, have the women of Chautauqua County devoted their lives with a like unselfish devotion to the good of others. When the War of 1812 brought a British armed vessel to the mouth of the Canadaway, the Widow Cole mounted her horse and rode for re-enforcements to repel the invasion and bravely returned to the battle ground to carry refreshments to the defenders.

Sophia Williams of Fredonia, when her sick husband, the mail carrier, arrived from Erie unable to go further, after first tenderly caring for his comfort, set out through the forest and the Indian Reservation for Buffalo, fording the Cattaraugus, the Eighteen Mile and the Buffalo Creeks, all swollen by the spring freshets, successfully delivered the mail in Buffalo in time. Again she traveled alone with a span of horses and a lumber wagon hundreds of miles through an almost unbroken wilderness to Southern Indiana to rescue the sick family of her daughter. Sleeping at night in the wilderness, swimming her horses across rivers, she arrived in time to save them.

These were not exceptional, but common acts of heroism. The life of the pioneer woman was not only beset with dangers incident to the wilderness but one of constant self denial. She lived in a log house without household conveniences except of the rudest kind, she cheerfully shared with her husband and sons their rough life, and all their toils and cares. Yet the hardships she bore had compensations, for she found joy in the simplest recreations. The common needs of those around her developed her love and friendship, and filled her heart with that mild and gentle pleasure that compassion gives. It is woman that inspires every movement for good in the world, whether in the backwoods or in the city. She takes supreme pleasure in every effort to elevate and refine the race. Man is a willing and strong coadjator but rough hewer in the work. Indeed men and women work together by different methods to the same end. They have no interests in conflict, and both are

equally devoted to the work. Woman's rights are safe with men and man's interests are equally safe with woman. The sexes are of the same blood, dependent upon each other and tied together by heart strings. The ties of blood, of interest and affection are the strongest bonds known to the race. So strong that no law or human influence can long create enmity between them or successfully teach that they have interests in conflict, or raise one sex above the other. When one is downtrodden, the other side is also; when one is lifted up, so is the other. Nature has made no mistake and mismatched the sexes. The virtues and abilities of men and women are equal, but of different texture. Neither can claim an intellectual or moral superiority over the other. Woman's strength and virtues are those of kindness and peace, of refinement and retirement. Man's duties fit him for fighting the battles of the race, whether against the elements, or with human foes, whether with bullets or ballots, and none can perform that duty as well. Owing to the part he has to perform he is stronger and less sensitive. His rough virtues bear to be bruited abroad, but are none the more to be esteemed for that reason, or longer or more admiringly remembered than the mild virtues and kind offices of women. Official titles and stately monuments of cold marble go but a little way to preserve the memory of man We read of him a while and he is forgotten. The official list merely perpetuates his name. Of his real life, soon we know as little as of the fossil in a rock. The form is there and that is all. The rocks have preserved a remembrance of the reptiles of Cenozoic time, far better than human records have preserved even the names of the rulers of the human race.

The character of the present generation is chiefly due to the merits of the pioneer woman and her influence upon her descendants. The traits of the founders of a community often become the attributes of their successors. The early settlers of Chautauqua County had characteristics as marked as had the pioneers of New England. The pioneers of the Holland Purchase were as industrious, but not as thrifty, as moral but not as religious, but more tolerant, hospitable and unselfish. They held human life more sacred and were less implacable in their enmities, than the pioneers of the South and West. In the great forest around them, every one they knew was a neighbor, and every neighbor a friend, ready to relieve their distresses. Humanity was their distinguishing virtue. Indeed the backwoods was favorable to the growth of all the virtues.

Nor were their moral qualities all that could be claimed for the pioneers. They had natural abilities and force of character more than equal to those who came after them. As a rule the early settlers were unlettered but not ignorant or uninformed. Among them were men of marked ability, whose talent would have honored any station, women of refinement whose accomplishments fitted them for any society. In the backwoods were often cultivated minds familiar with the literature of the day. Wordsworth, Southey, Lord Byron and other contemporaneous poets were read and admired. Shakespeare had appreciative readers. The Romances of Walter Scott, then known as the Waverly Novels, were found in many a log cabin. There were those who were informed concerning the latest discoveries in astronomy and philosophy. Even the infant science of geology was not unknown. The letters of Lyle upon that subject early reached the backwoods and there

found understanding readers. The pioneers were well informed in the history of their times. A knowledge of events during the life of Napoleon reached the backwoods as they occurred, and his career was watched with as lively an interest, and perhaps as intelligently discussed, as it would be now.

Chautauquans have strong reasons to foster the names and preserve the history of their pioneer ancestors. Ancestral pride is strong in the human heart. In the past it has been a barbarous and unnatural pride, a pride that would trace its lineage back to some titled ruffian; who would emblazon in heraldic devices ancestral crimes that if committed in these days would place the actors behind prison bars, or consign them to the hangman's rope. In the records of the past the people had no history. Stories of blood and cruelty usurped an importance not due to them. In modern times juster views prevail. The ruling classes in Europe are even now prouder to have risen from an untamed, free born ancestry than to trace their lineage, as in ancient days, from the gods. The common people have at length become an important factor in the government of the kingdoms of Europe, while in America a much longer step forward has been taken ("ours is a government of the people, by the people, for the people.") Public officials are here but short lived agents of the people. When inferior in worth or intellect to their fellow citizens, unlike a titled nobility they may be set aside. In America the people make its history, and determine its destiny. The history of its people is the history of the country.

There have been no violent revolutions in our county, few lawless uprisings and no battlefields upon its soil If it be these that make history, then "happy is the country that has no history." To the healthy mind ordinary events have often a dramatic interest. Oliver Goldsmith and Charles Dickens found enough in the common incidents of life to create stories of absorbing interest, while lesser writers are compelled to resort to bloodcurdling incidents, to hold the attention of their weak minded readers. Chautauqua is rich in the materials for its history. Here are battlefields where the frontiersman waged war upon the forest and subdued it. Like a true hero, he lightly held the conquests he had made and thought a rough stone from the brook, rudely carved with his name and age, sufficient to commemorate his deeds, but like Christopher Wren he had erected a better monument than any hand could have reared for him From his neglected grave, we have but to look around and see the story of his deeds written by his own hands upon green hill sides and in flowery valleys. It is true that here are the ruins of no medieval castle, but in yonder grove of straggling lilacs, a fallen chimney and a crumbling hearthstone mark the spot where once a log house stood, and where a mother taught her daughters to weave and spin and speak the truth. Here are neglected burying grounds where, in unmarked graves lie men and women as unselfish and as brave as those entombed in Westminster Abbey.

Powerful is the influence of early association. How often does he whose fortunes have led him long and far from his home in Chautauqua, recur to the simple history of his town; to the pleasing rural scenery of his native county; its softly swelling hills, its green meadows and pastures. How often do his thoughts wander back to the scenes of his youth, to the red school house where he carved the letters of his name, and to his mother's old fashioned flower

garden of bachelor buttons, hollyhocks and wild roses.

Impressions like these have influenced loyal Chautauquans who have strayed far from the hearthstone to leave tokens of fond remembrance for their old home at many a place in the West and even in distant foreign lands.

Edwin Jaquins, who was born in Clymer, and was for a while a member of the Board of Supervisors from French Creek, became a resident of Howard County in the southeast part of Kansas and a member of the Legislature of that state. County seat troubles led to the division of Howard County and Mr. Jaquins presented the bill to the Legislature for that purpose. As an act of courtesy he was given the privilege of naming the southern half of the divided territory which he called Chautauqua for the regard which he bore his old county in New York.

Between the North Canadian and Cimarron Rivers in the Territory of Oklahoma is a range of gypsum hills called upon the Century Atlas of the World "Chautauqua Mountains." Charles N. Gould, the geologist of that territory, informs me that "these hills form a bold escarpment facing east, rising like a wall from the level plains at their foot. On the top of these hills the level prairie again stretches westward. As far as I have been able to learn the term, 'Chautauqua Hills,' or, 'Chautauqua Mountains,' is applied to only that part of the range that lies in Blaine County, and in a rather indefinite way. I presume that the name was first given it because of the beauty of scenery in these hills. With the exception of the Wichita Mountains, they include the most picturesque scenery in the territory, deep canyons, precipitious bluffs of red shale capped with ledges of white gypsum, clear running streams, and considerable cedar and oak timber.

"The length of the entire range from Canadian County to the Kansas line is about one hundred and fifty miles. I suppose that the term Chautauqua Hills is applied to not more than twenty miles of its course. Their altitude above the low plains on the east will average about two hundred feet.

"There are two heavy ledges of massive white gypsum, approximately fifty feet in thickness, extending the entire length of these hills. This gypsum is of considerable commercial importance. A number of cement and plaster mills are already running along the line of hills, others are being built at the present time. Near their base in various localities are located strong salt springs, often forming salt plains of considerable magnitude. One of the plains is in Blaine County, right in the midst of what are called the Chautauqua Hills. There is enough water going to waste in this region to make salt enough to supply half a dozen states."

We are informed by R. J. Temple County Clerk of Blaine County, Oklahoma, that the name Chautauqua was not applied to the hills on any particular occasion but was suggested by some admirers of the classic name of our county and so called by common consent.

John Heath was an admirer of the village of Fredonia. He had the privilege in 1869 of naming the capital of Wilson, a county in the southeastern part of Kansas, and he called it by that name. Fredonia, Kansas, is a finely located village of two thousand inhabitants. It has three railroads and is lighted by natural gas, as was once its namesake in Chautauqua County, New York.

Mrs. L. W. Lewis, now of Andover South Dakota, was shut in for awhile from the outside world by the snows and storms of winter upon the wide and bleak prairies; then her heart went out to her old home in Hamlet among the green hills of Western New York, so when she had the privilege of naming her place and postoffice in Day County she gave it the beloved name "Chautauqua."

Instances like these attest the patriotic devotion of a true Chautauquan to his county. To encourage a like sentiment among its young men and women has been a purpose of these annals. We are aware that all the requirements of correct historical writing have not been regarded in their preparation, but if we succeed in inspiring our youth in some measure with an affection for the county of their birth, our errors may be disregarded, and we shall be satisfied with our effort.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CONCLUSION.

"Still, as I view each wellknown scene,
Think what is now, and what hath been,
Seems as to me, of all bereft,
Sole friends thy woods and streams are left."

Besides its honorable history, Chautauqua has much in other respects to endear it to its people. Its physical characteristics, the beauty of its scenery, its size and its situation are such as to justify the pride of its citizens.

It is the extreme western county of New York. It is bounded on the south by Pennsylvania, on the forty-second parallel of latitude; east by Cattaraugus, on the line between the ninth and tenth ranges of townships; northeast by Erie County at the Cattaraugus Creek, and a line extending northwest from its mouth to a point in Lake Erie in the boundary line between the United States and the British Dominions; northerly by that line which extends along the middle of Lake Erie; west by Pennsylvania, on a meridian drawn through the western extremity of Lake Ontario south to a monument erected by the States of New York and Pennsylvania in the forty-second parallel of north latitude. The western boundary extends on this meridian about twenty-two miles in Lake Erie and eighteen miles, thirty-four hundred ninty-three feet south thereof; its southern boundary extends thirty-six miles, four hundred seventy-three feet; its eastern thirty-seven and one-half miles; its northeastern boundary along Cattaraugus Creek four miles; its shore line upon the lake extends about forty miles.

The area of the county, exclusive of Lake Erie, by these measurements is about eleven hundred square miles, of which about twenty square miles are included in Chautauqua Lake, six hundred acres in the Cassadaga Lakes, three hundred in Bear Lake, five hundred in Findley Lake and one thousand acres in the smaller lakes, ponds and streams. This county is larger than the State of Rhode Island, and greater in extent than many of the most famous of the ancient States of Greece, and the smaller of the German States. Although it forms a part of an eastern state, the northern portion lies in the basin of the Great Lakes, and the southern in the valley of the Mississippi. It borders on Lake Erie not far from the great Falls of Niagara, and holds the portals of communication with the west. Politically it belongs to the East, but lying partly in the basin of the Great Lakes and partly in the valley of the Mississippi, it partakes of the spirit of the West. Aside from those that have great cities within their borders, it has become the foremost county of the Empire State. With the products of the dairy and the fruits of the vine, and a near market in a great metropolis, its

future is assured. Since its organization as a county its boundaries have never been changed.

A wide belt of grass-covered hills extends from its eastern boundary southwesterly to Pennsylvania, forming the watershed which divides its waters that flow north into Lake Erie from those that flow south into the Mississippi. The steepest side of this watershed is presented to the north towards Lake Erie, where the hills fall away in a rapid but not precipitous descent to the lower lands that border it. This side of the thousand to fifteen hundred feet above the lake, sometimes over two thousand feet above the ocean. From these hills a fine and extended view is afforded. To the north lie the rich and cultivated lands that border the lake and broad and well trained vineyards form the principal feature of the landscape. In some parts these vineyards extend from the shore southward across the lower lands, and nearly up the northern slope of the hills. Beyond this country of fruit and vines is spread the wide expanse of Lake Erie, so distant that its

PROSPECT STATION.

water shed extends in an irregular line northeasterly and southwesterly, from two to five miles from the shore. From the foot of these hills northward is an undulating region gradually descending towards the lake, where it terminates in a bluff of the average height of twenty feet above it.

Lake Erie is five hundred seventy-three feet above the sea level. No part of the county is less than that height above the ocean, while the hills of the watershed rise generally from one waves fade from sight and it appears as smooth and blue as if painted on canvas. As seen from the hills in summer nothing relieves the monotonous blue of the lake but the long black lines of smoke from the steamers and the snow-white sails of the lake craft that thickly speck its surface, distance rendering them seemingly as motionless as "painted ships upon a painted ocean." Beyond the lake, forty miles away, King Edward's dominions are dimly visible from Long Point to the historic ruins

of Fort Erie. In winter where lies the lake, you behold only a dreary waste of ice, stretching to the north until it blends with the whitened shore of Canada.

The north face of the watershed which extends southwesterly through the northern part of the county, parallel to Lake Erie, is deeply furrowed into a series of narrow gulfs which conduct the water from the high lands to Lake Erie. Corresponding depressions extend southward from the summit of the watershed through which the waters flow on that side to the Allegheny. Between these depressions on the south side of the watershed the land rises into elevations which the waters have

county that flow southward to the Mississippi have their origin in these lakes. The lakes all lie very near the north face of the Ridge and but little labor would be required to turn their waters northward into Lake Erie. The land that separates the waters that flow south into Chautauqua Lake from those that flow north into Lake Erie is but twelve feet higher than the surface of the former lake. The land between the Cassadaga Lake and the head waters of the Canadaway has so little elevation that many years ago a few men in a short time cut a channel from the head of the lake a few rods long and sufficiently deep to permit its waters to flow into a tributary of the Canadaway.

CASSADAGA LAKES.

seamed and scored transversely into chains of hills. These hills generally slightly decrease in altitude as they extend southward. The depressions or troughs in the south side of the watershed are often deep and long, they widen into valleys and form important features in the landscape in Southern Chautauqua. These valleys are all about the same level and generally about seven hundred feet above Lake Erie. They slightly descend as they extend towards the southeastern part of the county. There they merge together and form the broad valley of the Conewango. At the northern termination of each are one or more lakes and ponds. The principal streams of the

Had not these men been immediately restrained by an injunction the waters of the Cassadaga would have been diverted from their course and what was intended for the Mississippi would have been given to the St. Lawrence.

The evidence afforded by the science of geology proves that long before that era of time known as the Glacial Period the streams that traversed these valleys, instead of discharging their waters southward into the Allegheny, flowed northward into Lake Erie; that an extensive area (comprising four thousand square miles) including most of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and a part of Allegany Counties in New York, and the greater portions of Warren, McKean

and Potter Counties in Pennsylvania, known to geologists as the Chautauqua Basin, was drained into Lake Erie through what were once deep chasms or gorges, some of which are now occupied by the valleys of the Conewango, Cassadaga and Chautauqua Lake. When at length came the Ice Period a great glacier spread over the eastern part of North America. It put forth immense tongues which increased in magnitude and moved southward as the cold increased. During long eras of time the cold grew more and more intense until its maximum was reached, and then the glacier invaded regions further and still further south. No longer confined to river channels and mountain gorges, it scaled hills and ridges. A grand Mer de Glace filled Lake Erie and pushed against the base of the ridge bounding the basin of that lake on the south; it forced its way into the gorges at the mouths of the streams of western New York and Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio, that discharged their waters northward into Lake Erie. As it ascended the chasms of the Cattaraugus, Silver and Walnut Creeks and of the Cassadaga and Chautauqua Lakes, it carried away their rough sides, deeply filling their channels with an earthy mass. It scaled the dividing ridge and climbed to the tops of the highest hills of the county, paring away their summits, spreading deeply over highland and lowland an unbroken sheet of loose material called drift, moulding the surface of the county into its present shapes.

Before the glaciers came to widen and partly fill the valleys, to carve the hills into their present graceful forms, the county had a bold and savage appearance, the hills were higher and more rugged, the valleys were deep chasms walled by steep and rocky sides.

During the Glacial Period there had been a continuous upward movement of the crust of this part of the earth, which contributed to produce the intense cold of the Ice Period. A period of depression now began which is called the Champlain Period. This downward movement of the earth's crust was accompanied by a raising of the temperature of the continent until the climate became far milder than it is now, and caused the great glacier that covered our county to disappear.

By reason of the melting of the glacier, and the falling of great rains and the lowering of the sources of the streams and rivers, retarding their flow, great lakes and crooked streams were formed in all parts of North America during the era that followed the Glacial Period, which geologists call the Champlain Period. The portals of the chasms through which the waters of Chautauqua County Basin were discharged northward through the Ridge towards Lake Erie, points where the highlands began their most precipitous northward descent, were choked with drift and clay brought by the glaciers, to a depth of hundreds of feet. The valleys that had been formed during the Ice Period were slightly tilted southward and their water currents reversed and caused to flow towards the Mississippi. The terminal morain that fringed the border of the great glacier near the Pennsylvania line dammed the waters that had been turned southward, causing an extensive and irregular lake for a while to extend like the fingers of a hand up the valleys of the Conewango, Cassadaga, Bear Creek and other valleys in Chautauqua County, the evidence of which exists in the fine assorted material, fresh water deposits and beds of marl that are found there. During this period the climate of Chautauqua County was far warmer than it is now. Tropical animals then existed

here but of species differing from those now living. The mastodon and the North American elephant frequented the shores of the lakes that covered the larger valleys of our county and its bordering marshes. Their teeth have been found in the valley of the Cassadaga and in other principal valleys of the county. In August, 1871, portions of a gigantic mastodon were found one mile north of Jamestown, which have been preserved in the Museum of the Jamestown High School. During the Chautauqua County Centennial in 1902, the bones of many of these animals were exhumed in the Village of Westfield.

During the Champlain Period our county was fitted for the growth of the cypress and semi-tropical vegetation also; relics of which still linger to some extent in that part of the county that lies between the Ridge and Lake Erie, the peculiar conditions there, and its milder climate, favoring their perpetuation. These southern species are represented by magnolias such as the cucumber, white wood or tulip tree, and also by the honey locust and wild grape vine and other growths natural to warmer climes. The trees that then formed the forests of our county were little like those that the first settlers found here. The twigs in the stomach of the Jamestown mastodon were carefully examined and found to belong to a species of spruce which then, undoubtedly, grew here plentifully, but is now not known to exist.

Since then there has been a succession of trees. The first settlers found a dense forest of evergren, pine and hemlock in all the valleys, and covering the whole of the four southeastern townships. The hemlocks also extended over the rocky ridges and along the stony sides of the ravines of the smaller streams. The hills and higher lands were heavily timbered with deciduous trees, principally beech, maple, chestnut and oak. The early settlers found plentifully scattered among the deciduous trees that covered the hills, the relics of an ancient and majestic pine forest. Of many trees of which only the remains of the decaying stumps were left, the fallen trunks could be traced by the resinous knots and fragments of "fat pine" that marked the spot where they had lain. Here and there huge barkless trunks were prostrate and sufficiently preserved to make lumber, while a lesser number of gigantic trees still stood, solitary upon the hills, towering a hundred feet above the woods around them. This forest of old pines that once had densely covered the hills, at last yielded the ground to the maple and beech, and was now struggling for supremacy with the hemlock and black ash in the valleys below. Woodsmen have observed that when these later growths of beech and maple and other indigenous trees are cleared away and a second growth permitted to spring up, they are followed by new species of forest trees better adapted to the slightly changed conditions of soil and climate. Thus the forest growths follow each other in ever changing succession.

In the era following the Champlain Period this part of the continent became more elevated, which caused a more rapid flow of the waters. Slowly the outlet of the irregular lake that extended over the southern part of our county was worn away, the waters lowered, and the basin covered with miry swamps and shallow ponds. At length it was fully drained save a few little lakes that lay at its furthermost borders.

The processes of nature have gracefully rounded the hills of our county, smoothed and shaped its valleys and

clothed them with a forest of beautiful foliage. Now it would seem that the work of creation is complete and our county finished and ready for man. But the work of creation is never complete; we see species of animal and vegetable life succeeding each other in a regular system of progress from the lower to the higher, commencing with the coral and simplest sea plants, rising until now we have man and the highest ranks of vegetable life. The work of creation is ever going on. There were ages and ages of progress before the glaciers

"Since first the sunlight spread itself o'er earth;
Since Chaos gave a thousand systems birth;
Since first the morning stars together sung;
Since first the globe was on its axis hung
Untiring change with evermoving hand
Has waved o'er earth its more than magic wand."

It is, however, the present landscape of Chautauqua County, that interests us now. In the wide valley that extends along the eastern borders of the county flows the Conewango, the principal stream of Chautauqua. The Indian whose trails once threaded its valley

LONG POINT, CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

carved down its hills and laid down its valleys. Cassadaga, Bear and Mud Lakes, diminutive descendants of the larger one, are being drained through their slowly lowering outlets and filled with silt from the neighboring hillsides The hand of man, and his hand is the hand of nature also, is contributing to the change, removing forests, damming the rivers and moulding the face of the landscape. With an infinite past behind, and all eternity before, nature moves forward by slow and regular processes and with never ending change.

pronounced it "Ga-no-wun-go," meaning "in the rapids." It empties into the Allegheny and has its source in two of those pretty lakes that lie close to the northern verge of the Ridge, called Mud and East Mud Lakes. In the deep wide valley of the central part of the county flows the Cassadaga, called by the Senecas Gus-da-go. This stream has its source in a cluster of little lakes that also sparkle near the northern declivity of the highlands. Upon their shores is situated Lily Dale now "City of Light," the famous summer resort of the Spiritualists. Bear Creek flows

through another valley into the Cassadaga. Its source is a pleasant sheet of water called Bear Lake, which also lies very near the northern verge of the Ridge.

In the valley next west of Bear and Cassadaga Valleys, and extending in the same direction from the northern face of the Ridge, is that depression in which lies Chautauqua Lake, the largest body of water within the limits of the county, and one of the most beautiful in the state. In this notch, cut so deeply across the hills, gleam its bright waters

BEMUS POINT, CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

—a paradox among lakes. Poised in the crest of the highland where the sky is only reflected in its crystal depths, it is so near Lake Erie that we expect to see its waters pour down the steep declivity to join it, and finally meet the sea upon the cold and barren coast of Labrador. Instead of this we find them running southward, and, after a long and sinuous journey of over twenty-five hundred miles, flowing consecutively through the Chadakoin, Cassadaga, Conewango, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi to mingle at last with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi River seems to stretch forth an arm far beyond its own great valley to receive the pure water of this highland lake.

The hills that rise to the westward of the valley in which lies Chautauqua Lake divide the waters flowing into this lake from those that flow into the Brokenstraw and French Creeks. These are important tributaries of the Allegheny. Findley Lake, the second in size in the county, lies farther from the northern face of the ridge, and at a higher altitude than the others and discharges its waters into a tributary of French Creek. Two islands adorn this lake and like the others it is filled with pure water and surrounded by pleasant shores. It is also, like Chautauqua and Cassadaga Lakes, the seat of a popular summer resort.

The streams in the northern part of the county are generally shorter and have less volume than those in the southern part. Among them are the Twenty Mile, Chautauqua and Canadaway Creeks; Walnut Creek and Silver Creek, called by the Indians Ga-a-nun-

da-ta, (a mountain leveled down) have their sources in opposite sides of the Conewango Valley and unite at the Village of Silver Creek. Cattaraugus, formerly pronounced Ga-da-ges-ga-go, and also Ga-hun-da, from which word Gowanda is evidently derived, (meaning fetid banks, or stinking waters) flows along the border of the county. It is much the largest stream that here empties into Lake Erie. It is also the longest water course of the county, being over fifty miles in length. No other stream in the county flows into Lake Erie from beyond the highlands that form the watershed. The Cattaraugus rises in Cattaraugus County, follows a deep depression among the hills and passes beyond the Ridge into Lake Erie. At Gowanda, thirteen miles from Lake Erie, it is but four miles east of the headwaters of the Conewango, and yet according to the railroad survey, its surface is six hundred feet below them and but two hundred feet above Lake Erie.

Beneath the sand, gravel and loose material brought by the glacier, called drift, which everywhere covers the whole surface of Chautauqua County as with a blanket, lie the ancient rocks that form its foundation. These rocky formations belong to the Devonian Age or Age of Fishes. They contain within themselves a faithful record of the earth's history during millions of years, a record which, when rightly understood, unlike human annals, is found never false. The history that we read from these rocks tells us of the progress of life, the great cataclasms and the wonderful changes that have occurred in the ages of time during which they were formed.

PORTAGE ROCK AND DRIFT AT POINT GRATIOT.

The rocks that immediately underlie the drift in Chautauqua County belong

to the Chemung Period of the Devonian Age. The character of the shells and fossil seaweeds found in them, the mud cracks, that appear to have been made by a fiery sun shining upon clay shores and upon the bottom of shallow seas at ebbtide—the oblique and irregular lamination of these rocks—the ripple marks made in what were then shifting sands and which are now enduring rock, relate the circumstances of their creation. They inform us that the

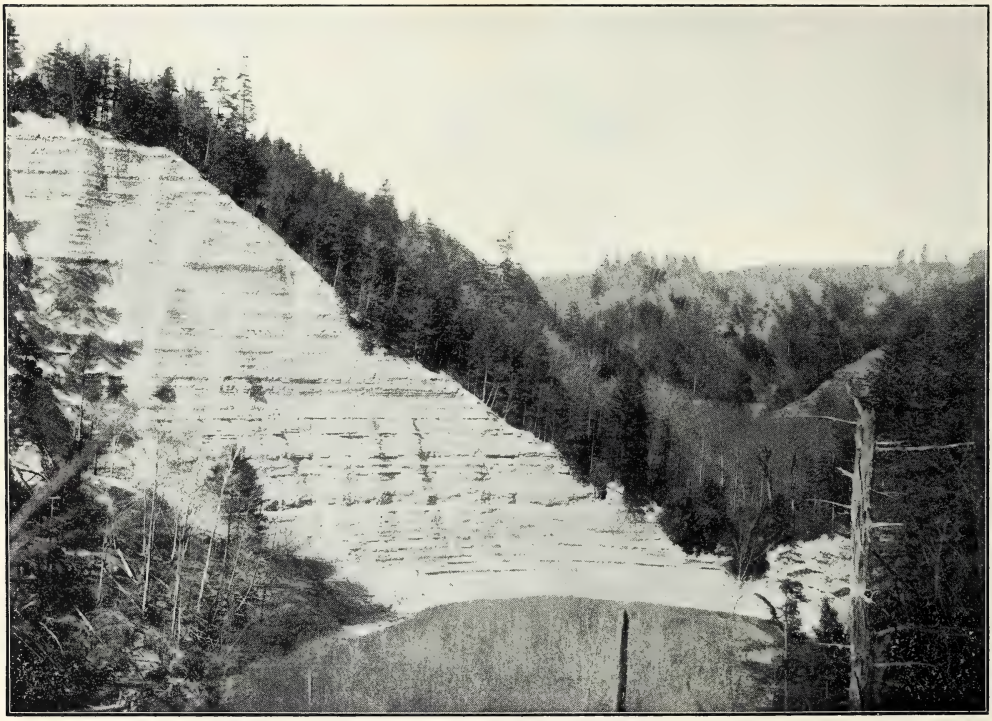
PORTAGE SHALES.

county, during the Chemung Period, was usually covered by a shallow sea of muddy waters spread over great sand flats and salt meadows, swept by waves and tidal currents. The Chemung Period is made up of two epochs, the Portage and the Chemung. The rocks of the Portage are the oldest and lie beneath those of the Chemung. As all the strata that underlie Chautauqua County incline to the south the rocks of the Portage Group come to the surface and form the bed rock in the northern part of the county. Their exposure extends high up the northern face of the ridge. They are best observed along Lake Erie where they form the high perpendicular bluffs that frown along its shores. Along the beds and sides of the channel worn by the Canadaway Creek through the hills of Arkwright and along its west branch these rocks may be seen to advantage. Along the banks and beds of Silver and Walnut Creeks and along the Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Little Chautauqua and Twenty Mile Creeks and at various places in the northern part of the county where smaller streams have removed the drift from the surface and exposed the underlying rocks, they are well displayed.

Above the Portage formations coming to the surface in the southern part of the county lie the rocks of the Chemung Epoch. They are exposed to view along the streams and in the ravines of the southern part of the county, and are best seen along the upper waters of Chautauqua and Little Chautauqua Creeks, the outlet of Chautauqua Lake at Dexterville, a part of Twenty Mile Creek, and at points along the Cassadaga and Conewango Creeks, and along the banks of their tributaries. There are many fossil shells and sea weeds in the rocks of

the Chemung Epoch. Of the multitude of species peopling the waters in the Portage and Chemung Periods they are all of ancient forms of life, and none has survived to the present time.

The streams that flow northward from the highlands have worn deep channels in these foundation rocks, which along the northern face of the Ridge are known as the Portage Shales. not even know that such wild waterfalls exist so near them. Hemlocks grow in profusion in and along the basin of this stream and along its upper waters. From this fact the stream derives its Indian name Ga-na-da-wa-ow, "running through the hemlocks." The waterfalls, deep gorges and wild scenery of the east and also of the west branch of the Canadaway are character-



HOGS BACK, TOWN OF WESTFIELD.

The east branch of the Canadaway near the western boundary of Arkwright flows through a deep, wide chasm, where its waters have cut in the rocks a still deeper but narrow channel. Here the bed of the stream is more than three hundred feet lower than the banks on either side. Concealed beneath the dense foliage of the trees that fill the wide gorge and overhang the frowning sides are several fine cascades. But few, even of those living, have visited this beautiful glen, and some who have lived long in its populated vicinity do istic of all the streams that flow through the soft shales of the Portage Formation. Chautauqua and Twenty Mile Creeks are especially interesting in this respect. From the side of the canyon in which flows the Chautauqua, and not far from the main highway between Mayville and Westfield, a spur of shaly rock projects at right angles for many rods into the gorge and slopes gradually from a great height at the brink of the canyon to the level of the stream. The sides of this ridge are very steep and the top is very narrow, not wider

than a footpath, and is used as such to descend into the gorge. A similar ridge occurs near one of the principal falls of the Canadaway and a number of others known as "hog's backs" occur near several other streams flowing through the Portage Rocks.

At Panama and on the tops of the highest hills remain fragments of conglomerate rocks, formed in the last part of the Chemung or early in the succeeding or Catskill Period, but which are partly torn away by the action of glaciers, and mingled with the drift, they here having partly formed the surface rock during the Ice Period. This formation and the underlying sandstone is called the Salamanca and Panama Conglomerate. It constitutes the last stratified formation in the county. It is a shore formation made as the rocks of the Devonian Age began to appear above the surface of an ancient ocean that spread its waters there.

A mass of pebbles, fine gravel and sand had gathered on the northerly shore of this vast Paleozoic Sea that once extended indefinitely southward and for time inconceivable had heaved its billows there. The gravel and pebbles were brought into this ocean by rivers and streams and then were washed shoreward by the surf and tide, and again seaward by the refluent waves, smoothing and rounding pebbles of quartz and producing the collection and arrangement of material that make up the Panama Conglomerate. It here probably constituted the last contribution made by the sea to the continent of North America before it became dry land. Time cemented the pebbles, gravel and sand into a hard and solid mass. The great openings that now appear in these rocks, dividing them into blocks as at Panama in Chautauqua County and Rock City in Cattaraugus County are not the result of upheavals but probably the quiet work of frost and ice aided by the weight of the rocks—a silent process, imperceptibly going on, during that almost immeasureable period that has lapsed since the Devonian Age, slowly opening and widening these fissures into passages so that they have come to resemble the streets and avenues of a city.

The time that elapsed after the formation of these conglomerates is not represented by any stratified rocks in Chautauqua, for the reason that the county continued dry land after the Devonian Rocks arose above the sea, and left no record of events in the amazing period that followed. Of what vegetable growths and living creatures existed upon the surface during the millions of years included in the vast era of time from this event down to the Quaternary, or Age of Man, the formations of the county afford no evidence. The rocks in other parts of the continent that during all that stretch of time were forming beneath the sea, continue the story of the earth's history down to that very recent era—the Ice Period. In the mantle of drift that was spread over the county in that period is written a most interesting geological history; one that he who visits the banks of its streams, the excavations made for its railroads and trolley lines, or casually rides over the hills of the county may read.

The coming of the glaciers swept away the greater part of the Panama and Salamanca Conglomerate, that so long had lain over the greater part of the county, before the basin of Lake Erie was chiselled out by the ice. Its thinnest edge was worn away by the action of glaciers. Great blocks of these rocks, however, still lay scattered over the hills of the southern towns and smaller fragments in the drift and

in the bed of the streams that flow southward.

The southern limits of this great glacier are well defined by a terminal morain which consists of immense accumulations of boulders, gravel, and loose material. North of this plainly marked line lie unbroken fields of drift, while south of it they disappear altogether. This terminal morain has been traced from the Atlantic Ocean to a long distance west of the Mississippi River. It forms the backbone of Long Island. It enters New Jersey south of New York City, thence it extends westerly across that state and northwesterly through Pennsylvania and New York to a point near Salamanca, where it changes its direction so abruptly as to make an acute angle. It then proceeds southwesterly into Pennsylvania, crossing the Conewango between Warren and the New York line. Chautauqua County during the Glacial Period lay close to the "line of battle between the frosts of the north and the tropical winds of the south." At length the great glacier began to yield to the increasing warmth. It slowly withdrew its icy wall towards the northern borders of our county, exposing and leaving everywhere, over the southern portion, confused and unfertile heaps of loose earth, gravel and stones. Huge boulders, as we now see, were scattered at intervals entirely above the drift and more or less over the whole surface of the county. As the receding glacier withdrew, it paused for a while at the Ridge as if stopped by some era of cold, turned back and again pushed its glittering front a little way southward. The

PANAMA ROCKS.

record of this movement appears in an extensive morain that extends to a width of two or three miles along the south side of the crest of the Ridge easily distinguished by the confused heaps of sand, gravel and boulders, by kaimes and kettle holes. This morain enters the county from the east at the northeast corner of Villenova and extends westerly along the borders of the town by East Mud Lake. Curving to the south it passes out of Villenova at West Mud Lake, extends west to Arkwright Center, and southwest to the upper Cassadaga Lake in Pomfret, westerly by Bear Lake to Portland; then it curves south. About a mile north of Hartfield it turns northward, crosses Westfield in an east and west direction, enters Ripley north of where the principal branch of Twenty Mile Creek crosses the east line of that town. It then extends westerly along and north of that stream. Finally it crosses into Pennsylvania.

At last yielding to the heat of a warmer era, the great glacier withdrew northward beyond Lake Erie, leaving the record of its departure in the granite boulders thickly scattered along the northern slope of the Ridge. Four or five beach lines, one above the other, each at a fixed elevation above the lake, extend in parallel lines along the lower lands that border Lake Erie. These beach lines mark the halts in the process of lowering the great sea or lake that extended northward from the county, while obstructions to its drainage were being removed. The great glacier gradually succumbed to the milder climate that introduced the Champlain Period and at last entirely disappeared, leaving the lake nearly at its present level. The process of lowering its waters is still going on. Niagara Falls has worn away seven miles of the twenty-two miles of rock that intervenes before Lake Erie will be reached and drained to its bottom, reminding us again that the process of creation is to continue with all its kaleidoscopic changes, until time shall end.

Thus we see that the topographical features of the county and the character of its rocky foundations are the result of causes and forces operating far back in the past of which the science of geology affords the explanation. (1)

The topography of the county has much to do with its climate and in connection with the varied character of its soils with the varied character of its agricultural products also. It has given to different parts of the county different weather conditions. The first of these distinct climates is found in a narrow strip of territory, in width from three to five miles, along the shore of the towns that border on Lake Erie. This part has the lowest elevation of any land in the county. Lake Erie is five hundred seventy-three feet above tide-water. This belt of land, from a level of about twenty feet above Lake Erie, gradually rises to the southward until at the foot of the hills it is about two hundred fifty feet above the lake. Although this portion of the county is subject to rigorous winters common to its latitude, its climate is much milder than that of other parts. Its lower altitude, and its proximity to the waters of the lake, postpone the cold of winter; its humid atmosphere protects against the frost of spring. It is, however, subject to more severe drouths than the other por-

(1).— For a more full and detailed geological history and description of the county by the writer, see the History of Chautauqua County published in 1894 by W. A. Ferguson & Co.

tions of the county. The influence of the lake extends not only over this narrow border of land, but over the northern slope of the hills. All this part of the county is well adapted to the production of cereals and fruit, especially the grape.

In the soils, and even in the products of the soil, we may thus read the striking and interesting story of the glacier. Extending in nearly a straight line from Pennsylvania to the Cattaraugus Creek is a very narrow strip of coarse gravel called the "Dunkirk Gravel." It passes through the Villages of Ripley, Westfield, Brocton, Fredonia and Sheridan. Here the grape industry was first begun. This gravel is the best adapted to the production of the early grape, and also for the peach and plum. This narrow line of gravel marks one of the old beaches, and points out the lake's level at some time far back in the past. The dry soil and regular character of this natural formation has ever recommended its use to both the white and the red man. For centuries the great trail of the Indians leading from Buffalo to the West traversed it. The pioneers built the Main or Erie Road upon it. The first trolley cars will move along its line. Extending the whole distance and parallel to this are other narrow lines of gravel, marking other ancient beaches of the lake. Between and on either side of these lines of gravel are strips of soil called "Dunkirk Gravel Loam," a soil adapted to the production of grapes and garden products. In the territory between these lines of old beaches and Lake Erie, the land is divided between what is denominated "Dunkirk Sandy Loam" and "Dunkirk Clay." The former is said to produce the largest yield of grapes, and the latter a superior quality. Immediately south of these old beaches of gravel and gravel loam, and extending over nearly the whole northern face of the highlands, are wide areas of territory called "Dunkirk Shale Loam." The soil here is not made of miscellaneous debris deposited by the ice sheet, as in most parts of the county, but is composed of the weathered products of the foundation rocks of the Chemung Period, left bare by the glaciers. This soil is barren and unfit for agricultural purposes other than the raising of grapes, but here the grapes, though small in quantity, are of the best quality, the favorite of the consumer, and much esteemed in the manufacture of wine.

We have another and severer climate in the deep and wide valleys that extend through the highlands in the southern part of the county, from the Pennsylvania line to the northern face of the ridge or escarpment through which flow all the larger streams of the county. Cassadaga Lake, according to the survey of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, and also the state topographical survey of the "Westfield Area" is seven hundred thirty-two feet above Lake Erie and thirteen hundred five feet above the ocean. Chautauqua Lake, according to the survey, is but three feet higher than Cassadaga Lake. Bear Lake is substantially of the same elevation. These lakes all lie at the head of valleys which extend with but little descent to the Pennsylvania line. These upland valleys converge and become one in the southeastern part of the county where at Fentonville, the lowest point, it is but fifty or sixty feet below the Cassadaga Lake, so that all of these wide upland valleys, which include the Conewango, Cassadaga, Bear and Goose Creeks, Chautauqua Lake, Stillwater, Brokenstraw, French Creek and other lesser

vales, have elevations of but little variation, and all exceeding twelve hundred thirty feet, and less than fourteen hundred thirty above the ocean. In consequence of the greater elevations of these valleys, and other circumstances a severer climate prevails there than along Lake Erie; the spring is longer delayed, winter comes earlier and the snow lies deeper; these circumstances and a different soil, make the agricultural products of these upland valleys quite different from the country along Lake Erie. The soil of these valleys in some places is designated as "Meadow" and in other places as "Cassadaga Sand." These soils are adapted to the raising of grapes when drained. Fruit, with the exception of the apple, and grain are not so profitably raised. Stock raising and dairying chiefly occupy the attention of the farmer.

A third and still more rigorous climate prevails among the hills that border these valleys and which occupy the principal area of the county. These hills often rise to the height of sixteen or seventeen hundred feet above the ocean, and three or four hundred feet above the neighboring valleys. In Cherry Creek, Charlotte and Gerry the summits of some of these hills are two thousand feet above the ocean, and in Arkwright nearly as high. Two places near the boundary line between the town of Charlotte and Cherry Creek, being points on lots sixty and sixty-two of the latter town, reach the elevation of twenty-one hundred feet above the ocean according to the late topographical survey by the state; an elevation of over fifteen hundred feet above Lake Erie, and over eight hundred feet above the neighboring valley of the Conewango. In the southeastern part of the county not yet surveyed, where the hills are prophetic of the mountains beyond, it is believed are located its highest lands. The following villages and hamlets among the highlands are fifteen hundred feet or more above the ocean level: Ellery 1,758 above the sea, Summerdale 1,639, Arkwright

PECULIAR ROCK FORMATION IN THE TOWN OF HARMONY.

1,632, Mina 1,600, North Clymer 1,562, Volusia 1,560, Panama 1,551, Stedman 1,550, Sherman 1,549, Charlotte Center 1,530, and Centralia 1,500.

The soil that covers the elevated parts of the county according to the state soil survey, are "Volusia Loam" and "Volusia Sand Loam," principally the latter, which is adapted to the raising of grass, oats, potatoes and apples. Here among the uplands the snow comes earliest in autumn, falls deepest in winter, and lies latest in spring. Sometimes in the spring when the grass is green, and fruit trees are blossoming along the shore of Lake Erie, the hills of Arkwright and Charlotte are white with snow. But what cares the tennant of those snowy hills? There he has passed his early years and breasted the storms of many a winter! He would not change his bleak highland farm for the pleasantest fields along the lake.

Love of home is strong indeed! It can make the hills more beautiful and the fields more green. It can magnify beauties and remove blemishes. It can even make the rigorous seasons bear pleasant memories. Who reverts to the Chautauqua winters of his early years, inclement as they were, without a pleasing remembrance? In winter the drifts lie deeply around the farm houses, and bury the fields and fences from view. Travel is blocked upon the highway and the farmer for a while is imprisoned by the storm. Then come to the hills of Chautauqua and see the

"North Wind's Masonry

"Out of an unseen quary evermore
Furnished with tile, the fierce artificer
Curves his white bastions with projected roof,
Round every windward stake, or tree or door,
Speeding, the myriad handed, his wild work
So fanciful, so savage, naught cares he
For number or proportion. Mockingly
On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths.
A swan-like form invests the hidden thorn,
Fills up the farmer's lane from wall to wall
Maugre the farmer's sighs, and at the gate
A tapering turret overtops the work,
And when the hours are numbered, and the world
Is all his own, retiring, as he were not,
Leaves when the sun appears, astonished Art
To mimic in slow structures, stone by stone
Built in an age, the mad wind's night work
The frolic architecture of the snow."

But the Chautauqua farmer, contented by his cheerful fireside, listens to the north wind's blast, and hears the icy sleet upon his roof. His sons, with the pleasure that health and vigor give, breast the storms and enjoy the sports of winter. His wife and daughters with books and newspapers and indoor work and pastimes, enjoy the enforced seclusion. Indeed among our snowy hills domestic happiness finds a more congenial home than in milder climes.

With the first coming of our spring the bleak aspect of the fields begins to change; while yet linger the forces of departing winter, the southward sloping hillsides are streaked with green, the lilac begins to unfold its leaves, and the wild flowers to blossom at the edge of the melting snow banks, and along the sunny margins of the woods. Amid fogs and dissolving snows the robin and the bluebird come, and upon the breath of winter announce the return of spring. The warm rains of April and May complete the change. The meadows and pastures among the Chautauqua Hills quickly respond to the mild influence of spring. A single shower brings forth the tender herbage of the fields, and the leaves upon the trees often unfold in a single night.

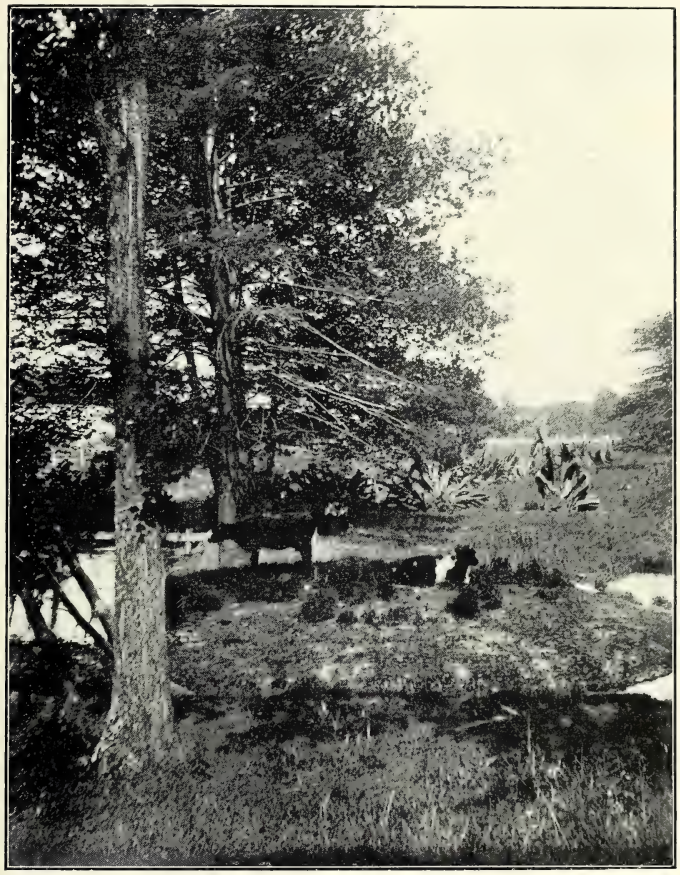
Propitiously as the season opens, it is subject to chilly relapses. In Chautauqua County winter lingers long in the lap of spring. The ice which gathers in Lake Erie during the colder months, loosened by the warmth of the advancing season drifts to the foot of the

lake, and sometimes remains unmelted until almost June, bringing raw and inclement weather to the adjacent shores. Nipping frosts often visit the farmer during the last days of May, and even in the month of June, cutting his corn and destroying his fruit.

In the summer time the trees are mantled with a mass of foliage. Abundant springs and heavy dews keep the meadows and pastures green. In the northern part of the county the sultry air is tempered by refreshing breezes from Lake Erie bearing health and strength upon their healing wings. Cool nights and pleasing rural scenery invite thousands annually to pass the heated term upon the shores of the lakes. Nowhere is the climate and scenery more pleasing than in our county in the summer time. An Italian sunset can scarcely excel the scene that may be witnessed from the hills of Chautauqua on a summer afternoon, when the broad red disk of the sun, slowly descending into the blue waves of Lake Erie, closes the day in fiery splendor.

The glory of the American forest in autumn has been often told, but nowhere does the woodland appear in greater splendor than among our Chautauqua Hills. There nature seems to have spilled her choicest pigments upon the woods.

"Ere in the northern gale
The summer tresses of the trees are gone
The woods of autumn all around our vale
Have put their glory on."



SUMMER IN CHAUTAUQUA.

At length frosts and falling leaves point to the return of winter, yet among the hills of Chautauqua the season lingers for awhile; the year ripens into mildness and Indian summer comes.

WINTER SCENE.

The sharp contrasts of light and shade in the clear air of spring disappear in autumn. In the hazy atmosphere the line between sky and earth is dimly drawn, only the filmy outline of the hills is seen. The shades of the valley deepen in the murky light. In the distant vales they fade almost into darkness. While yet the air is soft and the heavens serene, wild geese begin their southward flight in long converging lines, as if moving runic characters were written in the sky foretelling the approach of storms and snows. Distant sounds seem near in the hollow air. From far in the upper sky comes the strange warning voice of their leader, startling and clear, guiding his brood in their wedge-like flight from the icy

fields of Canada, high above the waters of Lake Erie and Chautauqua, in unerring course to the tepid lakes and rushy streams of warmer climes.

"All day thy wings have fanned
At that far height the cold, thin atmosphere;
Ye stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,
Though the dark night is near.

"And soon thy toil shall end
Soon shalt thou find a summer home and rest
And scream among thy fellows: reeds shall bend
Soon o'er thy sheltered nest."

Responsive to these warning signs, winter comes with all his blustering crew of chills and snows, freezing winds and pinching frosts, and at last the keen blasts of December howl him a fierce welcome to his ancient and favorite domain among the whitening hills of Old Chautauqua.

ERRATA—Page 107 should be entitled 'Pioneer Period,' instead of 'Frontier Period.' Pages 273 to 287 should be entitled 'Last Period' instead of 'Agricultural Period Concluded.'

MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF LASALLE'S EXPLORATION.

FOR DESCRIPTION SEE CHAPTER "INDIAN OCCUPATIONS, WARS, ETC."

OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF

Chautauqua County Centennial Celebration, At Westfield, New York.

JUNE 24th and 25th, 1902.

On June 24th at ten o'clock A. M. the parade and procession was formed and proceeded to the location of the first residence built in Chautauqua County by James McMahan, on the farm now owned by John Buttery, three-quarters of a mile west of the Park, in the following order:

P. W. Bemis, Marshal.

Martial Band.

Chautauqua Historical Society in Carriages.

Miller's ox team.

Pioneers of Chautauqua County in carriages.

Supervisors, county officers and ex-county officers in carriages.

Fenton Guard Band.

Fenton Guards.

Westfield Band.

Citizens in carriages.

AT THE HOMESTEAD.

Prayer by Rev. A. M. Tennant.

Address of Welcome by Hon S. F. Nixon.

Paper on the McMahan Homestead, by Mrs. Helen Smith Tennant.

Music.

Return to the Park.

Luncheon.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock, A. S. Waston, presiding:

Organ Voluntary—Mr. J. W. Phillips.

Prayer—Rev. G. L. MacClelland.

Music—Presbyterian choir, Jamestown.

Oration—Hon. John Woodward.

Vocal Solo—Miss Belle Tiffany.

Centennial Poem—Forest Crissey.

Music—Presbyterian choir, Jamestown.

Historical Sketch—Hon. Obed Edson.

Hymn, (Tune, America)—Mrs. Martha R. Almy.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Tuesday evening, 7:15, R. R. Rogers, presiding:

The Schools—Hon. Phin M. Miller.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. John S. Lambert.

Chautauqua Institutions—Capt. Frederick W. Hyde.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Tuesday evening, 7:15, Capt. E. A. Curtis, presiding:

The Military—Dr. H. C. Taylor.

Music, (Battle Hymn of the Republic) —Presbyterian Choir, Jamestown.

Masonry—Hon. Abner Hazeltine.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday evening, 7:15, Robert N. Marvin, presiding:

Vocal Duet—Mrs. Coombs and Mrs. Pierce.

Life of Governor Fenton—Hon. Jerome B. Fisher.

Music, (Star Spangled Banner)—Schumann Society, Westfield.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, Elliot C. Hall, presiding:

Music—Presbyterian choir, Westfield.

The Clergy—Rev. Chalon Burgess.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. E. H. Potter.

The Medical Profession—Dr. William M. Bemus.

The W. C. T. U.—Mrs. Martha Shaver Mead.

HEAD OF THE PROCESSION.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Tuesday evening, nine o'clock, P. M.

Public reception under the auspices of the Patterson Chapter, Daughters American Revolution.

Solo—Miss Belle Tiffany.

Paper, Lafayette's Visit to Chautauqua—Miss Olive Risley Seward.

Quartette—Mrs. G. W. Tew, Mrs. Emily Crane, Mr. G. W. Tew, Mr. John Whitney.

Solo—Mrs. John S. Lambert.

Chorus, (America)—Schumann Society, Westfield.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, Lucian C. Warren, presiding:

Vocal Solo—Mr. Harry Espy.

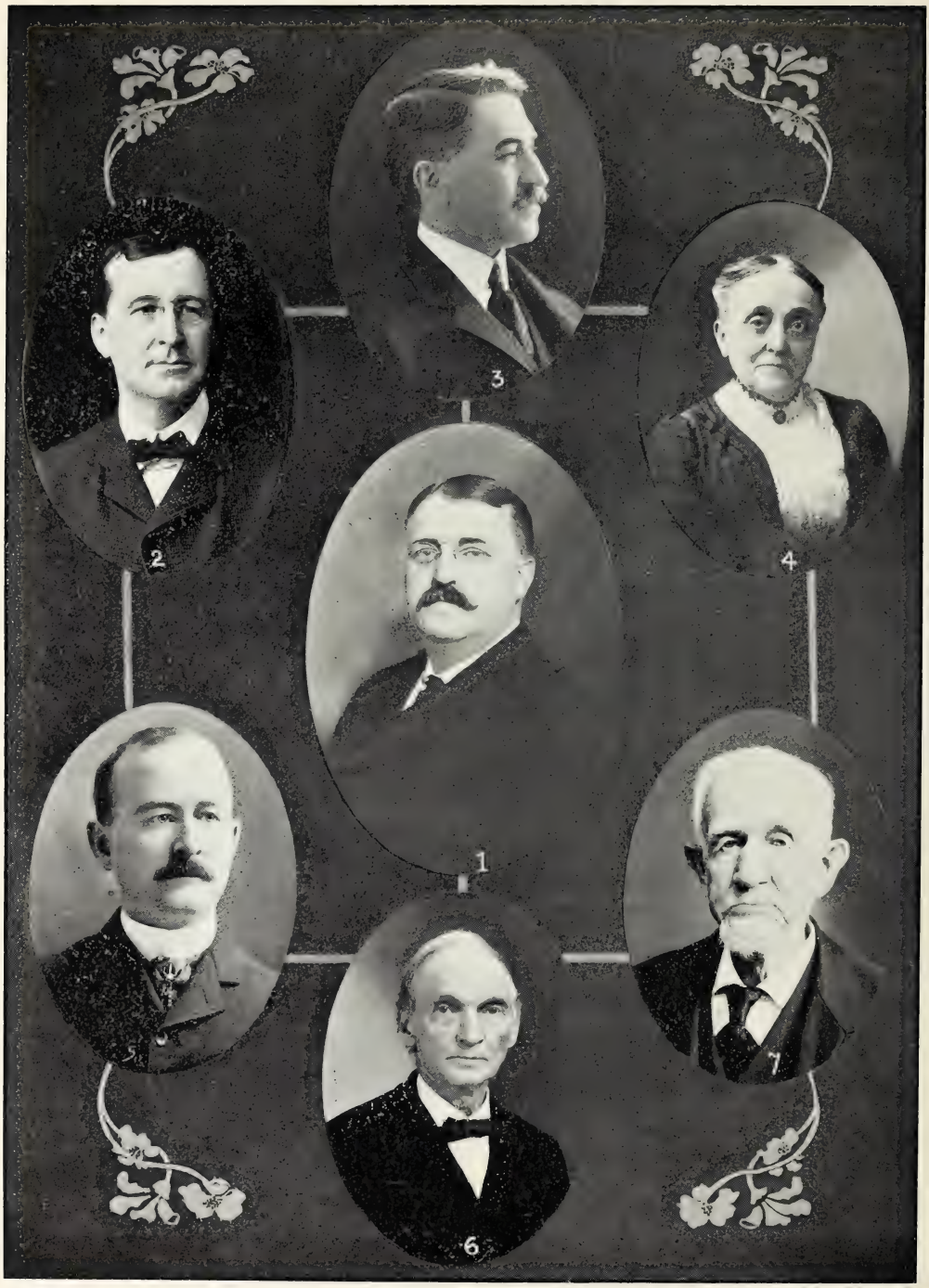
Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science—William W. Henderson.

Music—Presbyterian choir, Jamestown.

The Swedish Settlement—Rev. Julius Lincoln.

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, O. E Jones, presiding:



1. Hon. S. Fred. Nixon, Chairman; 2. Hon. Ben. S. Dean, Secy.; 3. F. W. Crandall, Treas.; 4. Mrs. Geo. W. Patterson, Entertainment and Invitations; 5. Fred. W. Hyde, Exhibits; 6. Hon. Obed Edson, Program; 7. H. C. Taylor, Executive.

Political History—Hon. Benjamin S Dean.

Whistling Solo—Miss Harriet Louise Norton.

The Press—Hon. Louis McKinstry.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. Kittie Sheldon.

Cassadaga Free Association—Mrs Carrie E. S. Twing.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock, C. R. Lockwood, presiding:

Vocal Solo—Miss Ethel Sturgis.

Dunkirk Speculative Era—Hon. Julian T. Williams.

Grape Industry—G. E. Ryckman.

Music—Presbyterian choir, Jamestown.

The Brocton Community—E. Buckner, R. N. Martin.

THE COMMITTEES.

The names of those on the general committee and various town committees as originally named were as follows:

PHIN M. MILLER AND HIS OX TEAM.

Business Development—Hon. Charles M. Dow.

Vocal Solo—Miss Katherine M. Hennessey.

The Bar—James L. Weeks.

Vocal Duet—Mrs. Sheldon and Miss Hinckley.

Agriculture—John W. Spencer.

Music, (Auld Lang Syne)—Schumann Society, Westfield.

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock, Wm Sexton, presiding:

Program—Hon. Obed Edson, Sinclairville; Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Westfield; Dr. H. C. Taylor, Brocton; W. W. Henderson, Benjamin S. Dean, J. A. Clary, Jamestown, and Louis McKinstry, Fredonia.

Finance—F. W. Crandall, Westfield, T. A. Case, Ellington; Hon. C. M. Dow, Jamestown; F. R. Green, Fredonia; J. A. McGinnies, Ripley.

Exhibits—Frederick W. Hyde, Jamestown; George E. McLaury, Sheridan; Newel Cheney, Poland Center; L. C. Warren, Stockton, and Henry K. Williams, Dunkirk.

Entertainment and Invitations—Mrs. G. W. Patterson, Mrs. M. D. Tennant, Elmore M. Kent, Westfield; Judge A. A. VanDusen, Mayville, and Frank H. Mott, Jamestown.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

Arkwright—Marvin Cardot, Charles S. Black, Mrs. Charles S. Black, Andrew J. Cowden, Mrs. A. J. Cowden, John D. Griswold, Miss Clarissa Clinton.

Busti—A. J. Bennett, J. W. Woodhead, A. Button, M. Matteson, A. G. Jones, Edwin Douglass, James Wood.

Chautauqua—August Anderson, D. C. Sixbey, C. F. Chapman, W. H. Scofield, E. J. McConnell, Mrs. M. A. Porter, Miss Caroline Green, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Garland Cheney.

Carroll—John Venman, Dr. T. J. Whitney, R. F. Sternburg, Charles E. Dodge, Mrs. T. J. Whitney, Miss Lydia Myers, Mrs. Charles Duff.

Charlotte—R. C. Seaver, Mrs. R. C. Seaver, Obed Edson, R. E. Sheldon, Mrs. R. E. Sheldon, R. Reed, Mrs. R. Reed.

Cherry Creek—C. L. Wheeler, Mrs C. L. Wheeler, C. J. Shults, Mrs. C. J. Shults, George W. Brown, Mrs. G. W. Brown, I. S. Benton, Mrs. F. L. Benton, G. Frank Lapham, Mrs. G. Frank Lapham.

Clymer—L. P. McCray, O. D. Hinckley, L. E. Gallup, Mrs. Tillie H. Sheldon, Art Jaquins, William Emery, Ira H. Lucas.

Dunkirk—J. K. Patterson, Jr., Hon. L. F. Stearns, C. E. Hequembourg, Hon. J. T. Williams, William Bookstaver, A. W. Cummings, Mrs. E. M. H. Edwards, Mrs. L. Fullager, Richard Mulholland, Thomas, J. Cummings, F. S. Nagle, R. L. Cary.

Ellery—Frank F. Pickard, Oscar Hale, E. A. Harvey, Mrs. E. A. Harvey, B. A. Pickard, S. D. Thum, Fabius Lawton, Mrs. Asa Cheney, Mrs. E. R. Waterman, Dr. E. A. Scofield.

Ellicott—M. B. Pratt, Irwin Bedient, Mrs. Irwin Bedient, Flint Blanchard, Mrs. Flint Blanchard, G. A. Bentley, Mrs. G. A. Bentley, A. A. VanVleck.

Ellington—Theodore A. Case, N. M. Carpenter, David Hadley, Mrs. James Brooks, Miss Jennie Kinsman, Frank E. Case, Lansing A. Bates, Capp Shaw.

French Creek—Henry R. Case, Abram Casler, Henry R. Jones, Charles Kennedy, M. Skellie.

Gerry—J. A. Almy, Mrs. J. A. Almy, John F. Phelps, Mrs. John F. Phelps, L. S. Pratt, Mrs. L. S. Pratt, O. N. Salisbury, Mrs. O. N. Salisbury, Mrs. Belinda Mathews.

Hanover—Frank L. Smith, Albert H. Stebbins, Rev. Chalon Burgess, Mrs. O. A. Fairchild, Elmer J. Birdsey, Levi J. Pierce, Mrs. E. J. Swift, Mrs. George Trumbull, R. L. Newton.

Harmony—James Hawkins, James B. Randolph, Mrs. James B. Randolph, A. C. Robertson, Mrs. A. C. Robertson, Jared Hewes, Mrs. Jared Hewes, Homer Pringle, Mrs. Homer Pringle.

Jamestown—Capt. D. H. Post, J. A. Clary, Major E. P. Putnam, Rev. Elliot C. Hall, Mrs. M. L. Fenton, Dr. W. M. Bemus, Hon. Charles M. Dow, Hon. Abner Hazeltine, Mrs. Frank E. Gifford, Mrs. W. H. Proudfit, Charles C. Wilson, Hon. Eleazer Green, Frank W. Stevens, Mayor J. Emil Johnson, Mrs. Frederick W. Hyde, Mrs. W. W. Henderson, Hon. Robert N. Marvin, Benjamin S. Dean, Hiram Smith, Miss Flora Broadhead, Miss M. Emogene Hazeltine, Miss Lucy F. Baker.

Kiantone—A. B. Carter, L. C. Woodward, Lyman Cole, George C. Frissell, John Bratt, J. M. Doud.

Mina—John A. Hill, J. E. Ottoway, Mrs. J. E. Ottoway, Frank Phiefer, Mrs.

Frank Phiefer, Herbert Buss, Mrs. Herbert Buss.

Poland—J. H. Anderson, Newel Cheney, Mrs. Ellen Cheney, Mott Smith, Mrs. Emma P. Merritt, Mrs. Ida Rich, Mrs. Mary C. Worden.

Pomfret—G. M. Tremaine, Jr., Hon. Warren B. Hooker, Hon. M. M. Fenner, Captain E. A. Curtis, W. D. Leet, B. F. Skinner, Mrs. Louis McKinstry, Mrs. F. C. Chatsey, Mrs. B. F. Skinner.

Portland—C. F. Crandall, G. E. Ryckman, Mrs. Laura Pettit, Mrs. Helen Dunham, R. A. Hall, Elial Skinner.

Ripley—J. A. McGinnies, N. J. Horton, Mrs. N. J. Horton, Lyman Bennett, Mrs. Lyman Bennett, Mrs. Lydia M. Hamilton, J. M. Wethey.

Sheridan—George E. McLaury, J. G. Gould, E. B. Tolles, M. J. Tooke, C. E. Griswold, Mrs. A. S. Stebbins, Mrs. W. R. Miner.

Sherman—W. B. Whitney, C. H. Corbett, Mrs. C. H. Corbett, H. W. Sperry, Mrs. H. W. Sperry, J. L. Thayer, Mrs. J. L. Thayer.

Stockton—L. C. Warren, Mrs. L. C. Warren, E. L. McCullough, Mrs. E. L. McCullough, Charles Payne, Mrs. Charles Payne, Charles Phillips, S. M. Crissey.

Villenova—A. H. Libbey, Milo Wheeler, Mrs. Milo Wheeler, John Ruttenbur, George Warner, Frank Scott Mrs. Frank Scott.

Westfield—Speaker S. F. Nixon, Mrs. G. W. Patterson, Mrs. M. D. Tennant, F. W. Crandall, F. A. Hall, E. M. Kent, D. A. H. Nichols, Prof. P. K. Pattison, H. W. Thompson, W. H. Walker.

EXHIBITION OF RELICS.

The new High School building was filled with relics of the pioneer period from all but three towns in the county. A complete list follows:

WESTFIELD HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

ARKWRIGHT

John C. Griswold—Picture of John C. Griswold, frame made by his granddaughter at Fredonia Normal School. Sugar bowl, seventy-five years old, loaned by Mrs. C. M. Griswold. John C. Griswold's Captain coat, worn about 1840, loaned by C. M. Griswold.

C. C. Cole—Surveying book used by Simeon Clinton, 1813 to 1850, one hundred four years old. Surveying tools used by Simeon Clinton 1813 to 1850.

H. Clark—Spanish coin, 1785, found by H. Clark in Arkwright. Arithmetic and Geography owned by Mrs. Lettie Clark's forefather.

Henry Shattuck—English coin.

E. A. Tarbox—State Bank bills. A bottle carried by William Wood, three and a half years in the Revolutionary War. Cowbell, came from Lowell, Massachusetts, on a cow driven by Rufus Scott about 1816. Piece of cloth more than one hundred years old. Coverlet spun by Roxy Love in the early days of Chautauqua County.

Miss Kate Parker—Old bowls, age not known. Chair taken from City of Concord when it was burned in the Revolutionary War.

D. A. Cardot—Butter ladle made with a jackknife in 1827. Teapot seventy-five years old. Silver watch made in Liverpool, England, used to time the first train over the Erie Railroad into Dunkirk, 1851. Mortar, loaned by Mrs. Frank Cardot, one hundred or more years old; came from Providence. Vinegar cruet one hundred years old, loaned by Mrs. M. Cardot. Portrait of Benjamin F. Jones, early settler and for many years Town Clerk and Justice, owned by Mrs. M. Cardot.

Mrs. E. Cobb—Indian pin cushion, one hundred years old.

H. J. White—Plates one hundred years old or more, loaned by Mrs. H. J. White. Spoon moulds over one hundred years old. Shoemaker's rub stick, made in 1720. Razor, one hundred years old, made by a blacksmith. Pewter tankard, one hundred years old. Wood bottle, more than one hundred years old.

Mrs. Ella Hoisington—Glass dish eighty years old.

E. B. Mathewson—Silver Masonic emblem, made in 1798.

G. W. Patterson—Two plates, 1760. Linen handkerchiefs made by Mrs. Wilsey, one hundred one years old.

Frank and Delbert Penhollow—Old account book of the Penhollow family.

Mrs. Ellen Ball—Pewter plate and fork. Tin baking oven, fifty years old, owned by Will Ball. Trammel irons, very old, owned by Nathan Ball.

O. H. Houck—Pin cushion.

R. Davis—Tapping gouge and shingle froe. Iron tea kettle, eighty years old.

Mrs. Stafford—Linen splasher woven and spun by Mrs. Buck one hundred twenty years ago, and worked by her daughter, Mrs. Stafford, when she was eighty years old.

Lewis Mattoon—Portrait of Russell W. Mattoon, who made the first cast iron plow manufactured in the county.

Edson I. Wilcox—Portrait of William Wilcox, first Supervisor of Arkwright.

L. C. Baldwin—Portrait of Levi Baldwin, second Supervisor of the town of Arkwright.

Miss Ruby Abbey — Portrait of Chauncey Abbey, Supervisor of the town of Arkwright 1855 and after.

Mrs. Eaton Burnham—Stand that was used by the first couple married in the town of Arkwright.

Mrs. Ada Comro—Silk shawl and veil, more than one hundred years old.

CARROLL

T. J. Whitney—Copy of Grandfather Jones' love letter with a New Year's gift in frame, 1784. Looking glass, Grandma Whitney's, over one hundred years old. Bed spread, linen, spun and woven one hundred fifteen years ago by Grandma Jones. Bed quilt, pieced and woven by Grandma Jones one hundred fifteen years ago. Tea saucer, Grandma Jones's, at least one hundred forty years old. Snuff jar, over one hundred years old belonging to Grand-

ma Whitney. Letter of Grandfather Jones to Anna Pomroy, his intended. 1784. Ulster County Gazette, 1800; in mourning for death of George Washington. Warren Mirror (publication) 1865, in mourning for the death of Lincoln. Kirkham's Grammar. Dictionary, 1794. Psalms of David, 1781, belonging to Grandfather Jones. Christian Almanac, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823 1824. Tracts, American (old). Pencil sketch of Father Richard (aged twenty-seven) and Mother Adaline (aged twenty-five) Whitney, born in 1795 and 1800 respectively. Three silver teaspoons belonging to Grandma Jones one hundred twenty years old. Gold beads, bracelets, belonged to Grandma Jones, one hundred twenty years old. Grandmother's old Bible with family records back to 1760. Whitney Genealogy in three volumes, 1649 to 1878, in America.

Mrs. Mary Cowan—Quilt, the property of the late J. Milton Cowan, given to him by his mother, Hannah Pope Cowan; the calico (i. e. the darker on the outside) is supposed to be one hundred twenty-five years old at least, it was bought for a dress for one Mehitable Pope, of Otsego County, New York. A sister of Mehitable had finished a dress off the same piece, was "trying it on" when the house was suddenly invaded by hostile Indians; Mehitable wrapped in this very calico made her escape, but witnessed the massacre of father, mother, sister and a baby belonging to the family. She afterwards made her home with Jebediah Pope, of whose family Hannah (Pope) Cowan was one of the younger members.

Mary E. Weight—Embroidered shawl, ninety years old. two embroidered handkerchiefs seventy-five years old. Pearl card case, very old. Embroidered pillow case, ninety years of age.

Mrs. Warton Brant—Bottle two hundred years old. Butter box one hundred years old. Pair gloves one hundred years old. Three pieces of silver one hundred years old.

Mrs. Milton Bennett—Blue plate owned by Grandma Haskins. Blue saucer owned by Grandma Haskins. Shuttles, wood and wheelpin. Arithmetic (Daboll's) 1817.

Mrs. Sybil (Thayer) Fenton—Pewter platter, over one hundred years old; pewter porringer, over one hundred years old; plate, green border, old. Bread plate, blue, old. Tureen and cover, eighty years old. Glass cup-plate, one hundred fifty years old. Cup and saucer, blue, one hundred years old. Pie plate, Mulberry, very old.

Mrs. Nancy Annis—Sugar bowl, one hundred fifty years old.

M. J. Frew—Fan, very old. Letter, 1815. Skirts, embroidered, sixty and seventy-five years old respectively. Sugar bowl, Mulberry, seventy-five years old. Pitcher, Mulberry, seventy-five years old. Dress, first one Josiah Frew ever wore. Chair, Hugh Frew's "Great Arm Chair."

A. F. Stanley—Portrait, map and votes framed.

Fred Field—Clock, wooden, very old. Two foot warmers.

Mrs. A. A. Bradley—One pitcher, blue and white, one hundred nine years old; two tureens, ninety years old; three working bags, one hundred fifty-five years old; four china cups and saucers, ninety-seven years old.

Mrs. Christine Chamberlin—Pillow cases (pair) linen, domestic, very old. Child's dress, green, seventy years old. Apron, linen, domestic, one hundred years old. Sampler, linen, one hundred years old. Primmer, multiplication table, illustrated, very old. Epaulets, military, worn in the War of the Revolution. Reed-weavers, one hundred years old. Candlesticks (pair) brass, one hundred years old. Flax spinning wheel, complete with flax and skein of yarn.

Mr. George Wiltsie—Iron skillet, eighty years old.

Mrs. Mary I. Thompson — Plate, Mulberry, very old. Plate, red and white, very old. Tea cup, red and white, very old. Marriage certificate of Abel Thompson, date of 1778. Syllabus of Sermons by Rev. Hugh Blair, D. D. Old letters, four in number, also one Christian Advocate and Journal, (Publication) 1827.

Mrs. Martha Allen—Tea pot and cover, Mulberry, eighty years old. Plate, red and white, very old. Plate,

Mulberry, very old. Milk pitcher, one hundred years old.

Mrs. Marcia M. Wheeler and Mrs. E. W. Parker—Glass candlesticks, fifty years old. Sugar bowl and cover, sixty years old. Pitcher, brown and gold, seventy-five years old. Tobacco box, silver. Ring and Seal, one hundred years old. London letters (two), 1819. Velvet vest, seventy-five years old. Blue plate, seventy-five years old. Blue nappy, seventy-five years old. Egg cup, one hundred twenty-five years old. Silk gown, shawl and bag, seventy-five years old. Books (two) 1801, 1825. Jamestown Journal 1843.

Mrs. Charles Oberg—Silver comb, one hundred years old. Silver wine cup, one hundred fifteen years old.

Mrs. Jerusha Robinson—Platter, blue and white, fifty-five years old.

Mrs. Mary and Jonathan Hiller—Vest buttons, date 1825 (silver); Silk, raw, domestic. Salt cellar, glass, 1787. Spelling book, very old. Speculative Free Masonry, 1828. History life of Charles XII, Sweden, by Voltaire. Practical Geography, 1811. Circular letter from Republican General Committee, State of New York, 1809. Continental Bank Note, five dollars, 1778. Letter written by Richard Hiller, 1818. Vicksburg Daily Citizen (Publication) 1863, during war.

J. D. Bain—Trammel chain, one hundred years old. Water bottle. Wood Plate. Pewter Pan, over one hundred years old. Pewter cup, over one hundred years old. Knives (two), curved. Salt Dish, wood. Pepper box, earthen. Mortar and Pestle, over one hundred years old. Tea cup and saucer, very old. Spelling book, 1778. Arithmetic (Adams), 1808. Mug, yellow, one hundred years old. Teapot, red and white. Creamer, red and white. Brass Candlestick, low. Snuffers, one pair brass and one pair iron. Home spun linen sheet, over one hundred years old. Linen scarf two hundred three years old. Chair over one hundred years old; chair over seventy-five years old.

Mrs. Mary L. (Wilson) Frew—Neck yoke for a horse. Lantern, very old. Basket, eighty-five years old. Shawl, eighty years old. Counterpane, very old. Chest, over one hundred years old. Iron cap, ninety years old. Wallet, eighty-five years old. Watch, ninety years old. Mirror, eighty years old. Platter, pewter, one hundred fifty years old. Collection of old coin (fourteen pieces). Commission as Lieutenant from Governor DeWitt Clinton, 1825. Tablespoon and teaspoon, seventy-five years old. Iron candlestick, fifty years old. Pair brass candlesticks seventy-five years old. Child's dress, seventy years old. Child's apron, seventy years old. Collection of old books. Piece of linen eighty-five years old. Money bag, silk, very old. Knitting shield, very old. One dollar bill, 1852. Small snuff box, very old. Bed quilt. Wool blanket.

Mrs. Wm. Myers — Portrait of Grandpa and Grandma Myers, who settled in Carroll in 1816. Mirror over one hundred years old. A blue plate, very old. A black veil, very old. A silver snuff box, the property of John Myers. A waffle iron, over one hundred years old, the property of John Myers. Three portraits, Uncle John, Grandma, and James Myers. A black lace veil. A reel, very old. Spider, very old. A standing gridiron. Long shovel.

James H. Machie—A collection of coins.

Mrs. Lucie Prettie—A Mulberry plate, one hundred years old. A paper weight.

Mrs. H. K. Thornton—Cow bell, over one hundred years old. Pewter platter, one hundred years old. Spoons, small, silver. Wooden cooking bowl, one hundred years old. Tablecloth. Woolen blanket. Snuffers and tray.

Mrs. N. B. Cass—Solid silver spoon, seventy-five years old.

A. Hemmingway — Bellows, hand, very old.

Mrs. M. T. Howard—Teapot. Three sugar bowls. Sugar bowl, blue and white. A blue and white tureen. Two small white and medium dark snuff boxes with sets. Tin candle moulds. Pictures, silhouettes, Bible, 1771.

Mrs. Frank Chase—Geography, 1803.

Mrs. Geo. Littlefield—Butter bowl, one hundred years old. Rule, one hundred fifty years old. Spider, very old. A blue and white teapot.

Mrs. Budlong—Stone churn.

Josiah Howard—Portrait, eighty-seven years old.

Mrs. Miles Frew—Portrait of Ex-Governor R. E. Fenton.

Mrs. Caroline Scudder—Linen doilies, very old.

Mrs. Herbert Bennett—Coat of Uncle John Adams. Linen shirt of John Adams.

Mrs. John Annis—Snuffers and tray. Coverlet, blue and white fringe. Linen sampler. Work bag, stockings, neckties, doilies.

Mary Townsend—Corset. Black bonnet. Silver teaspoon, over one hundred years old. Saucer, over one hundred years old. Doll and picture. Sheet, linen, eighty-six years old.

Addison Cowan—Flint lock gun.

Joel Harrington—Iron kettle.

R. Sternburg—Box of old trinkets. Pitcher and silver tongs. Pair of boots. Gibson's Surveying Book, "Village of Harmony." Pike's Arithmetic. Portrait of Rufus Green and wife.

Jarvis Bellamy—Table spread. Mexican bead work. Almanac, year 1776 containing three old bills.

J. P. Danielson—Wooden box from Sweden over one hundred years old. Brass mortar and pestle, two hundred years old.

Miss Lydia E. Myers—Cotton dress. Black silk apron. Linen handkerchief. Black veil. Silk neck ribbon. Snuff box. Towels. Linen tablecloth. Wool blankets. String of dried apples. Red coverlet. Gun, very old.

Mrs. Milton Cowan—Very old quilt, with history.

Mrs. H. Colberg—China clock.

Mrs. Mary Duff—Iron wrench, very old. Glass salt cellar, very old. Stone cream crock. Andirons.

Stephen Thomas — Flax hetchels. Pair flax cards.

I. W. Thayer—Spectacles, made in 1793. Sword and cartridge box, used in War of 1812. Powder horn, very old.

A. Hiller—Glass decanter, used by Richard Hiller. Mirror, over seventy-five years old. Gridiron, very old. Toaster, very old. Wood swingle.

Frank Thayer—Portraits of Grandpa and Grandma Thayer, born in 1798-1810. Snuff box. Certificate of appointment as Lieutenant from Governor Throop to H. Thayer, 1831. Saddle bags. Blue and white platter. A large blue plate. A small blue plate.

Mrs. Delos Austin—Red bed-spread, eighty years old. A linen towel, very old. A red and white and green plate, two hundred years old. Red and white sugar bowl, over one hundred years old. Portrait, in frame, one hundred years old. Gold breast-pin, over one hundred years old. Gold spectacles over one hundred years old. Bread tray, blue, over one hundred years old. Plate, white "S" figure, eighty years old.

M. J. Frew—Two blue coverlets, 1826-1834. Linen tablecloth, over one hundred years old. Linen sheets, 1842. Linen straw tick, over one hundred years old. Two handkerchiefs, one linen one silk, over one hundred years old. A very old white cap. A red wool shawl, over one hundred years old. A white wool shawl, over one hundred years old. Over-sleeves, seventy years old. Snuff box belonging to Grandmother Frew, one hundred twenty-five years old. Tongs belonging to Grandmother Frew. Silver spoons (seven) very old. Pie spoon, seventy-five years old. Black silk shawl, ninety years old. Jewelry, one hundred years old. Rare coins, forty-eight pieces. Knife, case, bone handle, ninety years old. Small china plate. Head lace over one hundred years old. Steel bag, over one hundred years old. Two lace collars, one white and one black.

CHARLOTTE

Mrs. Alfred Austin — An Infant School Manual, by Mrs. Howland, 1844.

George Bargar — Bedquilt, 1850. Heavy dark, home-made blanket, 1805. Coverlet, 1815. Linen pillow-case, 1790. Veterinary implements of Doctor Gall, who combined his practice with pulpit eloquence, 1830.

Owens Cleland—Sugar bowl, silver plate on copper, once owned by Mayor Otis of Boston, Massachusetts. Handkerchief brought to county in 1810, by the Bacheller family. Old water color

pictures (artist unknown). Lincoln memorial paper issued by Buffalo Express, April 17, 1865.

John Dingley—"Grandma's" big fire shovel and brass topped small shovel and tongs. Shoemaker's slick, 1820.

Mrs. Abbie (Scott) Doley—Homemade linen towel, 1795. Ribbon, 1840. Horn spoon, 1775, brought from Scotland by the mother of Rev. John Scott. Baby caps, 1833.

Miss Mary Pearson—Bible having fine copper plate engravings, 1786.

Samuel Erwin—Mortar and pestle, 1700. Blue ware pitcher and sugar bowl, one hundred fifty years old, descended from Thankful (Eastman) Cleland, the greatgrandmother of Mrs. Erwin.

William Hodge—Phillipine curios, thirty different articles.

Mrs. B. B. Lord—Coverlet, 1796. Discharge of Paymaster Bela B. Lord. Invitation to New Year's ball in 1828.

Mrs. Joy Love — Sampler, 1809. Photos from daguerreotypes of John Love and wife, pioneers.

Allen Montague—Gun, carried by his father who walked from Batavia to be present as a guard at the hanging of the Thayers and carried also in the War of 1812, by his (Allen Montague's) grandfather.

Wm. H. H. Penhollow—Cane once owned by Nathan Penhollow, one of the party who threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor. His sons Reuben and Nathan were early settlers in Chautauqua County. William is Reuben's son.

Mrs. L. D. Copp—Daguerreotypes of herself and husband, 1852. Card case.

Joseph Cry—Farm fork brought to the county by Erastus Cry in 1831.

William Hall—Tram used in his grandfather's fireplace.

Byron Cleland—Group of photos of four Cleland brothers, pioneers of Charlotte. Bible printed in 1775, brought to Chautauqua County in 1809.

Dr. Charles Cleland—"Culpepper's Medical Works."

Mrs. Ellen Dickie—Pink and green teapot, belonging to her mother, Mrs. George Fox's "setting out," 1837.

Mrs. Frank Denison, Sr—Grandmother Morgan's Bible, made to order in 1795, weight eighteen pounds.

J. D. Emly—Pitcher once owned by greatgrandmother of Mrs. Emly, the grandniece of Benjamin Franklin; also spoons owned by the same person 1800 or earlier. Major Sinclear's Royal Arch Apron. Major Sinclear's monitor, 1805. Telegraph and Texas Register 1835. Telegraph instrument, 1849, (perhaps first in Chautauqua County.) Chopping bowl made from a maple knot in an early day. Two old powderhorns, carried by David Sinclear and John M. Edson. Bellows. Jug made by Caleb Matthews. Bonnet "Buggy top," early style. Hat made by Morgan and Allen, Connecticut. Oil portraits of Caleb Allen (Mayor of New London) and wife, painted by George Allen (husband of Anna Bishop). Blue soup tureen and ladle. Wooden spoon, very old. Chip from witness tree, Holland Land Company survey. Piece of shell from battlefield of Fort Erie. Bit of marble from palace of the Caesar's, Rome. Stone from pavement, Versailles, beneath the balcony where stood Marie Antoinette holding up the Dauphin to greet the furious mob in the courtyard below. Siwash spoon from Alaska. Petrified elkhorn Assiniboine country. Petrified wood. Indian scalping knife. Photograph of bones of Erie or Cat Indians. Indian jar or bowl in fragments. Ideal picture by Rev. J. E. Tinker. A Mafia cane from Brazil.

Mrs. James Harmon — "Scientific Class Book," 1826.

Miss Mary Kelly—Silhouettes of her Grandfather and Grandmother Bemis, pioneers. Silk handkerchief of Mrs. Bemis.

Mrs. Willard Kelly—Two plates, peculiarly gilded, setting out of Mr. Kelly's grandmother, 1772. Black lace shawl, once owned by Mrs. Kelly's grandmother, Mrs. Henry Shaw, mother of Josh Billings. Spoons, 1834. Silver cup, wheat premium to Appleton Whitney, 1814. Wooden sugar bowl acorn shape, 1752. Copy of Boston Gazette, 1770.

Mrs. Horace Kimbel — "Fredonia Censor," 1820. "Complete Duty of Man," 1804. Hymn book, 1809. Shoul-

der shawl and day cap, 1800 or earlier. Muslin cape, 1812. Outside pocket, shears and spectacles, 1800 or earlier. Tortoise shell snuff box. Netted embroidered hose, 1800. Calico blocks, 1775. Blue dishes, no white on them, 1829. Variety of dishes, all old and fine.

Mrs. George Landers—Copy of Ulster County Gazette, 1800, with notice of Washington's death. Fredonia Censor, 1846.

Mrs. Myron Montague—Footstove, 1790. High brass candle sticks, 1775. Hetchel, 1822. Theological work, 1796. "Baxter's Call to the Unconverted," 1657. "Addison's Plays." Temperance Almanac, 1834. Utica Almanac, 1821 Theological Magazine, 1795. Mirror 1800, or a little later. Turnkeys picked up on battlefield in Hadley, Massachusetts, in the French and English war.

Mrs. Burdette Putnam—The picture of London in 1809. Psalter, 1768. "Catechism of English Grammar," 1825. "The Old English Reader." "Essay on Language," 1825. "Randolph Oakwood," a novel, 1837. Hubbard's Geography, 1807. "Popular Lessons from Mrs. Barbauld and Miss Edgeworth," 1827. "Divine Emblems," by John Bunyan, 1802. "Webster's Elementary Spelling Book," 1834. "Daboll's Arithmetic," 1837. "Book of Common Prayer," 1789. "Bible," 1806. "History of Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ," "John Malham," 1813, large illustrated periodicals.

Mrs. Walter Pettis—Wax head facsimile of Willard Fisher's at less than two years of age, when he weighed one hundred pounds. "Watt's Psalms of David," 1813. "Dutch Bible," 1774, belonged to Mrs. Pettis's great grandmother. Hand reels, 1790. Shears made in blacksmith shop, 16—. Earthen pepper box, cork bottom, 1790. Sauce plate dated 1803. A brown and white saucer having sheep and a shepherdess pictured on it, also a large cup having red, blue and green flowers, 1804. Soup tureen. Washington vase.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reed—Two painted miniatures.

Mrs. Estella C. Rice—Copy of the Boston News Letter, first paper printed in America, 1704.

Darwin Rice—Account book of Melzer and William Sylvester, dated 1838. Brittania teapot. "The Dog," by William Yonatt. Greeley's Autograph on fly leaf dated 1847 (presented to Mr. Rice's father, Jarvis Rice.)

Richard Reed—Collection of Indian bones discovered about one mile south of Sinclairville. Gun, "Old Black Bet" brought from England by "Uncle Sam Hurley" in 1824. Hurley was met by Maj. Samuel Sinclear in Fredonia, who took him to Sinclairville to make his garden and there Hurley remained till his death of old age. Blubber spud brought to the county by James Brown once a whaler. Early settler's tongs. Branding iron of Jonathan Hedges, first tanner in Sinclairville. Chimney pot hook, 1824. Horn lantern and toys. "Cries of London,"1820.

Mrs. George F. Smith—New York Mirror, July 4, 8, 11, 1835. Bridal Gift (book) 1830, gift to Mrs. Daniel Dorsett, Sinclairville, from the clergyman officiating at her marriage. Bits of calico, 1800 or earlier. Letters of Mrs. Smith's Great Grandfather, Alpheus Colburn, 1803.

Mrs. F. H. Sylvester—Mexican banderilla, program of bull fight and badge of officer. Canes belonging to Judge Marvin, Robert W. Seaver, his son, Randolph W. Seaver and his son, the present Robert C. Seaver.

Mrs. G. W. Shaw—Silver cup eighty-years old or more. Sugar bowl one hundred years old. Silver spoons, salt spoon and shovel over one hundred years old. Small shawl, one hundred seventeen years old. Deep blue tureen and butter dish fifty-four years old.

Mrs. R. E. Sheldon—Samplers 1817 and 1814. Britannia teapot, 1827. Towel spun and woven by hand in 1782. Painting on velvet and water color pictures, 1828. Translation of Virgil 1785. Saddle bags.

R. C. Seaver—"Alarm to Unconverted Sinners," dated 1802. Wagon hammer, 1810. "Discourses on the Sabbath," by Seth Williston. Almanacs, "Anti-Masonic," dated 1832. "Christian," 1833. "Methodist," 1839. "Brother Jonathan," July 4, 1848. Pictures of Benton, Clay, Calhoun and Webster. Records of Quarterly con-

ferences, baptisms, marriages and deaths of M. E. Church at Charlotte Center from 1819, kept by Randolph W. Seaver, Recording Steward. Powder flask carried through Revolutionary war by Robert W. Seaver. "Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Mortimer," dated 1836. "Autobiography of Franklin," 1825. Black lace veil, 1830. Rev. N. Stacy's daguerreotype and autobiography. Sickles, 1810. Mulberry and Washington Vase Dishes.

Mrs. Charles Tugwell—Images of Peter and Elizabeth, more than one hundred and fifty years old. Copper coffee pot, more than one hundred and fifty years old. Pink salt cellar, very old. Willow platter, more than one hundred and fifty years old. Mulberry ware, Washington Vase, several pieces. Diploma of George L. Harrison, Sinclairville, from the Medical Society of the County of Chautauqua, dated 1836.

CHAUTAUQUA

Mrs. O. T. Wyman—Candle stick once the property of Newell Putnam and purchased in Fredonia fifty years ago. Piece of fabric more than seventy years of age, made by Lucy Winchell, who afterwards became the wife of Newell Putnam, one of the early settlers.

Rev. and Mrs. H. N. Rockwell—Belt and plume, formerly owned and worn by a Sandwich Island chieftain; brought to the United States in 1840, by Thos. P. Davis of New London.

George W. Stiles—Book of Mormon, 1830. Bit taken from a horse by a United States Army cavalryman who came over to the Union Army. A piece of floor taken from Libby prison. A piece of joist from Libby prison. Gavel made of Redbud taken from Seven Pine cemetery. Twig taken from bush by the side of Henry Clay's monument. Piece of plating of the Merrimac. Shell taken from mine at Petersburg in 1864. Hard tack, came from Company twenty-third, New York Infantry. Corn husker about one hundred fifty years old. Piece of stone taken from wall Marie Heights, Fredericksburg. Piece of a brick taken from the first church built in Hampton, Virginia. Twig of cedar taken from bush at Devils Den, Gettysburg. Button taken from a Union soldier and plowed up by a farmer after being buried thirty years. Bullet cut out of a tree at Marie Heights, Fredericksburg.

Mrs. H. G. Rockwell—Blue ware plate with picture of landing of LaFayette; was bought by Theo. Emerson, in Cayuga County, about 1820. The plate is designed to show the landing of General LaFayette, August 16, 1812, at Castle Garden, New York, showing steam and sail ships of that time, the battlements of Castle Garden and the tower from which waves an American flag with fourteen stars in its corner.

Mrs. Mark Arnold—A warming pan brought over in the Mayflower in 1620. Blue china vase came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Two silver spoons came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Quilt one hundred fifty years old. One quilt, came from the West India Islands, over eighty years ago. Silk shawl, one hundred years old. Wedding veil, one hundred years old. Candlesticks, seventy-five years old. Castor, over one hundred years old. Large tureen, one hundred years old, came from England. Teapot one hundred fifty years old from England. Cream pitcher over one hundred years old. Four cups and saucers, eighty years old. Coverlet, over ninety years old.

Mrs. E. A. Ilsley—Family Bible of four generations of the Ilsleys. Jewel case and knitting needles bought at a fair in Brussels, Holland. Hand painting of rabbits taken from a French monastery at the time of the Napoleonic War. Slippers from Holland. Plate brought from England as a relic from the Greatgrandfather Ilsley. Silk quilt, the pieces of which were obtained from the dressmaking department of court ladies in London, England.

Mrs. Julia Brownell—Two sugar bowls over eighty years old. Two teaspoons made from coin silver furnished by Anson and Abigal Leet in 1799. Mexican bridle bought in California by Simeon Brownell. Silver crow 1763. Sap yoke made by David Brownell, over seventy years ago. Hand made rope of flax, sixty years old, by David

Brownell. Life of Christ, eighty years old. Masonic handkerchief, fifty years old, purchased in Troy, New York, by Simeon Brownell. Coverlet with drawn fringe spun and woven about seventy years ago by Marie Leet.

Albert Lee—Very old coverlet made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, color green, white and red.

Mrs. Adeline Crandall—Blue platter, fifty-four years old. Pewter plate two hundred thirty-five years old, which was the property of Captain Donohy.

Mrs. Jennie Richardson—Large cup and saucer brought from Malmsburg, England, one hundred twenty years ago.

Mrs. M. E. Smith—My mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Payne's wedding handkerchief. It is hand made and was brought from Wolverhampton, England, sixty-five years ago.

C. H. Young—Sugar tongs from six generations, over two hundred years old. Twenty-five cent coins, dated 1806.

G. H. Cheney—Pancake gridiron in use one hundred years ago. Bread toaster, one hundred years old.

Mrs. Clark Frank—Horn, four tine fork came from England one hundred and fifty years ago.

Mrs. Janette Griffith—Picture of Grandfather Minot Hoyt, one hundred and twelve years old. Picture of Grandmother Sally Hoyt, one hundred and fourteen years old.

Peacock Lodge, No. 696, F. & A. M.—Oil Painting of Judge William Peacock. Copy of Masonic monitor, over one hundred years old. Silver jewels of Summit lodge No. 312, charter granted Oct. 5, 1818, Gov. Dewitt Clinton, Grand Master, first officers installed at home of Bro. Ashall Lyon in Mayville, Oct. 29, 1818.

SECTION OF THE CHAUTAUQUA EXHIBIT.

M. A. Porter—Masonic regalia worn by Dexter Barnes in 1827, while member of Western Sun Chapter, R. A. M. of Jamestown. Powder horn carried in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. P. H. Kiesewetter—Old dental instruments and lancet.

Mrs. E. J. Keisewetter—Collection of old coins, one silver piece of 1776.

Mrs. Jennie Stowell—Bible over one hundred twenty years old. Silver tea-

spoons, one hundred twenty-five years old. Old cane over one hundred years old.

Mrs. A. H. Godard—Pair of sugar tongs bought in 1770.

Harrison Parker—Dress made from home-spun and woven woolen cloth, made over seventy-five years ago. Picture portraits painted on cucumber wood. Engraved copy of the Declaration of Independence, 1776. Old history, Lives of the Presidents, published in 1835. Coin medal worn during the Presidential campaign of William Henry Harrison in 1840. Handkerchief carried in 1840, made from nankeen cloth with designs printed upon it relative to that political campaign. Britannia teapot. One pair fire bellows, one hundred years old. Table castor one hundred years old. Two horn handle table knives, seventy-five years old.

Mrs. M. A. Keyes—Copy of English reader, used by her father, Martin Burnett, in 1836. Cologne bottle, eighty years old.

Mrs. Aristene Hall Belknap—Case of surgical instruments used by her father, Dr. James Hall, during the War of the Rebellion.

Mrs. Nellie T. Porter—Daguerreotype of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Brown, who settled at Elm Flats in 1832. Teaspoons made from silver money for greatgrandmother, one hundred years old. Two work baskets made by the Oneida Indians, one hundred years old. Copy of "Ulster County Gazette" published Jan. 4, 1800, containing death notice of General George Washington.

Mrs. Allie Howard Freeman—History, published in 1835. Copy of "World Displayed in its History and Geography" 1832. English singing book, 1832. Reader, used by Mrs. Henriette Young Howard between 1836 and 1840. American selection of lessons of 1810. used by Mother Freeman. Old Bible. Copy "Book of Letters" published 1748 Collection of old money, twenty-five and three cent script. Silver piece 1782, pennies 1816, 1817, 1818, 1810, 1820. Coverlet used by A. E. Freeman's grandmother, over one hundred years old. Two linen tablecloths and towel, spun and woven by Mrs. Peter Freeman. One iron candlestick, snuffer and tray. Small bottle, made in 1734. Two looking glasses, one of them first used in 1829. Iron bake kettle. Old blue plate, over one hundred years old. Old cup plate over one hundred years old. Blue plate, creamer and sugar bowl, and pepper and salter, over one hundred years old, used by A. E. Freeman's grandmother. Pink plate used by Mrs. Freeman's grandmother, over eighty years ago. Basket used by Mrs. Freeman's grandmother, over eighty years ago. Sofa pillow made from linen spun and woven in 1816. Old fashioned neck kerchief worn by Mrs. Samuel Howard in 1841. Shawl worn by A. E. Freeman's greatgrandmother. Sampler made in 1825. Earrings over one hundred years old. Pair of cameo earrings, old breast pin. Hand embroidered collar. Piece of checked linen, spun and woven by greatgrandmother over one hundred years ago. Old fashioned long black lace face veil. Glass pendant, from chandelier out of the Presbyterian church in Westfield, that burned thirty-one years ago. Oil painting of Charles P. Young, born in 1790, served in War of 1812, lived in Hartfield at the time of raid upon the land office and helped to quiet the mob, was one of the judges upon the stand when Damon was hung, organized the first M. E. Sunday school in Chautauqua County and bought and presented first Sunday school books to the same school, helped build the first academy in Mayville. Old wood chair, braided split cornstalk seat, made and used by Charles P. Young, in 1819. Tobacco-box used by greatgrandfather Young, one hundred twenty-five years old.

Geo. W. Stebbins—Beaded hand bag made by Indians. Three old coin medals of 1841.

Mrs. W. T. A. Howell—Map made in 1812 of New York State.

A. M. Perkins—Four dollar Continental script of 1776.

Mrs. Rose Taylor—Old paper script of 1776. Old paper money "two-thirds of one dollar," dated February 14, 1776.

D. M. Harrington—Piece of the bell from the Westfield Woolen Mills taken from the ruins after it was destroyed by fire. Six pound cannon ball excavated by Daniel Harrington at Fort

Erie, Canada, in 1852 or 1853, supposed to have been fired from Buffalo when the city was burned in 1822. One Filipino handkerchief.

Mrs. Mannie Crosgrove—Shuttle and temples used in weaving linen or wool cloth. Hetchel made by her father Perry Parkhurst in 1842. Two rolls tow. A piece of Abigail (Joslin) Hale's wedding apron, spun and woven by her over one hundred twenty-five years ago. Copy of "Brother Jonathan," published at New York January 1, 1845.

Alice N. Arnold—Small blue and white pitcher, one hundred years old.

T. B. Carr—A collection of hymns by John Wesley, published 1809. A book of common prayer, published at York, England, October, 1806. Book "The Whole Duty of Man," published 1763. Family Bible, one hundred thirty-seven years old. Silk dress of his mother's one hundred years old. Portrait of his father, who was one of the early settlers of Chautauqua township. Bedquilt made by his mother when a girl in 1810. Baby cradle quilt one hundred years old. Andirons, used in the stage office at Westfield in the early days.

Edmund Dearing—Pipe more than two hundred years old, used by great-grandfather.

James Howells—Political poster used in the campaign of Jackson and Van Buren, 1832.

D. C. Sixbey—Foot warmer used by mother of Ex-Governor William H. Seward. Wafer irons, for use in fire place. Flint lock pistol. Cap worn by great-grandmother of Dewitt C. Sixbey.

A. E. Kibbe—Bag used by Judge William Peacock to carry surveying instruments. Plug tobacco, sold in Peacock store in 1840. Collection of old nails and screws made by hand. Brass candlestick, snuffers and tray. Tin teapot and tea caddy, one hundred years old. Tin matchbox, one hundred years old

A. M. Perkins—Old paper money four dollars, dated January 7, 1779.

St. Paul Church—Tablet found in first corner stone of St. Paul Episcopal Church in Mayville, 1826.

Mr. and Mrs. John Prendergast—White stock and pin worn to Washington reception by James Prendergast April 19, 1789. Stock buckle worn by Martin Prendergast, over one hundred years old. Sun glass from Scotland, one hundred twenty-five years old. Watch fob, owned by Dr. William Prendergast. Pocket Bible of his father's, dated 1822. James Hunt Prendergast's watch once owned by General La Fayette. Two lace collars made and worn by her mother Mrs. James Hunt. Skirt worked by her grandmother in 1815. Lace cap worn by her grandmother, Anna (Hawks) Hewes, in 1815. Tablecloth spun and woven by his grandmother in 1830. A chapeau, coat, belt sword worn by Colonel William Prendergast in the War of 1812. J. Franklin Hunt's horse pistol, brought here by his grandfather, William Hunt in 1816.

Horace Bixby—Quilt carded, spun and woven, quilted by Lucy Cottrell in 1790, also a picture of her. Flannel blanket one hundred years old. Corset made by hand, seventy-five years old. Embroidered night cap seventy-five years old. Sword, made in 1806.

Misses Larell and Helen Morris—Sugar bowl and cream pitcher, one hundred years old. Blue and brown plates over one hundred years old. Quaint old bowl, one hundred years old. China cup and saucer, one hundred years old. Light blue pickle dish, seventy-five years old. Silver coin, dated 1717. Silver teaspoons one hundred years old. Table knife, bone handle, one hundred years old. Writing box, containing a sand box, ink stand and place to put notes and letters, seventy-five years old.

Miss Caroline M. Green—Portrait of John Quincy Adams. Picture of Mrs. Judge Peacock. Needle book made by Miss Mary Mills of Westfield, seventy-five years ago. Little trunk of her grandfather's, over one hundred years old. Teaspoon one hundred years old. Fancy snuff box ninety years old. Cologne bottle ninety years old. Her grandfather's Bible one hundred thirty years old. Ossian's Poems, translated by James McPherson, and published in 1815. Snuff box of Richard O. Green, seventy-five years old. Book on Meditation and Contemplation, published in 1808. The first daguerreotype taken in Mayville of her grandfather and grandmother.

Mrs. Carrie J. Cipperly—Silver sugar tongs used by her great-great aunt, one hundred years ago. Silver salt spoons used by her great-great aunt one hundred years ago. Pair of linen pillow cases made one hundred years ago.

Mrs. J. F. Bly—Her mother's wedding shawl embroidered on white muslin, ninety years old.

J. Frank Bly—Grandfather's white wedding vest over one hundred years old.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Martin—Old Bible, Berza's Translation, 1615. Stone pipe belonged to the Indian Chief Cornplanter given by him to Antoine, a Seneca Indian, by him to his uncle. Primitive Physic, Rev. John Wesley, 1747. Farmer's Almanacs 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811. Campaign handkerchief, 1846 Blue plate with picture on it, Welcome to LaFayette, 1824.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Smith—Britannia teapot, wedding present to Calvin Smith in 1808, by his grandfather; has been in the Smith family one hundred seventy-five years. Iron mortar and pestle brought over in the Mayflower. His grandfather and grandmother, Calvin Smith and Eunice Cobb Smith, moved from Buckfield, Massachusetts, to Stockton, 1817, and brought the mortar with them.

Miss Helen Prendergast—Leghorn bonnet worn by her grandmother seventy-five years ago. A green silk umbrella carried by her grandmother sixty years ago. Blue plate, subject, "Doctor Syntax disputing his bill with the landlady." Britannia mug used in olden time, filled with wine and sealed.

Mrs. William Chace—Baptismal bowl used in St. Paul's Church, Mayville, 1830. Buckle worn by her mother Mrs. William Green, 1821. Bead bag seventy-five years old. Ink stand used by her father, William Green, in the land-office, Mayville, 1836. A picture of her father, William Green. Latin Bible printed in 1696. A deed made the 24th of April, 1816, between William Peacock and Benjamin Evans, in the presence of Andrew Patter.

Mrs. W. J. Stevens—Picture of her father, Palta Swetland, taken forty years ago, came into the town of Chautauqua in 1821.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Green Jr.—Britannia teapott used in his father's family, William Green, seventy-five years ago. Silver sugar tongs seventy-five years old.

Mrs. John Wood—Her grandfather, Zacheus Hanchett's, account book, dated 1796, came to Hartfield, 1812. Her father, Ambrose Hanchett, was born November 23, 1799, died October 10th, 1900, had a sword dated 1806. Book, Early History of Chautauqua County.

Mrs. A. J. Baldwin and Mrs. E. C. Green, Peacock Homestead, Mayville —Checker board, ninety years old. Clock over eighty years old. Churn seventy-five years old. Game plate ninety-five years old. Gold watch over one hundred years old, carried by Judge Peacock's father. Mason's apron. Shaving case. Old silver spoon, about ninety years old, made by Grandfather Absalom Peacock. Old platter, ninety years old. A sword, dated 1806. Old chair. Old flax spinning wheel, used in Button Inn. China teaset, five pieces about one hundred years old. Whale oil lamp and globe, the first lamp burnt in Mayville. Books from the Old Land Office. Judge Peacock's old surveying instruments. Tobacco kept in Judge Peacock's store in 1840.

Henry McKenzie—Two small rifles in a case his father, Donald McKenzie, carried over the Rocky Mountains with him. Silver candlesticks and snuffers. Candle moulds, seventy-five years old. Astoria account of the enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains by Washington Irving. Adventures of the First Settlers of Oregon and Columbus River. Fur hunting in the far West over the Rocky Mountains by Alexander Ross.

Mrs. Louise (Farwell) Green—Leather valise carried by her father, Omar Farwell, seventy-five years ago. A carpet bag seventy-five years old.

Mrs. Frank and Rose Wallis—Their grandfather, Elisah Wallis, moved into the town of Chautauqua in the spring of 1810, built the second frame house in Mayville which they still occupy. Crape shawl about one hundred years

old, worn by their Grandmother Wallis. A sampler made by their grandmother in 1794. White dress made and embroidered by their mother eighty years ago. Ruffle shirt front and satin stock worn by their father at his wedding, 1840. Bead bag carried by their mother when a young lady. White wedding belt and buckle worn by their mother. Bag of tapestry embroidered and used by their great grandmother, born in 1760. Undersleeves and handkerchief embroidered by their Aunt Harriet Winsor, 65 years ago. Small yellow crape shawl worn by their mother about seventy-five years old. Sampler embroidered by their mother in 1823. Satchel embroidered by their mother seventy years ago. Pink plate, very old. Pewter plates and basin one hundred and twenty years old. Pewter basin one hundred fifty years old. Glass saucedish and sauceplate of their grandmother's, one hundred years old. Pink sauceplate one hundred years old. Old colonial candlestick. Brass candlestick seventy-five years old. Brass and iron snuffers and tray. Pitcher, very old. Milk pitcher, one hundred years old. Sugar bowl used by their great-grandmother. Sugar bowl and pitcher used by their great-grandparents one hundred thirty years old. Flowing blue gravy bowl and ladle and plate used by their Grandmother Higgins. Pink sugar bowl and pitcher one hundred years old. Gravy dish over one hundred years old. Glass salt dish, very old. Blotting sand sifter used by their father before blotting paper came into use, sixty years ago. Ink bottle and wafers, very old. High back shell comb worn by their mother. High back shell comb worn by Mrs. Henry Smith sixty years ago. Looking glass used by their great-great-grandparents, over one hundred years old. Glass lamp, one of the first used in Mayville. Two silhouette portraits in frames. Blue and white coverlet. Red and white coverlet. Blue and white coverlet. Portrait of their father Daniel Wallis, born in 1804. Portrait of their mother born in 1811. Portrait of their grandmother settled in Mayville, February, 1810. Iron basin for baking bread in a brick oven, brought by Edward Brigham who settled in Mayville in 1809. Writing desk eighty years old, belonging to Edward Brigham. Iron broiler for cooking meat over coals before the fire place. Iron shears, very old. Candle moulds. Wool cards of her grandmother's. Box of wafers for sealing letters. Family bible printed in 1813. Geography, 1791. Practical arithmetic, 1810. English Reader, 1806. Scriptural account of the Millenium, 1802. English Dictionary, 1806. Another dictionary one hundred and fifty years old. Testament 1819. Prayer book, 1816. Grammar, 1815. Singing book, 1828. Works of Benjamin Franklin. Tin lantern, ninety years old. Foot stove. Wedding slippers of their mother. Almanacs from 1814 to 1843. Gold beads worn by their great-grandmother. Two gold pins, with settings, worn by their mother when a bride. Six silver tea spoons over one hundred years old. One copper teaspoon. China teaspoon. Silver butterknife. Butterknife handle of mother-of-pearl. Bead purse of their great-grandmother, one hundred years old. Portrait painted on glass, seventy-five years old. German silver butterknife, very old. Compass used by their grandfather, Elisha Wallis to guide him through the forest to Chautauqua County in 1810. Copy of the returns of election of Chautauqua County November, 1828.

CHERRY CREEK

Mrs. C. S. Smith—Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, the latter, Parthenis Sherman, being a daughter of Roger Sherman, first Governor of Massachusetts, and one of the composers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Sheldon, a noted belle, was converted by John Wesley, who preached in the ball room of her home. Great-great-grandmother of Mrs. C. S. Smith. Silk stockings one hundred years old, belonging to trousseau of English lady. Gourd used as dipper, brought from Massachusetts by early settlers, one

hundred years old. Piece of vest worn by George IV at his coronation. Child's book, one hundred years old. Sewing silk picked up on the battlefield the morning after the battle of Waterloo.

Mrs. Amy A. Shattuck—Cricket iron, 1822. Old English reader, 1820. One pair of tongs made in 1820.

Mrs. Harriett E. Smith—One lantern made in 1807. Brass candlesticks, used in 1795. Mortar used by Martin Tine Smith in 1807. Wool cards used in 1845. Collection of religious books. Mortar that was used by Martha Smith True about 1807. Silk apron, hand embroidered, made in 1852. Pepperbox and mug, brought from Connecticut by her Grandmother Howe about 1780, one hundred twenty-eight years old. Brass candlestick used by her Grandmother Howe about the year 1795. Bed quilt, hand embroidered. Harness slick made by her husband, 1842.

A. J. Abbey—Handkerchief seventy-five years old. Collection of Indian relics found on the farm of A. J. Abbey. Pocket book one hundred five years old. Lantern made 1837. Fireplace shovel, one hundred years old. Pair of andirons and tongs made 1795. Flax hetchels made in 1835. John Burgess's sermons, printed 1750. Snuffer, tray and brass candlesticks, over one hundred years old. One fire place crane, age not known. Square lantern made in 1865. One sickle made in 1828. Iron candlestick, 1831.

D. S. Churchill—Bible printed 1820. Coverlet, seventy-two years old. Sugar bowl, one hundred years old.

A. L. Thompson—Clock made in 1812. Silver sugar tongs, very old.

F. H. Smith—Pewter teapot one hundred years old.

Mrs. J. B. Shattuck—Two tea cups seventy-five years old.

Mrs. W. E. Shepardson—Instruction book for singing by note, used in 1779. Hand painted dish, one hundred years old.

R. W. Parsons—Knight Templars dagger, one hundred years old. Public papers, seventy-five to one hundred years old. Sugar spoon, one hundred five years old. Day book used by the father of R. W. Parsons in 1812.

Mattie M. Spencer—Tracing wheel used by her father, a harnessmaker, in 1852, made from copper penny. Chopping knife used by her great grandmother about 1794.

Mrs. J. W. Boys—Ink absorber used by Josiah Crumb, a Justice of the Peace.

William Mesel—Sword made in 1864.

Frank E. Martin—One fire place shillet and tongs.

G. Frank Lapham—Quaker marriage certificate of his Grandfather and Grandmother Paxson, parents of his mother. Trunk, brought into this state by Arioch Lapham about the year 1825, was made 1797. Pair of wool cards bought in 1824.

James G. Champlin—Sailor's diploma in tin box, dated 1803. Trunk owned by Paul Champlin who was born in 1743 and died in 1807. Chair, one hundred thirty years old. Desk about one hundred eighty-seven years old. Over four thousand people sat at this desk and registered during the Centennial.

Mrs. Etta Kellogg—Pair of baby shoes worn by Abagail Prince about the year 1771. Skillet about seventy-five years old. Pewter basin. Wooden trencher, age not known.

Mrs. George Hadley—Looking glass.

U. D. Carl—Revolver made in 1837. Pistol made in 1837.

Mrs. L. L. Steward—One flatiron Teapot one hundred years old.

Mrs. Alex Bentley—One pewter mug or stein, brought from England in 1802. Book, History of Eliza Potter's Life, printed in 1824.

E. C. Bentley—Taylor's goose, one hundred seven years old.

Mrs. Lucy Bentley—One quart mug used in 1817.

Mrs. Jane James—Pitcher brought from England by May Walker about 1814, made in 1797. Candle molds made in 1835.

Lewis James—Money purse about one hundred years old.

Mrs. Jasper Newton—One brass candlestick and weaver's spool, one hundred years old. Pewter plate made in year 1602. One paring machine seventy-five years old, made by Samuel Newton.

E. G. Hubbard—Pewter platter two

hundred years old. Pitcher made in 1833. Old papers.

Mrs. E. B. Reade—Wooden ladle two hundred years old.

Mrs. Reuben Gage—Sugar bowl seventy years old.

Mrs. George Kent—Mortar used for grinding corn, two hundred years old.

H. E. Safford—One old English reader, 1832.

Mrs. C. L. Wheeler—Sampler made by Phoeba King in 1814. Collection of children's clothing worn in 1830. Collection of fancy combs worn about 1845. Embroidered skirt made by Phoeba (King) Kent about the year 1840. Cane used by Wanton King in 1810. Indian stone pestle.

George Halley—Chair made 1782.

Smith Scofield—Hand made chair one hundred eighty-seven years old.

George A. Scofield—Picture, The Vicar going to dinner with the Esquire, made 1738.

Uriah King—Brass kettle about seventy-five years old. Wooden screen one hundred years old. Grain scoop made in 1823, by Wanton King. Spoke augur, one hundred years old. One auger, over one hundred years old. Pod auger, one hundred years old.

T. P. Hinds—One iron plate, one hundred years old.

Miss Julia Morian—Photographs of Lydia A. Morian, settled in Pomfret in 1826. Jacob Morian settled in Pomfret 1826. Morian brothers, Anthony, John, Alex, Thomas, and Vaness.

Mrs. Florilla Luce—Pewter platter used by her grandmother, Mrs. Josie Brown of Delaware County, one hundred and twenty years old. Spelling book printed in 1779. Colonial money.

I. S. Benton—Relics picked up on the battle-field of Chicamauga Fork, piece of ram-rod and shell.

Jay Luce—Coin, date 1784.

Miles Gardner—Fork used by Sullivan Gardner during the War of 1812, being carried in his pocket and was used continually by his son Christopher for eighty-five years. Christopher is now ninety-two years old, being the oldest man in the township. Collection of pottery brought from the West Indies by Frances West about 1790. Silhouette pictures of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Gardner. One clothesbrush said to have been brought over in the Mayflower by ancestors of Miles Gardner.

Miss Mariah King—Curtains seventy-two years old. Silver bowed specks one hundred twenty-five years old.

Mrs. Dolly Martin—One neck yoke used by Ward King, 1820. One basket over one hundred years old. Sugar bowl used by Dolly Kent King in 1828. Spur worn by a soldier under General Washington in Revolutionary War. Candlestick and reflector, one of the first lights used in the Baptist church of Cherry Creek. Record book, town of Cherry Creek, 1831.

CLYMER

Art Jaquins—Flint lock rifle carried by the father of Art Jaquins in the War of 1812. Dress seventy-five years old. Wooden sugar bowl made by David King in 1837. Plate seventy-five years old. Wooden candlestick made in 1839 by D. King. Knife, seventy-five years old owned by Mrs Jaquins. Linen thread cap spun and knit by Ruth Walker in 1796.

H. C. Card—Saddlebags one hundred years old, used by Doctor Carpenter. Broad ax one hundred years old.

George Ross—Gun used in the War of 1812 by Charles Ross. Razor made from bone of a deer; very old.

Maurice Smith—Dinner horn brought to this country in 1838. Plate brought from Oneida County in 1838.

L. E. Gallup—Snow shovel one hundred two years old.

W. Willink—Kettle one hundred five years old. Pod-auger and smoothing iron, over one hundred years old. One watch fifty years old and another sixty years old.

John Bakerink—Iron tongs formerly owned by Schuyler Sessions father of Walter L. and Loren B. Sessions.

G. H. Damcot—Lead plate one hundred years old. Pewter lamp. Sugar bowl fifty-three years old. Lead spoons over one hundred years old.

S. H. Haines—Kettle cover over one

hundred years old. Watch owned now by Mrs. Ella Haines, brought to this country from London in 1700.

Garret Fardink—Pewter hot water bottle, one hundred years old. Ox yoke for single ox used in the fifties. Tea canister one hundred years old. Brass tea kettle one hundred years old. Pewter teapot one hundred years old. Tobacco box used in 1830. Copper teakettle forty-nine years old.

James Brownell — Farmer's tools brought to Clymer in 1820 by Ebenezer Brownell.

B. W. Weaves—Lamp brought from Holland in 1842. Tool sharpener owned by John Weaves, one hundred fifty years ago. Apron brought from Holland, 1842. Linen shirt made in 1842. Skirt one hundred fifty years old. Quilt brought from Holland in 1842. Dutch Bible printed in 1619, owned by John Weaves. Basket brought from Holland in 1842. Sugar bowl two hundred years old loaned by John Weaves. Spoons brought from Holland in 1842. Knives and forks brought from Holland in 1842. Teapot over two hundred years old, loaned by John Weaves.

S. Covley—Sheep shears one hundred fifty years old, owned by Samuel Childs. Linen pillow slips spun and woven by Sally Jackson, one hundred fifty years ago. Bible, owned by Nemiah Jackson, two hundred years old. Brass candlestick one hundred years old.

C. S. Gleason—Tongs made by William Vorce. Chopping knife made by Wm. Vorce.

William Emory—Mortar and pestle made from shell picked up after the Battle of Bennington, Vermont, 1777; found by John Hodge and loaned by Mrs. William Emory. Revolver found on the Battlefield of Chancellorsville.

Esther Gleason—Hand woven coverlets one hundred years old. Quilt made in Connecticut in 1752 of Canelet cloth; the quilting was done by a woman seventy years old. Huckabuck towels woven seventy-five years ago.

Mrs. Carrie Cochrane—Shoemaker's tool, seventy-one years old.

Mrs. Hattie Hessilink — Sickle. Book. Teacup, very old. Plate over one hundred years old.

Rollin Beach—Sword used by Lathrup in 1812. Gun made in 1764, found on a battlefield in Virginia.

Mrs. John Limpas—Sampler woven and worked in Holland one hundred fifty years ago by the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. John Limpas.

Roena Childs—Sampler (linen) spun and woven by Mrs. Chloe Jackson, over one hundred years ago. Sampler made by Roena Childs in 1833.

Mr. Fetch—Wedding pants worn at the wedding of Mr. Fetch eighty years ago.

Mrs. Mary Colgrove—Coverlet owned by Mrs. Mary Colgrove, the yarn of which was spun by her mother over fifty years ago.

Leonard Vanburg—Bible brought from Holland in 1822 belonging to Leonard Vanburg. Teacup one hundred years old, belonged to Leonard Vanburg's grandmother in 1794.

Stephen Cook—Book owned by Stephen Cook.

William Pool—Spinning wheel and reel one hundred twenty-five years old, owned by Mrs. Charity Pool. Spectacles, eighty years old.

H. Vrooman—Coverlet made in 1841.

Henry Tenharken—Sugar bowl, sixty years old. Knife, tinder box and flint, used one hundred years ago by John Tenharken.

Miss Mary Bennet—Silver teaspoon one hundred thirty years old, owned by Mrs. M. Ross and loaned by her granddaughter, Miss Mary Bennet.

W. H. Scott—Knife made by William Rice, the first blacksmith in the town of Clymer.

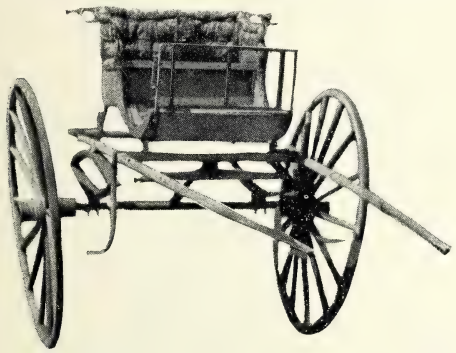
DUNKIRK

Henry Mayo—Pack of playing cards, made 1811, used in the War of 1812, by Henry Mumford, great-grandfather of Henry Mayo. Ulster County Gazette of 1800. Certificate of membership of James M. Mayo in Dunkirk Washington Guards in 1835. Commission of Henry Mumford as Captain in Militia, dated 1830, owned by H. Mayo. Copy of Dunkirk Bulletin 1879. Copy

of Dunkirk Hammer 1884. Invitation to dance at Fredonia in 1818. Deed to Seth Snow, Jr., in 1805. Letter written in 1819 by Henry Mumford, Sr., of Portland to his son.

J. Lyman Van Buren—Towel picked up on Battlefield of Bennington, Vermont, in 1777, by Captain Thomas Abell, great-grandfather of J. Lyman VanBuren.

Walter C. Smith—Sword worn by Col. Walter Smith, father of Walter C. Smith, when he was in command of the militia regiment which received Lafayette in Fredonia. Miniature on sword of Col. Walter Smith painted in 1839. Agreement between Walter Smith and others to run a stage route between Buffalo and Erie, dated 1829.



GIG BROUGHT FROM VERMONT TO SHERIDAN BY ANDREW SLOUN IN 1830. NOW OWNED BY RICHARD MULHOLLAND OF DUNKIRK.

Mrs. R. B. Day—Silver spoon made from silver buckles which were brought to America in 1630. Purse spun and knit by wife of Luther Gates, who was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War. Coat made by wife of Phineas Gates, grandfather of E. L. Day, in 1831. Beaver hat belonging to Phineas Gates. Foot stove used in 1820, used in the family of Phineas Gates. Warming pan brought into the county by Mrs. Drake, great-grandmother of E. L. Day, in 1823. Pewter platter about one hundred fifty years old, brought into the county by Luther Gates in 1819. Butter bowl brought into the county in 1819. Paintings of Edmund Day and Maria Day, grandmother and grandfather of E. L. Day, in 1846. Old deeds from 1825 to 1830. Commission signed by Gov. George Clinton in 1802. Commission signed by Gov. John Jay in 1797. Copy of the Dunkirk Beacon, 1841. Copies of VanBuren Times, printed at VanBuren Point in 1837. Notices of mortgage sale in 1827. Petition for Dunkirk Academy. Chautauqua County Almanacs dated 1825, 1826, 1831, 1833, 1836.

Robert Mullett—Letter written by Ernest Mullett from Fredonia in 1818. Register of law cases tried by Ernest Mullett in Chautauqua Common Pleas from 1829 to 1847. Deed to James Barnaby of Dunkirk to 1817. Notice of meeting of Dunkirk Pierce and King Club in 1853. New Years Addresses, Dunkirk Journal, 1855 and 1853. Chautauqua County Gazettes, published in Fredonia in 1817 and 1820. Commission signed by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia in 1755. Communication from Hanover Lodge of Forestville to Grand Lodge giving list of members, dated 1831. Petition in relation to Academy burying ground in 1835. Petition to Legislature to incorporate "The Bank of Dunkirk," dated 1836. Minutes of Democratic County Convention in 1844. Commission of Joseph B. Hall to be lighthouse keeper at Dunkirk in 1841, Bills put in to Board of Supervisors for recovering bodies from Steamboat "Erie." Subscription for burial ground dated 1837. Old executions dated 1830 signed by E. Mullett.

O. R. Naelzker—Clock made by Gabriel, London, England, one hundred fifty years ago.

Miss Katherine Normand—Chain over one hundred years old, brought to Chautauqua County in 1834 by grandfather of Miss Katherine Normand. Weaver's swifts made by Harry Morgan, in 1816. Book "The Economy of Human Life," published 1804, used in Fredonia in 1817. Iron mortar and plate made by Nathaniel Normand over 100 years old. Weaver's shuttle used by Mrs. Ruth Morgan from 1816 to 1855. The American Spelling Book, published by Noah Webster in 1816, used in Fredonia 1817. Pepper box bought in Fredonia in 1827. Weaver's Reel owned by Mrs. Ruth Morgan in 1793.

C. H. Sherman—Fireman's hat made in 1840, presented to C. H. Sherman, Chief Engineer, Dunkirk Fire Depart-

ment, 1856. Fireman's hat made for C. H. Sherman in 1838, worn by him in 1853 while foreman of Engine Company, No. 2, of Dunkirk. Invitations to dances at Dunkirk 1853 to 1865.

B. R. Gifford—Old Puerto Rico markets. Deed, dated 1793, owned by B. R. Gifford. Chinese vase one thousand years old, owned by Miss Gifford. Chinese bronze incense burner from temple in Manking. Photo of Capt. Stephen Doyle of Dunkirk, killed at Malvern Hill.

J. T. Williams—Book "How to Get Wealth," dated 1660. Commission, dated 1753, signed by Spencer Phips, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, appointing Ebenezer Thompson Captain of Militia. Pictures of Ezra Williams, father of Hon. J. T. Williams. Scroll made by mother of Hon. J. T. Williams in 1810 at age of fourteen years.

Stephen M. Doyle—Fireman's hat used by Capt. Stephen M. Doyle, killed at Battle of Malvern Hill while Chief Engineer of Dunkirk Fire Department.

Mrs. Joseph Nelson—Small leather trunk made as a wedding present for Ann Chamberlain, in 1816. Sampler made by Mary Jane Gilbert, mother of Joseph Nelson, in 1806, made when she was six years old. Embroidered pictures in satin made by sister of J. Fenimore Cooper.

E. Ames—Old warming pan. Powder horn used in 1803 by Stephen Brigham who moved to Chautauqua County in 1817.

Mrs. C. H. Blood—Perforated lantern.

J. K. Patterson, Sr.—Whiskey Bible made to represent a Bible and to hold whiskey, given to Mrs. J. D. Patterson, Sr., by her grandfather. Old hetchel used to comb flax, brought into county in 1835 by Mrs. Eve Patterson, grandmother of John K. Patterson, Jr.

Major C. K. Abell—Painting of Dunkirk in 1835. Picture of Loder House in Dunkirk, which was burned in 1857 and where Daniel Webster spoke. Picture of Mosely Abell and Ruth Abell early settlers.

R. Phillippbar—Picture of corner of Third and Lion streets in 1860.

Documents—Original petition for incorporation of Village of Dunkirk in 1836. Tax Warrant of District No. 9 in 1830, giving list of taxable inhabitants. Appointment of Adam Fink as Postmaster of Dunkirk, under Andrew Jackson in 1833. Pictures of Adam Fink and wife, the first couple married in Dunkirk. Married 1819.

Ruth Morgan—Linen table cloth napkins and towels woven and made by Mrs. Ruth Morgan in 1835. Linen handkerchief woven and colored by Ann Chamberlain in 1815.

ELLERY

William Barns—A pair of andirons.

R. Belle Young—Pewter plate, spoon and basin.

George Blin—Bullets found at Sackett's Harbor in 1812, after the battle. Tomahawk and ax found near Long Point on Lake Chautauqua.

Carrie Pickett—Sugar bowl, cup, sauce plate and one wooden plate all being over one hundred years old, having been in the Pickett family during that time.

F. H. Lawton—A stand cloth made by Betsey Rice; nearly one hundred years old. Spoon one hundred years old; formerly owned by Grandmother Lawton. Arrow heads picked up on the shores of Chautauqua Lake.

Clark Parker—A picture of Clark Parker, who was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., December 17, 1789, and settled in Ellery in 1810. He died December 3rd, 1866.

Rebecca Babcock Parker—A picture of Rebecca Babcock Parker, wife of Clark Parker, born January 24, 1792; died March 26, 1864.

Thomas Parker—A picture of Thomas Parker who was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., November 14, 1791. Settled in Ellery in 1810. Died February 9th, 1880.

Hannah Arnold Parker—A picture of Hannah Arnold Parker, wife of

Thomas Parker. Born Sept. 16, 1761; died Oct. 8th, 1861.

Benjamin Parker—Pictures of Benjamin Parker and his wife. Document belonging to Benjamin Parker, dated September 15, 1775.

Austin Wilber—Small skillet made by Richard Porter, a farmer slave at Middleboro, Vermont, in 1805. Sugar tub, made in the year 1750 in Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

Miss May Becker—Two decorated plates the property of Mrs. Becker of Midway. Petrified wood. A sword which was carried in the Civil War, owned by the Becker Brothers. Two revolvers carried in the Civil War. A gun with bayonet and also a canteen, which were carried in the Revolutionary War. One butter knife and two spoons formerly owned by her great-grandparents.

Amelia Russell—Andirons brought into Ellery by John Russell from Scotland, 150 years old; Indian arrows picked up by Wallace Russell in Chautauqua County. Indian purses owned by Wallace Russell. A gun which was carried in the Civil War by Captain Bliss of Westfield, owned by William Russell.

A. A. Haskin—Wooden mortar and pestle. Lamp owned by Jane Haskin. A fork which was brought into Ellery by Elihu Carpenter in 1822, owned by Warren Haskin.

William Haviland—A desk which was in the first postoffice in the town of Ellery, established in 1822; postmaster being Miles Jones. Foot warmer.

Jerusha Babcock Hale—A picture of Jerusha Babcock Hale. A picture of Harvey Hale. Card used for combing wool; it is over one hundred years old and is the property of Asahel Hale. A very old tin lamp, burned lard, owned by Asahel Hale. Bush hook owned by Urn Ococks, very old and loaned by Frank Hale. Pancake batter jar of Fluvanna pattern, Chautauqua County. Sugar bowl loaned by Frank Hale. Sampler, the property of Mrs. Frank Hale of Driftwood. A silver spoon brought from Boston by Mrs. Mary Grant, when fleeing from the Indians in the Revolutionary War; loaned by Mrs. F. Hale. Ulster County Gazette once the property of Geo. W. Cowan of Carroll, now the property of George M. Hale of Ellery.

Huldah Starr—Sugar bowl which has been in the Starr family over one hundred years. A stand which is very old, formerly belonged to the Brownell family.

John Smiley—Bread toaster, supposed to be one hundred fifty years old.

Miss E. R. Waterman—Small spoon more than one hundred years old. Piece of linen, spun and woven by Martha Seley Kennedy, one hundred five years ago. Picture of the first hotel in the town of Ellery. Tortoise shell comb one hundred ten years old.

Esther Holmes Barney—One cream pitcher and cup and saucer one hundred fifty years old. Desk from the second postoffice established in the town of Ellery. Tea canister over one hundred years old.

Alice Hall—Silver spoon, one hundred years old, formerly owned by Mrs. Anna Cheney.

R. H. Ripley—Hetchel one hundred twenty-five years old. One pewter basin. Card over one hundred years old for carding wool. A very old lantern. A Bible printed in 1731. Gridiron over one hundred years old. Mallet made in 1814.

D. W. Prosser—An ax found near the Swedish Orphanage, Jamestown. An ax found after the Massacre of Wyoming, July 3rd-17th, 1778. A battle ax picked up at Defiance, Ohio.

Jane Bemus—A chair said to be one hundred years old, used by Liveforever Bemus. Cow bell said to be one hundred years old. Table cloth made by Mary Prendergast Bemus, supposed to be one hundred years old.

R. Belle Young—Snow shoes supposed to be one hundred years old, belonging to Joseph Smiley. French ax picked up on the Smiley farm, supposed to have been left by the French on their march from Lake Erie to Pittsburg during the French and Indian War in 1754. Bell supposed to be one hundred years old, brought into Ellery in 1810 by Joseph Smiley, used for a number of summers when cows and oxen were turned into the woods to graze. Buckskin pants belonged to Capt. William Smiley. He wore them

on two horseback rides from Shenango to Ohio looking for a place to settle. Jamestown Journal, printed November 11, 1829. First shirt worn by John Smiley, 1810.

Charles Sages—Indian pipe found on the Sages farm in East Ellery.

E. A. Harvey—Compass found at Belleview, also a canteen. Independence Ball ticket, 1819. Pulley of solid wood found at Belleview, very old. Pressing iron found at Belleview. Silver spoon.

Charles Howard—Dish supposed to be one hundred years old.

Moses Trude—Sugar bowl brought from Jefferson County, very old. Teapot brought from Jefferson County years ago.

Louisa Weaver—Cane made wholly of whale bone. It is two hundred twenty-five years old.

Charles Weaver—A chair seventy-five years old and just as first decorated. Warming pan brought from England by the ancestors of the late John Weaver, the age of which is at least two hundred fifty years and the ribbon is at least one hundred years old, owned by Louisa Weaver. Snuff case used by Samuel Weaver, when a sailor on the ocean previous to 1830. Vase found floating on the ocean in the year 1625. This vase was from a box found floating in the Atlantic by Captain Samuel Weaver about 1625. The box contained two vases which were disposed of in some way by the captain. This one has been an heirloom in the Weaver family ever since. Its present owner is Miss Louisa Weaver of Maple Springs.

Charles Colburn—Hetchel. Iron mortar. Flax wheel. Picture of Mrs. Martha Smith, grandmother of S. M., V. B., E. S., C. V. Ingersoll and Mrs. Charles Colburn. She died in 1864 aged one hundred two years. She spun and wove the blue coverlet after she was ninety years old. The tablecloth, stand cloth, towel, shawl, pillow slips, pieces of dresses and many more were spun and woven by her. The linen was all spun upon the wheel which is over one hundred years old. She spun and knit the stockings and made the collar exhibited.

William Brownell—Very old pewter sugar bowl. Bible printed in 1801.

Chester Peterson — Three arrows picked up on the battlefield after the massacre of Custer's army. Bible, published in 1757.

George Lee—Straw covered box said to be two hundred years old. Compass bought in Albany in 1790, brought into Chautauqua County in 1810 by Benjamin Lee. Leghorn hat owned by Mrs. George Lee.

Mrs. C. C. Rowley—Handkerchief said to be over one hundred years old, formerly owned by Rev. Benson. Snuff box, over one hundred years old.

Mary A. Hills—Hair trunk said to be about 100 years old.

Mrs. Anna Cheney — Solid silver spoon belonged to Samuel and Hannah Weaver, about one hundred years old.

Ophelia Griffith—Board taken from a barn built in 1808 by William Bemus. Coverlet belonged to Mary Prendergast Bemus; took the southern trip through Kentucky and Tennessee and back to Chautauqua County to Bemus Point March 9, 1806; over one hundred years old. Crayon picture of John Griffith who came to Chautauqua County in 1806, settled in the town of Ellery March 29th, 1806. Picture of Ophelia Griffith at sixteen years of age, daughter of John Griffith. Wood candle sticks. Cow bell brought into Chautauqua County March 29th, 1806, by Jeremiah Griffith. Oil painting of Isabelle Griffith, granddaughter of John Griffith. Grove of the Griffith homestead.

Will Bowen—One gun.

Lucy Wilson Fuller—Coverlet over one hundred years old brought from Herkimer County by Lucy Wilson Fuller. Reel brought from Herkimer by Lucy Wilson Fuller. The reel is one hundred twenty-five years old so also are the cards. Picture of Lucy Wilson Fuller, born 1798, loaned by Mrs. Agnes Harvey. Picture of Ezra Fuller, born 1800, loaned by Mrs. Agnes Harvey.

Mrs. Marvin Hoag—Andirons, very old. Stone ink stand 70 years old.

Sheldon Jackson—A razor that is known to be one hundred fifty years old and was owned by Elias Scofield.

Mary McCoul Thum — Shawl bequeathed to Mary McCoul Thum by her mother Laura Young. Clock brought

to Ellery by Nicholas Thum in 1821. Pillow-slips which were spun and woven by Mrs. Anna Ackley Thum for the wedding outfit of her daughter Laura, about seventy-five years ago. Down collar made and worn by Laura Young McCoul, daughter of Nicholas Thum, nearly eighty years ago. Tablecloth spun and woven by Laura Thum in the early part of the century, bequeathed to Mary McCoul Thum, December 1831. Shawl, brought from Herkimer County by Mrs. Anna Ackley Thum, doubtless over 100 years of age. Hose knit by Laura Thum, nearly a century ago.

Emmet Newbury—Platter and salt dish, very old. Castor one hundred years old, owned by Naham Aldrich.

Mary Warner—String of beads; did belong to Catherine Experience Van Wert, more than one hundred years old.

Mrs. Allen Pickard—Syrup pitcher about seventy-five years old.

Azariah Ingerson—Picture of Azariah Ingerson who settled in Ellery in 1806. Picture of Susan Waterman Ingerson wife of Azariah Ingerson, who settled in Ellery in 1815.

Mrs. O. H. Carpenter—Looking glass, one hundred twenty years old.

Mrs. H. A. Hotchkiss—Coverlet.

Elisha Tower—Cartridge box and bayonet. At the time that Buffalo was burned he walked with a wounded friend to Fredonia to get away from the Indians.

George Smiley—Screw driver for fastening the lock on a flint gun.

Mrs. Williams—Symbol of temperance from a society in Cayuga County bought many years ago.

D. G. Wood—Indian relics gathered near the shore of Chautauqua Lake in the Town of Ellery, on the farms of Wood and Weaver.

ELLICOTT

Hiram Benedict—A side saddle ridden by Mrs. Johannah House and two small children and on which she carried her clothing in two pillow cases. She forded the river Danbery, Connecticut, in fleeing from the British in the Revolutionary War. A likeness of Doc. Benedict and wife. Revolver carried by him. Coverlet. Conch shell. The Boston numerical Harmony and Phonography of Music.

Mrs. S. J. Benson—An army blouse worn by Alfred W. Benson of Company K, One Hundred Fifty-fourth United States Volunteers. At the Battle of Chancellorsville he was shot through the body, left on the field for dead, cared for by the Confederates six weeks, then exchanged, now resides in Kansas. A sugar bowl brought from Salem, Mass., over one hundred years old.

Mrs. Matilda Mee—An English watch over one hundred years old.

Chauncey Trask—A tea wood cane brought from Shanghai, China, by George A. Derby and presented to C. M. Trask, uncle.

Mrs. Abner Hotchkiss—Wedding bonnet and veil, eighty years old. Sugar bowl, one hundred fifty years old. Set of natural hair curls.

Mrs. Shaw—A decanter used in tavern between Frewsburg and Fentonville two hundred years old.

Mrs. W. R. Johnson—A white silk veil worn by the first white child born in Warren County, Pennsylvania. Wire snuffers, two hundred years old.

D. Chamberlain—A flax wheel, double spinner, with specimens of work. Fire place waffle irons.

F. A. Anderson—Copper coffee pot and several coins of Swedish money.

Mrs. Bowman—Cradle blanket, napkin, home made linen from Sweden.

Mrs. Victoria Ely—A stand spread, the work of her mother, Mrs. Moshier. Earthen candlestick, old.

Mrs. Reuben Neat—A baby cloak and hood, home made linen, old.

Effie Hotchkiss—A snuff box and specimens of fine home made linen, over one hundred years old.

Hesper Colburne—Father's wedding vest, ninety-four years old.

J. P. Clark—A watch about two hundred fifty years old brought from Scotland by Alexander Thompson, father of Agnes Thompson Prendergast, wife of Judge James Prendergast. Frying

pan used in the house of Judge Prendergast in the first house built in Jamestown and rescued at the time the house was burned in 1812. Hunting spoon made of horn. Warming pan.

Mrs. Jennie Briggs—A child's dress and pants, style of olden times. Table linen, silk shawl, clay pipe, silver spoons dishes, all over one hundred years old. Picture of E. Briggs and wife.

Walter Knight—A pair of baby shoes leather, hand made, over two hundred years old. Pistols, flint lock, one hundred fifty years old. Monastery candlestick, old.

Joseph Wright—A three tined fork, iron hammered out, old.

Oscar Sweet—Bit stock, all wood, old.

Hattie Hartwell—A coverlet and pictures of C. P. Hartwell and brothers.

Miss Addie Bush—A looking glass, books, willow basket and needle book used in Martha Washington's day.

Melvina Bedient — Photograph of Doctor George Harrison. Lancet to let blood. Bottles from his old saddlebags, with medicine. Snuff box, a philopena forfeit, ninety-one years old. Lumber line made by Gilead H. Bedient, father of Irwin Bedient, who came from Vermont and settled in Ellicott in 1835. Uncle Anson Chamberlain came from Vermont and settled in Ellicott in 1834. Picture of Huldah Salisbury and family, an old settler from Vermont, came to town of Gerry in 1816, with yoke of oxen and wagon and what goods they had and a cow tied behind the wagon. Clark Salisbury, the oldest son came in 1818 and settled in Ellicott on the banks of Cassadaga Creek. Book reader, speller and grammar combined, the only book that was used by him in getting his education. Display of home made linen of four generations. Tow card, hetchel, dipped candles, tin lantern, chest one hundred fifty years old. Linen apron, home made, ninety-four years old. Canteen carried by Irwin Bedient in the Civil War with badges attached.

E. McCulough—Spoon used in 1775. Crepe shawl owned by Mrs. Richard Smith, 1775. Salt dish carved from Italian marble in 1800 by Richard Smith Teapot used in 1840 by J. McCulough. Wine glass presented to Mrs. Richard Smith by friends in New York in 1793. Cuff buttons used by Mrs. Richard Smith in 1800. Blue platter used by Mrs. Richard Smith one hundred years ago. Sugar bowl purchased by Richard Smith in 1793. Citron jar used by Mrs. Richard Smith one hundred years ago.

Jane Chamberlain—Four silver tea spoons, used in 1814 by Anson and Pamelia Chamberlain. Pitcher used in 1814 by Anson and Pamelia Chamberlain.

Mrs. M. B. Pratt—Two german silver teaspoons, used by Bernice Eaton eighty years ago. Plate used by Huldah Newton Salisbury in 1800. Tea cup and saucer used by Lucy Newton Horton, one hundred years ago. Corset made and worn by Bernice Eaton eighty years ago. Crepe shawl one hundred years old. A Quaker bonnet worn in her girlhood days by Sally Newton in 1803. Linen tablecloth, spun and woven by Great-grandmother Huldah Salisbury one hundred years ago. Given as wedding present to Grandmother Bernice Eaton.

Anna G. Aldrich—Scrap roll presented to Huldah Eaton by George Aldrich in 1845.

Andrew Munger—Cup and saucer over one hundred years old, originally brought from Connecticut by his great grandmother. Gun made by Reuben Munger of Stockton in about the year 1830.

Mrs. B. A. Munger—Candlesticks, snuffers and tray.

H. N. Sealy—Bit, over one hundred years old.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Van Vleck—Psalms of David, printed 1718. Sermons by Joseph Aleine, printed 1764. Columbian Orator, 1817. Sampler worked by Mahalia Knapp when eleven years old, in the year 1827. Shoulder cape, seventy-five years old, property of Lois Ainsworth Bartlett, grandmother of A. A. Van Vleck. Hussy or case for sewing materials, more than one hundred years old. Baby's lace cap sixty-four years old, worn by Annis Thompson, mother of Mrs. A. A. Van Vleck. Lace, hand-made by Lois A. Bartlett, and worn by her daughter Lois Bartlett Van Vleck on her wedding

dress, seventy years ago. Hand-made pins, eighty-three years old. Pewter plate used in the Ainsworth family before the War of the Revolution. Rolling pin used by Mrs. Lois Bartlett Van Vleck seventy years ago. Two iron candlesticks, snuffers and tray. Small earthen jar from Fluvanna pottery. Whiskey flask over one hundred years old. Silhouette pictures of the Horton family. Autograph of Gov. Daniel D Thompkins, written April 1, 1812. Sample volume made of wood, calf bound, from the library of the Van Rensselaer manor house, Albany, supposed to be over one hundred years old. Small hair covered trunk, about eighty years old.

Mrs. Betsy Bartlett Hudson, who is now ninety-eight years old—Earthen plate, one hundred seventeen years old.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ward Turner—Sword supposed to have been carried in the War of the Revolution by a member of the Ward family.

Mr. and Mrs. Flint Blanchard—Bibles from the family of Mrs. Blanchard, one hundred seventy-five years old. Several books published over one hundred years ago. Almanacs, date 1800, 1804, 1806. Linen articles handspun, woven and made over one hundred years ago. Pieces of china one hundred years old. Camphor bottle brought from Ireland over one hnudred fifty years ago. Sword supposed to have been used in Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Charles A. Blanchard—Pair of silver candlesticks owned at one time by the father of Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner.

Thomas H. Gifford—Churn for one cow, made for the late Judge Abner Hazeltine of Jamestown, when he began housekeeping.

Mrs. Jane Gifford Palmeter—One wool coverlet, hand made, about fifty years old. Bed quilt, pieced and quilted one hundred years ago.

Miss Emma Ward—Handkerchief bag, money purse and snuff box, used in the family of Phoebe Dillingham, over one hundred years ago. Dress, seventy-five years old, worn by Mary Dillingham. Three steel dinner knives and forks and two tea knives and forks used by Mary Dillingham, they are supposed to be about eighty years old. Sacred picture, The Immaculate Conception, one hundred fifteen years old. Grandmother Ward's prayer book, very old.

Mrs. Selma Swanson—Handspun and woven linen sheet, age sixty-two years. Handspun and woven linen tablecloth age fifty years. Handspun and woven Swedish apron, age twenty-five years. Wood table spoons, age seventy-five years. Copper coffee pot, age seventy-five years. Handmade shears, age seventy-five years. One pair brass candlesticks, age sixty years.

Peter Cedarquist—Combination pocket match safe, mirror and comb case and brass comb, very old, brought from Sweden.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Burtis—Brass candlestick. Silhouette portraits of Luther Ainsworth and wife, great uncle and aunt of Mrs. Burtis.

Miss Emma E. Burtis—Corinthian plate. Pogoda plate. Lafayette plate. Palestine platter. Pink china cheese plate, pink china preserve dish, pink china sugar dish; dark blue cup, dark blue soap dish. All are very old ware. Silver candlestick, snuffers and tray about one hundred years old. Pair of linen pillow cases, linen chemise woven and made by Gertrude Luyster of Long Island, over one hundred years ago. Three hand embroidered baby caps, one linen and one embroidered collar and belt, work done by Miss Burtis's mother seventy-five years ago.

ELLINGTON

Cap Shaw. Old parchment deed, dated 1739. Pair of old steelyards, marked 1739. Judicial writ, dated 1809. Old documents, notes, etc., dated 1799 to 1801. Old vase, one hundred years old. His father's commission as captain, signed by Gov. William L. Marcy, 1838.

Mrs. M. W. Benedict—Picture in needle work, by her mother when fourteen years of age, one hundred years ago. Painting by her father, over a

hundred years old. Quilt made by her mother, very old.

Mrs. Theodore A. Case—Log book of Zebedial Cleveland, her great-grandfather, 1771. Ladies' buss, made by same in 1771. Two bedquilts made by grandmother, over a hundred years ago. Portraits of former teachers of Ellington Academy, and old school catalogues with picture of Academy.

T. A. Case—British soldier's housewife found on one of the battlefields of the Revolution. Grandfather's old footstove. A curious Indian relic.

H. A. Billings—Grandfather's old winnowing fan, 1812, his mortar and pestle, and old dash churn, the first in the town of Ellington.

Mrs. F. E. Case—Lady's apron and work bag, one hundred fifty years old. Geography, published in 1782.

M. D. Chapman—Exhibit of Indian relics. Iron pestle and mortar, shoe hammer and iron plate, two hundred years old.

Hiram Warren—Selection from a set of dishes, one hundred years old.

Mrs. Luella Conet—Old sewing machine, old bowl, tea cup and saucer. Continental twenty dollar bill, dated 1778.

D. C. Conet—Grandfather's silk handkerchief.

F. M. Milspaw—Old sewing machine.

A. C. Rice—Grandfather's old flint lock gun, 1775.

Orange Williams—Old flint lock pistol.

Matthew Frank—License to keep tavern in Busti in 1827. Father's commission as captain One Hundred Sixty-seventh Regiment, State Militia, 1827.

D. J. Eigenbroadt—Father's commission signed by Gov. Silas Wright, 1845.

Milo Knapp—His father's sword.

Joseph Bentley—His grandfather's silver table spoon, made from silver coin in Albany in 1810, and his brass bullet and shot moulds.

W. H. Hamilton—Copy of Buffalo Express containing account of Lincoln's assassination.

Carey Briggs—His certificate to teach school in 1849.

Miss Mattie Farman—First catalogue of Ellington Academy. Pictures of teachers. Columbian reader, 1811.

C. S. Rowley—Pewter platter over three hundred years old.

C. A. Seekins—Old chafing dish, over two hundred years old. Gold miners' scales used by Enos Preston in California in 1849.

Lorenzo Green — Capt. Ebenezer Green's epaulets, the first settler in the village.

Robert Terry—Old geography, published in 1798, two volumes.

C. A. Bates—History of the War of 1812, published in 1815, by Samuel R. Brown. The Spirit of Masonry, 1800, by William Hutchinson. Architect book, 1775. Bitstock, 1775. Biographical Dictionary, 1825. Carpenter's rule, 1818.

Mrs. Geo. C. Boyd and Miss Lou H. Rublee—Framed collection of old deeds etc., the oldest being one hundred seventy years old. Book over two hundred years old. Book (arithmetic) used in 1813. Pewter platter nearly two hundred years old. Pewter basin nearly two hundred years old. Sampler.

George C. Boyd—Scotch surveyor's book one hundred years old. Scotch ink-stand two hundred years old, brought from Scotland. Specimen of first Atlantic cable. Appointment of Homer P. Rublee as captain, etc. Appointment of Homer P. Rublee as lieutenant, etc. Specimen of money used in 1812.

L. A. Bates—Singing book, published 1750. Dictionary, published 1830. Beauties of John Locke, published 1828. Pleasures of Hope, published 1813. History of New Work, unknown. English reader, published 1842. Postoffice laws of 1828. Appointment of Vinal Bates as postmaster in 1829, with bond. Map of New York State, published 1808. Grandpa Bates's spectacles, age unknown. One yard linen, one hundred years old. Wooden bottle, date unknown. The Rough-hewer, published 1840.

Whitcomb Mather—Britannia teapot, ninety years old. Glass salt cellar, ninety years old. White earthen pepper box, ninety years old. Glass sugar bowl ninety years old. Brass candlestick ninety years old. Pair copper knee buckles one hundred thirty years old.

Agate ink-stand, one hundred forty-five years old. Murry's English Reader, 1823. Copy of Life of Lafayette, 1835. Pencil picture taken 1810, Dr. Charles Pringle, born 1791. Metal candlestick. Piece of wedding dress of Mrs. John Pringle, one hundred forty-five years old. Back comb worn by the same.

FRENCH CREEK

Henry R. Case—Pair shears, one hundred ten years old. Copper pepper box ninety years old. Pistol, eighty-five years old owned by J. Newhouse. Foot-stove, ninety-five years old. Iron hatchet, one hundred years old. One brick brought from Holland to America in 1707—first brick building in Albany, N. Y.—owned by Mrs. D. P. Horton, Findley Lake. Fan, fifty years old. Old musket owned by Peter Kelley. Silver neck chain owned by Mrs. D. Cutting, eighty-five years old. Two wooden locks, one hundred years old. Door latch, one hundred twenty-five years old, owned by H. D. Arter. Sickle. Saber and bayonet, used in the Revolutionary War, owned by H. D. Arter. Holland pipe, one hundred years old, owned by Garrett Newhouse. Sword worn by Captain Seward Terry Forty-ninth New York Regiment, who was killed in Battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Lead glue pot made in 1828, John Teft owner. Brass candlestick, ninety-five years old, owned by Mrs. N. Moore. One large Bible printed in 1670, owned by J. Teft. Large Dutch Bible, two hundred four years old, owned by Mrs. Newhouse. Bible printed in 1773, owned by rMs. Francis Hulett. Flint lock musket with bayonet owned by Mrs. Francis Hulett. Wooden bowl, eighty-five years old, owned by Mrs. Henry White. One piece of bedticking one hundred five years old, owned by Peter Kelly. One cornet, one hundred years old, owned by Seymore Dean. Two pictures in frames taken in 1822, owned by K. M. Perry. Linen marker, one hundred years old, owned by Mrs. Emily Rouse. Neck chain and charm, one hundred ten years old. Brass spectacles used by Mr. and Mrs. D. Cutting, one hundred years old. Indian pipe, imitation deer's foot, owned by H. M. Perry. Dutch fire maker, flint and steel, seventy years old. One pair specks one hundred twenty-five years old. One large cannon ball used in the War of 1812, owned by T. Patchen. Iron fire tongs, ninety-five years old. Lace night caps, eighty-five years old, owned by Mrs. Sis Beach. One skein linen thread, sixty-five years old, owned by Mrs. Sis Coe. Portrait in frame of Captain Seward Terry. Linen tablecloth, seventy years old, owned by Mrs. Sis Beach. Flax hetchel, one hundred years old, brought from Holland, owned by John Duink. Flax spinning wheel, one hundred twenty-five years old, brought from Holland, owned by J. G. Van Erden. Large spinning wheel for spinning wool, one hundred twenty-five years old. Flax brake brought from Holland one hundred twenty-five years old, owned by J. W. Bolan. Wooden horse and tools for making wooden shoes, owned by J. G. Van Erden. Copper tea kettle, one hundred fifteen years old, owned by Garrett Warnshouse. Copper warming pan one hundred forty years old, owned by William Green. Dress, shawl and brooch one hundred fifty years old, owned by Mrs. William Green. Wooden ladle made in 1722, owned by Mrs. Laura Norton of Findley's Lake. Brass tea kettle, seventy-five years old, owned by Garrett Duink. Pewter teapot one hundred ten years old, owned by Mrs. John Duink. Wooden plane made in 1788, owned by William Nyweide. Pewter tray made in London in 1748, one of a set of dishes given to Betty Northrop as a wedding present. Glass bottle, two hundred years old, owned by Mrs. Hannah Fardink. Testament printed in 1771, owned by Abram Castler. Pitch fork, one hundred ten years old, owned by William Baker. Indian drinking mug, dug up at Union City with Indian skeleton, his chin resting in the mug. Brass coffee-kettle and cream pitchers, over one hundred years old, brought from Holland, owned by G. J. Van Erden.

Ziba Brown—Silver spoon eighty years old. Buckskin money purse, seventy-five years old. Wooden spool

holder, seventy years old. Old photograph in frame eighty-four years old. Confederate ten dollar bill. Pearl money purse, eighty years old. Linen curtains spun and woven from flax sixty years ago. Silk belt ribbon worn in 1796. Thread spun gloves knit by Mrs. D. Cutting in 1830. Hussy made in 1820 by Mrs. Ziba Cutting.

P. N. Cross—Wooden coin box with old coins seventy-five years old. Flint lock musket eighty-eight years old. Pair spectacles, eighty years old. Linen towel ninety-five years old. Coverlet eighty years old. One pepper box ninety years old. China cream pitcher eighty-five years old. Wooden snuff box used by Mrs. D. Cutting, ninety-five years old. Linen tablecloth spun and woven by Mrs. David Cutting, seventy-five years ago, from the flax.

B. A. Davenport—Tailor's iron goose. Bootjack, eighty years old. Tin lantern ninety-five years old. Indian bead cap worn by Ed. Coe, fifty years ago. Sickle, seventy years old, owned by A. M. Durfee. Waffle irons, eighty years old, owned by H. Freeman. Glass bottle, two hundred years old, owned by Mrs. Hannah Fardink. Jet beads with gold brooch over one hundred years old, owned by Mrs. Sarah Davenport.

James Rhoades—Pitch-fork, one hundred fifteen years old. Chip from the first mill stone run in Chautauqua County. One large portrait in frame of Birdsell Coe, he being the first white child born in the town of French Creek born August 23, 1814, died January 10, 1898, owned by Mrs. Emma Rhoades Chinese teapot ninety years old, owned by Mrs. A. M. Durfee. One beaded bag seventy years old, owned by Mrs. Emma Rhoades, descended from Mrs. Sarah Coe. Pocket-book bought in 1784, now one hundred eighteen years old, owned by Mrs. Emma Rhoades. One ax eighty-two years old, owned by George Pier. One razor one hundred sixty years old, owned by Levi Pier, now owned by his grandson George Pier. One cane ninety years old, owned by George Pier. Two pewter plates one hundred twenty-five years old, owned by Henry Switzer, descended to his great grandson Chauncey Switzer. Two leghorn bonnets, eighty years old, owned by C. Switzer. One china wash bowl, one hundred fifty years old, one wooden bowl one hundred sixty years old, both owned by Chauncey Switzer. One powder horn one hundred sixty years old, descended from Levi Pier, now owned by his great-grandson Chauncey Switzer. Powder horn ninety-five years old, made by Alexander Skellie in 1807, now owned by Alexander Skellie his grandson. Indian relics owned by D. C. Rhoades and others.

Charles Kennedy—One deed dated 1786, owned by Byron McIntyre. Saddle-bags, owned by O. H. Montague, brought from Genessee County by Beryl Tracy in 1797. China sugar bowl one hundred ten years old, owned by Mrs. C. Duncan. Set steel bits, ninety-five years old, owned by C. Kennedy. Brass snuffers with tray seventy-five years old, owned by C. Duncan. Two brass candlesticks seventy years old. Bible printed in 1700, owned by C. W. Kennedy. Cane made in London in 1700, and handed down by Peter Montague to the oldest son by the name of Peter Montague, the cane being now two hundred two years old. Brace and bits used by Lot Lewis, one hundred years ago, owned by F. M. Foots. Horse fiddle made by Lot Lewis, one hundred years ago, owned by F. M. Foots. Cane made from the first log church in Erie County, owned by I. Whitney. Clock case made by hand from cigar boxes, one hundred years after the settlement of Chautauqua County, by Justice Burnville, a native of French Creek, containing four hundred ninety-five pieces, exhibited by Mrs. I. Whitney. Two Indian skinning stones. Two Indian stove pipes from Allegany Reservation, owned by John Paul.

G. W. Hawley—One china platter for eggs, bought in Everthorp, Yorkshire England, over one hundred years ago, brought to this country nearly seventy years ago by the Akam family, now owned by Mrs. G. W. Hawley, a descendant. Silver spoon one hundred years old, owned by Mrs. G. W. Hawley. Sauce plate one hundred two years old, owned by Mrs. Sarah E. Hawley. China sugar bowl, one hundred years old, owned by Mrs. Sarah E. Hawley. Hymn book one hundred eighty-four

years old. Prayer book one hundred sixty years old. Augur sixty years old. One broad-ax ninety-five years old, all owned by Giles A. Hawley.

GERRY

Joel G. Damon—Powder horn, dated 1801, handed down in the Terry family, owned by H. Terry. Photo Harrison's campaign log cabin, owned by M. V. Robins. Copy of the Ulster County Gazette, over one hundred years old, containing the obituary of George Washington, owned by Mrs. P. S. Rice. Iron skillet, nearly one hundred years old, owned by A. Fisher. Iron basin, one hundred years old, owned by A. Fisher. Indian relic found by S. W. Fisher at an early date while plowing owned by A. Fisher. Water proof cape, pair sandals, large knife, serepa, owned by A. C. Damers of Orizabe, Mexico.

B. F. Matthews—Pony grist mill dated 1821. Crock made by Caleb Matthews in the year 1823. Bible one hundred fifty years old. Sign board used at the Red Bird Tavern, known as the Barrows' Inn, in 1816. Pair wrist chains brought to Chautauqua County in 1821, by Caleb Matthews. Meat fork used in the Civil War by B. F. Matthews, while acting as cook. Case of hardtack by Mrs. Major Sinclair, issued as a ration to A. J. Matthews in the Civil War.

Mrs. Martha Tompkins—Neck scarf, handed down by her grandmother, Mrs. Rebecca Babcock, over one hundred years old.

C. M. Robins—Powder horn used in the Wars of 1776 and 1812, handed down by his Great-great-garndfather Robins.

Miss M. A. Bush—Home made linen table cloth, very old, age unknown. Stand cloth, very old, age unknown. Sampler made by Sally Hatch in 1834. Bayonet used in the War of 1812 by Dexter Hatch, an early settler of the town of Gerry. Two baby caps made by Polly A. Hatch Bush, over sixty years ago. Pair of white gloves knit out of white cotton thread, over seventy years ago. Black veil worn by Mrs. Dexter Hatch, a pensioner of the War of 1812, very old, age not known. Brass candlestick, one hundred fifty years old, once owned by Mrs. Dexter Hatch.

John Phelps—Mortar and pestle, one hundred fourteen years old, owned and used by Mrs. Susannah Woods, who died in 1874 aged one hundred years, eight months. Chopping knife, one hundred thirty years old, owned by John McCullough. Spelling book, dated 1803. Pair cards, eighty-five years old, owned by John McCullough. Two teaspoons two hundred years old. Knife and fork over one hundred years old, used by Mrs. Susannah Woods when one hundred years old. Tailor's goose owned by Mrs. John McCullough. Set of pewter plates. Ginger jar, over one hundred years old. Sugar bowl, one hundred years old, owned by Anna Edson. Sugar bowl, one hundred fourteen years old, owned by Samuel Woods. Stilleto, very old. Pair of surgeon's scissors, used over one hundred years ago by Dr. Joseph Heminger. Atlas. Paper, dated 1705.

Mrs. J. A. Almy—Bible over one hundred years old, dated 1733. Bed and teaster with curtains, very old, date unknown. Pair of shears bought before the Revolutionary War, and used by Joseph Woodworth, a Revolutionary soldier, now owned by Mrs. J. A. Almy a granddaughter. Cake plate, handed down by Mrs. E. Wood. Cup and saucer. Teapot (china). Pair of andirons, very old. Chopping knife, over one hundred years old. Flax hetchel, very old. Basket of patterns for weaving and making lace, very old, date not known. Brass candle stick, tray and snuffers, age not known. Ring jug to be carried on the arm. Coverlet. Bottle and saucer, very old.

Mrs. J. E. Turk—Two sauce plates, seventy-five years old. Sauce plate, fifty years old. Mug one hundred years old. Cow bell sixty years old.

O. N. Salisbury—Small trunk lined with a newspaper dated 1802, brought from Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1819, now owned by his grandson, O. N. Salisbury. Sugar bowl brought from Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1819, by Mrs. Garner Salisbury. Hog yoke made and

used by Garner Salisbury nearly one hundred years ago. Carpet bag brought from Shelby, Ontario County, in 1828, by Mrs. Joseph Wheatnon. Two letters written to Garner Salisbury, one dated Dec. 20th, 1799, one dated May 21, 1801. Mortgage dated May 17, 1804. Note dated Nov. 2, 1802. Contract dated Nov. 25, 1797. Note dated Feb. 28, 1799. Note dated March 11, 1801. Lottery ticket dated December, 1813. The aforesaid papers were brought from Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1819 by Garner Salisbury. Geography and arithmetic dated 1811, once school books of Newton Salisbury. Cream pitcher one hundred years old, loaned by Mrs. O. N. Salisbury. Pair of pillow cases, home made linen, over one hundred years old. Pair spectacles, iron bands, over one hundred fifty years old.

Frank Lenox—Violin, one hundred years old. The name of Francis Richards appears in the inside.

L. S. Pratt—Plate seventy-five years old. Hand embroidery done by Sarah B. Denison, very old. A Reward of Merit given to Charles Denison, when a small boy now owned by Mrs. L. S. Pratt. Family record, ninety-five years old. Work pocket. A piece of an old red cloak in a chair cushion one hundred thirty years old. Dinner shell one hundred eighty years old. Work basket eighty years old. Pillow sham made out of a piece of linen made in 1780. Bible. Hymn book. Arithmetic, nearly one hundred years old. Pewter platter, over one hundred years old. Two teaspoons, one hundred fifteen years old. Corset board, one hundred fifteen years old. Night cap, seventy-five years old. Cotton home made sheet, over one hundred years old. Two augers, one hundred eighty years old. Indian pipe loaned by C. D. Pratt, found many years ago. Reward of Merit given to Stephen B. Pratt for learning the ten commandments when a boy seven years old, eighty-eight years old. Cane very old, owned by Stephen Pratt, a Revolutionary soldier, now owned by his great-grandson, L. S. Pratt. Shovel and tongs, very old. Pitcher, one hundred years old, brought from England by Rev. and Mrs. Gall, now owned by Mrs. W. R. Pratt. Chips of wood and brick from the old house in Rensselaer County on the Hudson said to be the oldest house in the United States, built in 1692. Around the well there the tune of Yankee Doodle was composed. Washington and Lafayette dined there.

E. D. Harris—Very old shoulder cape. Beautiful bead work pocket made by Laurilla Shepardson in 1835. Work pocket. Embroidered silk sash. Shoulder blanket, seventy-five years old. Woolen embroidered skirt, very old. Doll, fifty-four years old. Corset, with corset board, very old, age not known. Embroidered Kersey coverlet made by Lucretia Bush in 1831. Flint lock musket. Toaster. Muslin shoulder cape.

Mrs. J. D. Woods—Bible dated 1823, once owned by Isaac Cobb, an early settler of the town of Gerry, now owned by his granddaughter.

Town of Gerry—The first record book kept by the Town Clerk of Gerry, dated 1813. Five law books owned by the Town of Gerry, the oldest one dated 1809.

Mrs. Selina Almy Horton—Sheet and pillow slips, home made linen, made by Ruth Austin Almy. Linen towel handed down to her daughter Mrs. Selina Almy Horton. Silk shawl, very old. Bed quilt, very old.

Mrs. S. M. Tower—Three books, very old. Lady's side saddle ninety-seven years old. Indian relics owned by A. D. Tower. Collections of old coins handed down by Simeon Morgan of Schoharie County to his great-nephew A. D. Tower. Money bag, over one hundred years old, owned by A. D. Tower.

Mrs. Olive Nail — Molasses cup brought from England, 115 years old. Bowl and tumbler, over seventy-five years old.

Mrs. J. E. Griffith—Plate, one hundred fifty years old.

Spencer Austin—Sword, purchased by Ira Austin, in 1818.

Mrs. S. Grace Anderson—China oyster bowl and silver soup ladle, over one hundred years old. Muslin dress, one hundred years old. Pitcher one hundred years old. Cups and saucer one hundred years old. Handkerchief, one hundred years old. Two pairs embroidered under sleeves, over one hun-

dred years old. Lady's cape, over one hundred years old. Fan over one hundred years old. Two silver teaspoons one hundred years old. Carpet bag, one hundred years old. Napkin ring, one hundred years old. Perfume bottle (china) over one hundred years old. Two pictures. Knife and fork, one hundred years old. Small shopping bag, over one hundred years old. Two plates one hundred years old.

S. E. Palmer—Shell, over one hundred years old. Commission of S. E. Palmer as Postmaster, who held the office for sixty-five consecutive years.

Mrs. Matilda Strong Wheat—Fan, over one hundred years old. Hymn book, dated 1820. Center table, one hundred nine years old, made by Jared Shepardson in Brattleboro, Vermont. Pair spectacles, iron bows, over one hundred years old.

Mrs. Willis Kilborn—Salt set, used by Mrs. Caleb Matthews when she first went to keeping house over ninety years ago.

HANOVER

Mrs. Ira Brownell—Bed curtain, one hundred thirteen years old, made by Bettie Clark in 1789. Name and date worked on it by the maker. This interesting relic came into Hanover in 1820. The tape with which this curtain is bound was made by hand. Silver spoon one hundred ninety-six years old, came to her from her father's relatives. It came from England in 1706 to Block Island where it was hidden during the Revolutionary War to prevent its being taken by the English soldiers.

George Christy—Masonic emblem, one hundred thirty years old, came to him from his ancestors. Epaulette worn by Gideon Christy, in early general trainings in Hanover. Commission of Gideon H. Christy issued to him by Amos T. Throop, Governor of New York, and signed by him and John A. Dix, Adjutant General.

Mrs. George Christy—Very rare sugar bowl, one hundred five years old.

L. J. Pierce—Hand-made brass teakettle, part of the Hopkins collection of Forestville and is over one hundred years old. Eleven pieces of old china, are the remnant of a very large china service made expressly for Daniel H. Hopkins, father of Joseph G. Hopkins, who was the father-in-law of L. J. Pierce. It was presented to the older Hopkins for his assistance in the War of 1812, as a special reward. It bears the monogram of the family. Handmade copper teakettle from the Hopkins collection and was used in that family for three generations. A platter, very old, having been in the Hopkins family for one hundred ten years. Poster, the first one issued by Camp, Colville & Hopkins, at the opening of their store at Wright Corners, Villenova, Nov. 9, 1833.

Mrs. Ruby Tackett—Purse, bought at the store in Forestville, kept by Camp and Colville, over seventy years ago by Mrs. Tackett. Deed from Holland Land Company to Samuel Johnson. These books came into Hanover in 1823 Photograph of Mrs. Samuel Johnson. She came to Hanover in 1810. Photograph of Samuel Johnson, who came to Hanover in 1806 and settled the farm known as the Tackett farm, a mile north of Forestville. Flax hetchel brought to Hanover and was used by Mrs. Samuel Johnson of Forestville in the manufacture of linen cloth for her family use. Square, part of one of the first sets of carpenter's tools that came to Hanover. It was brought to Forestville in 1810 by Levi Barnum. Set of pewter spoons, purchased in Fredonia in 1823 by Mrs. Samuel Johnson. Pewter wine cup, one hundred twenty years old; it was made in 1782 in Saratoga County, was carried to Duchess County, and from there came into Hanover in 1810. Fan bought in Hudson village in Eastern New Yor in 1806, and was brought to Hanover in 1810 by Mrs. Samuel Johnson. It is of paper and despite its great age is in perfect condition. Shears, made by a country blacksmith in Oneida County in 1800, and brought into Hanover in 1828 by Mrs. Samuel Johnson. Handkerchief bought at one of the only two stores in Dunkirk, in 1822, by Mrs. Samuel Johnson. It is now in the possession of her daughter Mrs. Ruby

Tackett, 87 years old, who resides in the old homestead a mile northeast of Forestville.

Milo P. Nevins—Two rare pitchers, over one hundred and twenty-five years old. They came into his possession from his mother, one of the early settlers of Hanover, she having received them as heirlooms from her mother, who was among the first settlers of Naples, Ontario County, this state.

C. W. Stebbins—Sand blotting box, used by his father Charles Stebbins, one of the early residents of Hanover. This article is of a very great age. English reader, used by Charles Stebbins in school in Cortland County, and brought by him into Hanover at its early settlement.

Mrs. A. H. Stebbins—Book, one hundred two years old, was brought to Irving, by Mrs. Richard Hammond a great aunt of Mrs. A. H. Stebbins. Book, one hundred and six years old. Was the property of Mrs. Silva Chittenden Fuller of Irving. Was brought from Springfield, Massachusetts by Mrs. Samuel Fuller, great-grandmother of Mrs. A. H. Stebbins.

Mrs. F. B. Clothier—Ancient portable stove, came into her family from Mrs. Comfort Birdsey, maternal grandmother of Mr. Clothier. It was carried to church at Forestville when the Baptist denomination first held service there and was passed around among the congregation for the comfort of the individual members. Indian relics, seventeen arrow heads; four Indian axes or skinning tools; two pieces of pottery, found on the farm of F. B. Clothier, between Silver Creek and Forestville. Copy of London Spectator, printed in England September 14, 1711, and brought into Hanover at a very early date by James Wilson, one of the pioneers of the north part of that town.

Livingston Newton—Old rocker over one hundred years old.

Mrs. Lucy Fuller Slocum—Pickle dish over one hundred years old, was the property of Mrs. Lindslay of Sheridan, now owned by her great-great-granddaughter.

Mrs. A. M. Keach—Photograph of Abram Keach who came to Hanover in 1833 from Hoosic, settling the farm between Forestville and Silver Creek that now bears his name. Kettle brought from Hoosic in 1833 by Abram Keach when he came to Hanover; it had been in use many years previously as a wash dish. Bible, brought into Haover from Hoosic in 1833, by Abram Keach who settled in what is now known as Keach Hollow.

L. B. Montgomery—Warranty deed, made January 1, 1825, by Artemus R. Clothier and wife Lucy to Martin Montgomery. Land on lot seventy-three, sixth township and tenth range, town of Hanover.

Mrs. Adelia Swift—Lace one hundred sixty-five years old. Lace cap made by Mrs. Foster over one hundred years ago. Lace scarf one hundred thirty-five years old.

Mary Barnard—Splint cradle, made in Hanover in 1840 by Jeduthan Gardner for Mrs. P. S. Barnard. Fire board made by Lucy Ann Parsons, daughter of Major Daniel B. Parsons, one of the earliest settlers of Forestville when she was only sixteen years old. Tin teapot made in Madison County, in 1616, brought into Hanover by Maj. Daniel Parsons at an early date. Flat iron came into Hanover at the same time as the teapot. Baby's cap, the needlework of Lucy Ann Parsons, mother of D. P. Barnard of Forestville. Pewter plate owned by Elisher Bigelow, in Madison County one hundred forty-five years ago, and brought to Hanover in 1816.

H. G. Allen—Copy of Fredonia Censor, dated August, 1827, contains speech of Henry Clay against General Jackson, also advertisement for Hart's percussion gun lock, announcement of the opening of the Fredonia Academy under Mr. Austin Smith, besides many other notices and advertisements of interest. Spanish coin, dated 1796.

J. C. Watrous—Pickle dish, one hundred seventy-nine years old, came into his family from Rondout, N. Y., in an early day. Rare teapot, brought into Hanover from Duchess County in 1824 by Ann Christy, having fallen to her by her mother, one of the pioneers of the Hudson River country. It is very old. Shell back comb two hundred ten years old, brought from the Hudson Valley to Hanover by early settlers and is an

heirloom of precious memories. A very old and very rare Holy Bible in Dutch, this Bible and the two accompanying religious books, a psalm book and catechism, were brought from Holland by the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam. These three precious books were buried during the Revolutionary War on the eastern side of the Hudson River, a short distance above Tarrytown, Westchester County. They were brought into Hanover by the families of John and Jacob Hiller, who settled the land about one mile east of Smith's Mills. Mr. Watrous has refused an offer of four hundred dollars for this Bible.

Mrs. A. P. Hopper—Bullet case, worn by Samuel J. Smith in the War of 1812.

C. A. Rugg—Cow bell, one hundred fifty years old. Water bottle one hundred two years old.

Mrs. Judge Sherman—Sword that belonged to Colonel William Colville, Commander of the First Minnesota Volunteers in the Civil War, who led the famous charge on the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg. Two hundred sixty-one men followed him into that fire of death and only forty-seven survived. This is famous in history as being the largest per cent. of loss of any battle charge in the history of the world. Colonel Colville is a brother of Mrs. Judge Sherman of Forestville.

William Robinson—Oil painting of George Robinson, father of Captain Robinson and William Robinson. Oil painting, representing five generations, in the center is Mrs. Lucy Brown, at the left is Mrs. Jessie Thomas, at the right is Mrs. Daniel Hiller, in the upper left corner is Mrs. William Robinson, and the two children in the foreground are children of Mrs. Robinson and are twins who are now the age of twenty-three years. Mrs. Brown died at the age of one hundred years three months and some days and all of the people represented in this group were living at the time of her death. Mrs. Brown was born in Vermont in 1783 and came to the town of Hanover in 1812 and resided in the town of Hanover until the time of her death which occurred in November, 1883. Mrs. Hiller, the granddaughter, Mrs. Robinson, the great-granddaughter, and the two children of Mrs. Robinson still survive. When Mrs. Brown came to Hanover she settled upon the farm now owned by Rush Brown.

Susie E. Watts—A plate, eighty years old, was the property of Mrs. Lindslay of Sheridan, now owned by a great-granddaughter.

Mrs. Sylvester S. Starring—Rocking chair, made in Massachusetts one hundred thirty years ago, and was brought into the town of Hanover by Mrs. Starring's grandmother early in the nineteenth century.

Newton Irving—Conch shells, over one hundred years old. Photograph of Thomas Merritt, who came into Hanover in 1810 settling two miles south of Forestville.

Mrs. S. L. Hurlburt—Linen sheet, made by Deborah White, mother of Peter White, who settled in Hanover in 1832 near Nashville. It is of very great age and is a beautiful relic. Standard English Dictionary one hundred twenty-five years old, came into Hanover from Vermont in 1832.

H. C. Van Schoven Family—Holland Bible, one hundred sixty-one years old, came into Hanover in 1833, having been brought from Madison County by Henry Van Schoven, he being one of the early settlers of Wilson Hollow, Hanover. Dutch Psalm book, came into Hanover with the above Bible in 1833.

C. L. Dix—Turnkey, used by Dr. Dix in his first practice in Hanover. Medical diploma. This "Sheep Skin" was issued to Doctor William Dix, one of the earliest physicians of Hanover, and is dated August 16, 1813.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas—Handkerchief bag in beads, it came to her from her mother, Sarah Denton Stebbins, having been brought into Hanover at an early date.

Mrs. E. Thomas—Hand-made bird of paradise coverlet. It was made by Abagail Hall, Mrs. Thomas's grandmother, she having prepared the material. This beautiful work of art is over one hundred years old.

Mrs. George McAndrew — Silver spoon, two hundred years old. It came to her from her great-grandmother, Mrs. Sylvia White, having come to Mrs.

White from her grandmother, Abigail Booth.

W. H. Parsons—Twenty-four pound shot picked up on the Battlefield of Plattsburg the year following that battle, by Stephen Parsons, great-grandfather of W. H. Parsons of Forestville, who now owns this interesting relic. It was found imbedded in the side of a hill, facing Lake Champlain, where it had been thrown from the British cannon. It came into Villenova in 1830 and a few years later into Hanover. It was used as one of the principal parts of a paint mill for years, the other part being an iron kettle.

Elizabeth Dennison—History of Persecutions of early English Protestants. This book was printed in 1660 in England, therefore it is two hundred forty-two years old. It was brought into the town in 1816 and is now the valued relic of Elizabeth Dennison, a great-granddaughter.

Mrs. A. P. Wilks—Candle stick, two hundred fifty-one years old, being used in Hanover by John Barton's family in the early days of Hanover's settlement:

Hand-made linen towel, the work of Maria Coburn McManus, one of the early settlers of Hanover. It is handmade throughout.

Record of early marriages in town of Hanover, very interesting book. Record of proceedings, town of Hanover from 1813 to 1827. Record of road and school district 1827.

Military record, town of Hanover, Civil War, very interesting. Assessment roll of town of Hanover, for the year 1832.

Pictures of Ebenezer Slawson and Betsy Carr Slawson, who came from Yates County in 1820, settling south of Forestville. Linen tablecloth, spun and woven by Mrs. Sylvia White in 1815 and brought into Hanover from Vermont in 1832.

Oil painting of Jacob Burgess, M. D. He came to Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, 1811 and died there 1855.

HARMONY

Mrs. William Wells—Pewter spoon one hundred years old.

LeRoy Whitford—Pod-auger. Moulds for forming pewter spoons, one hundred fifty years old. Section of apple tree showing bridge grafting. Gun brought into the town of Harmony in the year 1818, by Dennis Whitford with which he killed over two hundred deer and six bears. Cartridge box, property of Mrs. John Whitford, brought into the town of Harmony by her great-grandfather, Jonathan Cheney, in the year of 1807. Collection of arrow heads furnished by John W. Whitford of Beyfield Farm Stow.

John A. Seymour—A sermon preach ed at Norfolk, dated October 28, 1761 a sermon preached December 22, 1798. An almanac dated 1777. Sea captain's shaving glass and drawer of 1750. A A soldier's blanket of the Rev. Avory. Copper teakettle. A pair of worsted cards brought from the Highlands of Scotland by the grandmother of Alex. Prendergast. An onyx horn spoon from Scotland. Playing cards brought into Chautauqua County in 1838. Old toasting iron. Linen sheet made by Mrs. Anna Barber about the year 1800. Old sleigh bells. Old bed quilt brought from Connecticut. Vest of the late M. Seymour, worn in 1818 when he was nineteen years old, property of his daughter, Miss Lucia Seymour. Shawl worn by Mrs. Anna Barber in the year 1800, furnished by her granddaughter, Miss Lucia Seymour. Sugar bowl and pitcher ninety years old. Ancient cup and saucer, very old. An old trunk. Tin oven formerly used by Mrs. Col. William Prendergast, in the year 1813. Two earthen teapots. Plate, cup and saucer. Fish plate, tray and snuffers. Coat worn by M. Seymour, 1822; the cloth of coat was dressed and dyed by himself. Amaca Wade's primer, dated 1820. "A Journey to Jerusalem," dated 1796.

Jared Hewes—A portrait painted of Geo. Rob. T. Hewes, one of the celebrated Boston Tea Party; a soldier of the Revolution; the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party; was present at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument in 1836 at the age of

one hundred years. Died at the age of one hundred nine years. Horse pistol used in the War of 1812 and 1814 by Col. William Prendergast.

Henry and Homer Pringle—Sword belt and cap with commission as Captain in State Militia. Commission issued by Gov. DeWitt Clinton 1827 to the late Homer Pringle, Sr. A lady's bonnet worn about the year 1830. A pewter plate used by the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. H. Pringle. A foot stove, date 1792. Top boots worn by Gen. Noyes Palmer 1820. Commission as Major Colonel from Governor Tompkins. Commission as Major General from Governor Clinton. Two silver spoons made from the hilt of a sword which belonged to Elias Palmer a soldier of the Revolution, furnished by his great-grandchidren, H. N. Palmer and Mrs. H. Pringle. The spoons made about the year of 1814. An Indian relic, bird shape. An unfinished pipe.

William L. Marcy—Almanac, date 1798. Powder horn, 1807.

Newel Johnson — Teapot brought into the town of Harmony about ninety years ago by Captain Edward Wells.

Mrs. Albert Gleason—Pewter cup and a wooden cup formerly owned by Capt. E. Wells loaned by Mrs. Albert Gleason, a great-grandaughter. Bit and brace and pod-auger property of Edwin Gleason. Linen pillow cases spun and woven by the grandmother of Mrs. Gertrude Green Whitford. Linen table cloth manufactured by Mrs. Elizabeth Green, property of her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Albert Gleason. Side combs one hundred years old.

Mrs. Jesse Foot—Sugar box. Counterpane or coverlet.

Mrs. L. B. Sessions—Portrait of Hon. Loren B. Sessions also a memorial presented by Board of Supervisors. Old map of Chautauqua County owned by the late Walter L. Sessions, loaned by his daughters, Mrs. Velma (Sessions) Ingersoll and Mrs. Edith (Sessions) Tupper. Oil portrait of Walter L. Sessions. Oil portrait of Mrs. Walter L. Sessions loaned by their daughter Mrs. Velma (Sessions) Ingersoll. Military cap and sash of Captain Seward H. Terry, New York State Volunteers of the Civil War, owned by his sister, the late Mrs. Walter L. Sessions, loaned by her daughters. Sword and scabbard of the Civil War owned by the late Mrs. Walter L. Sessions and loaned by her daughters. Old crockery belonging to the late Mrs. Silas Terry and loaned by her granddaughter, Mrs. Edith (Sessions) Tupper. Oil portrait of Walter L. Sessions loaned by his daughter Mrs. Velma (Sessions) Ingersoll. Oil portrait of Mrs. Walter L. Sessions about 1849. Hand woven red and white bed spread formerly owned by Mrs. Walter L. Sessions and loaned by her daughters. Blue and white bed spread hand woven about eighty years ago by Mrs. Silas Terry and owned by her daughter the late Mrs. Walter L. Sessions. Sword and scabbard of the Civil War formerly owned by Mrs. Walter L. Sessions and loaned by her daughters. Blue and white plate one hundred and fifty years old owned by Mrs. Edith (Sessions) Tupper, and formerly owned by her great-grandmother, Mrs. Rev. Simeon Powers. Blue and white bowl about sixty years old owned by Mrs. Velma (Sessions) Ingersoll. The lieutenant's commission of Captain Seward H. Terry, Company G, Forty-ninth New York State Volunteers, dated April 20, 1862, loaned by his nieces Mrs. Edith (Sessions) Tupper and Mrs. Velma (Sessions) Ingersoll.

W. S. Kelso—Candlemoulds, one hundred years old.

A. M. Tennant—Portrait of Capt. Philander Cook with belt, sword and commission.

H. W. Ploss—Cannon ball fired by the British at the burning of Buffalo in 1813, picked up by John Jacobs a soldier of that war.

L. D. Gale—Old three-tine fork made by a blacksmith in 1824.

Stannard Brothers—Pair of deer skin moccasins bought of Indians in the early settlement of Chautauqua County, also bead work bag, and a silk work bag. Black silk shawl, very old. Sugar bowl. Spirit lamp and tea kettle. Two books, "The History of the Arabic Notation," Nautical Almanac. Merino shawl worn by the late Mrs. Fallman Stannard sixty-five years ago. Red shawl, worn by the mother of the Stannard Brothers,

Mrs. F. Stannard, about sixty-five years ago. Red quilt.

Elderkins Sisters — Tortoise shell comb worn by Nancy Norton, Berlin, Conn., about ninety years ago, cost thirteen dollars. Photographs of the late Doctor and Mrs. Elderkins. Pewter platter two hundred fifty years old. Housewife or hussy one hundred five years old. An example of letters worked on cloth in the year 1800. Needle case with samples of cloth of their grandfather's wedding coat made 1789. Old cup and saucer and plate. A mug one hundred thirty years old.

J. W. Hubbard—Pewter cup one hundred years old.

Mrs. Ella Keith—Silver table spoon and four small teaspoons of Gen. Noyes Palmer furnished by his granddaughter.

Henry Thorpe—An old Bible, date of book 1600. Group of dishes about eighty years old. Candle sticks and snuffers.

A. M. Hawley—Three plates, two dishes one hundred twenty-five years old.

J. W. and J. N. Morton—Cartridge box, used by their grandfather, John Morton, in the War of 1812.

C. C. Fisher—Conch shell one hundred fifty years old; found by a sea captain, an ancestor.

George Tefft—Pen knife brought from England by the grandmother of the late Elizabeth Tefft; age of knife one hundred ten years old. Belt and sword of Corporal Lyman Tefft used by him in the Civil War, loaned by his grandson Milton Tefft.

M. E. Gifford—Old flint lock musket and bayonet used in the War of 1812-1814.

Amos Ford—Journal of the life of Thomas Story, dated 1747, owned by the late Wing R. Walbridge. Pike's Arithmetic, 1804; Walker's Dictionary, 1813; property of the late Wing R. Walbridge date of writings 1653 to 1689.

Marie C. Inwood—One lady's riding saddle, ridden by the wife of Isaac Carpenter in the year 1811 from Burlington, Vermont, to Chautauqua County.

H. B. Cook—One large pocket knife, taken from a rebel soldier by Charles Bohol a soldier in the Union Army in the Civil War.

Mrs. I. N. Button—One picture of E. Daniels, one of the first settlers of the town of Harmony and a soldier of the War of 1812.

J. M. Daniels—One pocket knife presented by J. M. Daniels used through five generations.

James Hawkins—Family Bible one hundred and seventy-three years old. Used in the Hawkins family through seven generations.

Julia Coats—English Dictionary, rebound; said to be very old. One ancient deed recorded in 1637.

Nathaniel Smith—Copy of Ulster County Gazette. Issue of January 4th, 1800; containing account of burial of George Washington.

B. F. Lewis—Assessment roll of the town of Harmony for the year 1827.

Wm. Hosier—Decorated pitcher one hundred years old.

Mrs. A. Robinson—Brass candlestick used through five generations of the Hoyt family.

Mrs. Phelps—Teapot. Sugar bowl and pitcher (pewter ware) used in the Chamberlain family through four generations.

JAMESTOWN

H. G. and G. H. Crawford—Sword and silk sash worn in War of 1812. Gun, belt, forty-two bullets and suit of coat and pants taken from Boxer at Pekin. Suit, coat and pants worn by Imperial soldier supposed to be the crack regiment of China. Two pairs of Chinese shoes. Suit; coat, pants, hat, shoes and canteen and strap worn by Serg. Guy Hayes Crawford in the Phillipines. Two bolos used by bolo men in Phillipine War. Three shells captured from Phillipines. Two swords worn by bolo officers in Phillipines. One piece of fancy work made by Phillipine lady in Manila. Piece of ribbon taken from General Lawton's casket while lying in state at Paco church, Manila by Sergeant Guy Crawford. Spur worn by H. G. Crawford in War of Rebellion. Picture of Sergeant Guy H. Crawford.

Guy H. Crawford enlisted from New York City in the Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, May 2, 1898, Spanish-American War, was discharged as Corporal November 15, 1898. He again enlisted and was assigned to Company H, Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry for Phillipines. Was detailed to Regiment Headquarters as clerk for Adjutant.

Large Paintings by Greaves—Judge Robt. N. Marvin, Mrs. Robt. N. Marvin, Judge Elial T. Foote, Samuel Barrett, Solomon Jones, Robert Newland, Judge Orsel Cook, William Broadhead, Senator R. E. Fenton.

children group, Ellick Jones, Mrs. Ellick Jones, Dr. Cornelius Ormes, Mrs. Cornelius Ormes and daughter Julia, William H. Tew, Mrs. William H. Tew, Adolphus Fletcher, Mrs. Adolphus Fletcher, Septimus Perkins, Mrs. Septimus Perkins, Dr. Proudfit, Elmer Freeman, Mrs. Elmer Freeman, James Hall, Mrs. James Hall, Simeon W. Parks, Mrs. Simeon W. Parks, John Scott, Mrs John Scott, Daniel Hazeltine, Mrs. Daniel Hazeltine, William Post, Mrs. William Pots, Zalmon Keeler, Mrs. Zalmon Keeler, Judge J. C. Mullett, Mrs. J. C. Mullett, Alvin Plumb, Miss Plumb.

Small engravings of Judge James

MILITARY EXHIBIT, CITY OF JAMESTOWN.

Crayons—Mrs. R. E. Fenton, Alonzo Kent, Levi Barrows, William Mace, Mrs. Wm. Mace.

Old Paintings by Arnold and others—William Hall, Mrs. William Hall, Samuel Brown, Mrs. Samuel Brown, Judge Abner Hazeltine, Mrs. Abner Hazeltine, Henry Baker, Mrs. Henry Baker, Col. Augustus F. Allen, Mrs. Augustus F. Allen, George W. Tew, Mrs. George W. Tew, Albert Jones, Mrs. Albert Jones, Silas Shearman, John Shearman, Mrs. John Shearman.

Portraits—Richard Arnold, Arnold Prendergast, Alexander T. Prendergast, Mrs. Alexander T. Prendergast, James Prendergast,

Crayons or Photographs—Dr. W. P. Bemus, Prof. Edward F. Dickinson, Daniel Grandin, Mrs. Daniel Grandin, Dr. Wm. Hedges, C. C. Burtch, Silas Tiffany—oil painting made in Cincinnati in 1817; Jebiel Tiffany, Hon. Worthy Putnam—first superintendent of schools in Chautauqua County; Rev. Zachariah Eddy, Rev. Hiram Eddy, Samuel Hall, Mrs. Samuel Hall, Solomon Jones, Mrs. Solomon Jones, Smith

Seymour, Doctor Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Elijah Bishop, A. B. Cobb, Mrs. A. B. Cobb, Hiram Kinney, Mrs. Hiram Kinney, Mrs. Ebenezer Upham, J. W. Upham, Mrs. J. W. Upham, Judge John J. Kinney, James Knapp, Mrs. James Knapp, William J. Cobb, Norval B. Cobb, N. K. Ransom, Mrs. N. K. Ransom, Elder Henry, C. R. Lockwood, Mrs. C. R. Lockwood, James Prendergast, Kittie Prendergast—colored photographs; Albert Partridge, Mrs. Albert Partridge.

Daguerreotypes—Dr. Laban Hazeltine, Joel Partridge, Mrs. Isaac Eddy, Mrs. Alpheus Hawley, Samuel B. Winsor, Mrs. Samuel B. Winsor, Dr. Livingston, William Broadhead, A. B. Cobb, Mrs. A. B. Cobb, Norval B. Cobb, Miss Minuta A. Cobb, Elijah Bishop, Michael Frank, Betsy Stuart Frank, Henry D. Gates, Eli S. Gates, Hollan Gates, Group—William Lowry, William Hall, Zalmon Keeler, C. C. Burtch.

Mrs. Edward C. Bailey—Large photographs of Rev. Hiram Eddy and Rev. Zachariah Eddy. Infant's muslin cap, linen pocket worn on outside of dress. Handsome handkerchief bag of beads.

Justice Job Barnard, Washington, D. C.—Large photograph Worthy Putnam, the first School Commissioner of Chautauqua County.

Ransom J. Barrows—One volume Dr. Lathrop's Sermons. One side-saddle formerly owned by the Allen family, the grandmother, Mrs. Holbrook, having used it in her ride to New York State from New England.

R. Jay Barrows—Commission of his grandfather, Levi Barrows, as Ensign in the One Hundred Sixty-sixth Regiment of New York State Infantry, with rank from July 26, 1823, dated November 6, 1823. Signed by Governor Joseph C. Yates. Also commission of same as Captain in same regiment (with rank from March 7, 1827,) dated July 30, 1827. Signed by Governor DeWitt Clinton.

Mrs. William Marvin Bemus—Old hymn and tune book dated 1809, being principally the hymns of Dr. Watts.

Mrs. Gustavus A. Bentley—Specimen of finest straw braiding done by her mother, Anna Aldrich Williams, in 1850; silver medal won by it at New York State Fair same year, also diploma awarded it. Wedding corset beautifully stitched sixty years ago by Anna A. Williams. Sampler done by her at eleven years of age, dated 1828. Lovely old silk embroidery in satin stitch on hand bag, 1797. White silk handbag, painted floral design on back and front, the work of Mrs. Sally Metcalf, mother of Mrs. Williams.

Sergeant E. W. Bucklin—Worsted coverlet woven in blue and white. War relics.

Mrs. C. C. Burtch—The portrait of Chauncey C. Burtch. Embroidered picture made by Mrs. L. W. Davis in 1810. White muslin apron embroidered in colors by Mrs. Burtch in 1849. Linen lunch pocket, 1815. Mahogany tea tray in use 1792. Two silhouettes, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Davis. Warming pan, 1815. Daguerreotype group of village trustees, Jamestown, 1855, William Hall, C. C. Burtch, Augustus F. Allen, Zalmon G. Keeler, Nelson Butler, Madison Burnell, Samuel Crosby.

Benjamin W. Cook—Boston Gazette, dated March 12, 1770, framed. Old violin brought from New Orleans in 1845, said to be two hundred years old.

Mrs. Alexis Crane—Large plate, flowing blue china, eighty years old. Salt dish, heavy glass, eighty years old. Beautiful tortoise shell comb, one hundred years old. Bead bag, very old, and choice.

Benjamin S. Dean—Revolutionary pamphlets and Constitutional History bound in seventeen volumes.

Miss Sarah E. Dickinson—File of school newspapers edited and composed by students, dated 1846. Large photographs of old Academy situated corner Spring and Fourth streets. Portrait of her father, Edward A. Dickinson, long the principal of Jamestown Academy.

Mrs. Fred S. Eddy—Two very old tall brass candlesticks.

Jamestown Fire Department—Old fire engine "Active" 1832.

Mrs. E. H. Fairbank—Morse's geography 12mo., 1806.

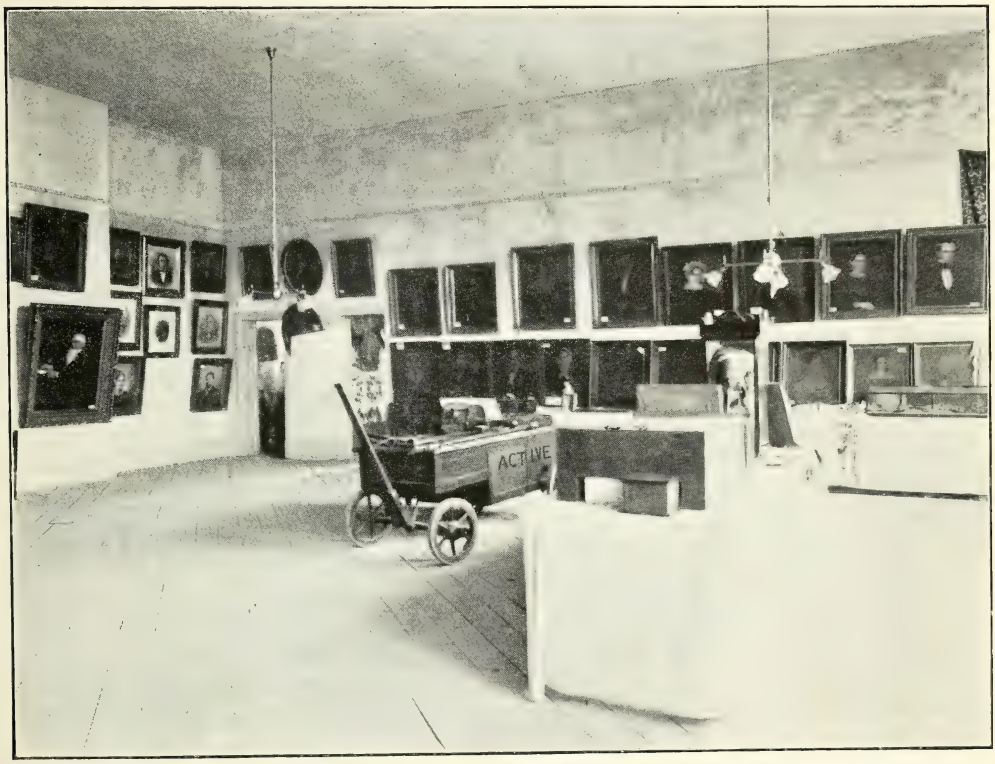
Mrs. L. A. Forbush—Daguerreotype and old book.

Miss Mary E. Fletcher—Pewter tea

service and tray, coffee-urn and two platters.

Mrs. Helen J. Falconer—Large collection consisting of several costumes worn one hundred years ago, one being white mull elegantly embroidered. Fine point lace cap, a rare old necklace in fine colored beads, old time fire arms, snuff box, linen handkerchief, shoe buckles, knee buckles and one for the cloak, of silver, besides many minor objects. Heirlooms descending from Robert Falconer of Warren, Pa., father of Robert Morris's survey. Large number of school books, including the English Reader, (beloved of our forefathers), Kirkham's Grammar, Town's Spelling Book, etc. Pair saddle bags, portmanteau, several well preserved bonnets of seventy years ago, foot stove, pair lace under sleeves, hair trunk.

Mrs. Fred E. Hatch—White canton crape long shawl, embroidered and fringed. Red silk shawl, one hundred twenty-five years old. Red and white home woven coverlet. Pieced bedquilt.



A SECTION OF THE JAMESTOWN EXHIBIT.

Patrick Falconer and William T. Falconer.

Mrs. Frank Edward Gifford—Portraits of Governor and Mrs. R. E. Fenton, daguerreotype of the Governor when younger. Gold locket containing miniatures of the above. A fine oriental topaz brooch. White lace mantel. Crimson crape shawl worn by Mrs. Fenton. Old jewelry also worn by her. Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. James Prendergast and those of their son James and daughter Katherine.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Gifford—Snuff box. Melodeon, the smallest size known. Two old flutes, violin, guitar forty-two years old. Square piano over one hundred years old. Soup ladle made from silver melted in the burning of the Predergast house in 1846.

Mrs. W. W. Henderson—Outline map of Olean made by Silas Tiffany in 1836. Curious old scales for weighing the precious metals. Deer skin covered trunk made by Mr. Tiffany. Embroidery of Mrs. Silas Tiffany in silk on lace, worsted on cloth, and dainty work in cotton on infant's wardrobe. Map of

United States made by Lucy Hyde at the Westfield Academy 1829. A school girl's album of hers dated at same place 1828. A side saddle given her by her step-father, Benjamin Budlong, in 1830, made by Silas Shearman, the first saddler in Jamestown.

Mrs. Henry Downer Ingraham—Two cameo brooches formerly worn by Cornelia R. Tiffany and Frances L. Tiffany. Black lace veil embroidered by Miss Hannah Foster. Daguerreotypes of Mrs. Hannah Budlong, Silas Tiffany and Mrs. Tiffany. Old portrait of Mr. Tiffany painted at Cincinnati, 1817.

Journal Printing Company — Copy Jamestown Journal, dated 1826, framed.

Mrs. Charles L. Jeffords. Very old clock, called from its shape the banjo clock.

Mrs. Henry C. Leet—Daguerreotype of Henry Gifford of Mayville.

Robert N. Marvin—Large portraits Judge R. P. Marvin and Mrs. Isabella Newland Marvin.

Albert S. Price—Four generations of the Price family daguerreotypes framed together, being as follows: First, Charles Price, son of Stephen and Elizbeth Price born Hanover, New Jersey, April 20, 1786. Second, Mary Neff born Oct. 18, 1792. Charles Price and Mary Neff married 1809, coming to Chautauqua 1826. Third, Wilson A. Price, son of Charles. Fourth, Amy Butler, his wife, came to Chautauqua 1829, married 1840. Fifth, Caleb Butler, father of Amy, born Vermont 1792. Sixth, Clark Kimberly born 1811. Seventh, Polly Green born 1815. Clark Kimberly and Polly Green married 1834. Exhibited also hetchel used in preparing flax, and wooden mortar and pestle.

Septimus Perkins—Two dollar bill of the colony of New York.

Mrs. Daniel H. Post—Four elegant candelabra. Specimen wool carpet, first woven in Jamestown by Daniel Hazeltine, grandfather of D. H. Post. Jewelry of Mrs. Robert Newland consisting of brooch, earrings and bracelet of mosaics. Brooch cameo and pearls.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Proudfit—Elmer Freeman's hat sign 1826, the first hatter in Jamestown. Three pictures, one embroidered by Mrs. Lewis Hall. Portrait Doctor Proudfit. Military sash of Doctor Proudfit. Vest. Bellows top trunk made by Silas Shearman. Foot stove, (Mrs. Elmer Freeman.) Silver cake basket, Mrs. Lewis Hall. Ribbon, formerly belonging to Miss Hannah Freeman. Mantilla worn in 1852. Cup and saucer, plate from Tiffany's store in the thirties. Pair vases, Mrs. Doctor Proudfit's.

Mrs. Martha Fuller Prather—Old linen towels made of flax raised, spun and woven on the Fuller farm in Poland seventy years ago. Brass candlestick, wooden salt bowl, sampler, etc.

Rescue Engine Company—Oldest certificate in city, permitting formation of Fire Company, No. 1, dated 1829. Signed by the village Trustees—Samuel A. Brown, Elmer Freeman, Silas Tiffany.

Mrs. Junius Rogers—Child's muslin dress, the fine work on which was done by Minerva Knight Arnold in the early forties.

Mrs. H. B. Rawson—Large photographs Dr. and Mrs. Harrison, the former the first dentist in Jamestown. Silver butter knife made by Dr. Harrison.

Mrs. M. M. Skiff—Engraved portrait of Hiram Smith. Scarlet feather ornament worn by Major Smith in militia parades. Finest embroidery of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Love on infant's dress, cap and skirt. Beautiful chemisette. Pieced bedquilt, Mrs. Skiff's grandmother's, called by her the American Star Quilt.

Miss Minnie E. Shaw—Silk shawl more than a century old, worn by her grandmother. Two reward of merit books, 1810 and 1811. Black silk bonnet worn one hundred years ago. Silver spoon one hundred years old.

Mrs. George S. Tuckerman—Portrait of James Hall. Portrait of Mrs. James Hall. Silhouette of Silence Cheney Nelson. New England Primer. Bill roll belonging to Mr. Hall.

John H. Tiffany—Portrait of Jehial Tiffany, father of J. H. Tiffany and Albert J. Tiffany.

Mrs. Horton Tiffany—Map of the village of Jamestown, 1860. Photographs of family. Six carpenter's tools of wood, very old. Three woven worsted coverlets blue and white. Home embroidered, fine muslin collar and sleeves.

Solid brass candlestick one hundred years old. Tin lantern. Commissions of Michael Frank, grandfather of Mrs. Tiffany, four in number, framed. First Sergeant in Lieutenant Amos Bird's Company, One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment, June 18, 1816. Ensign in One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment May 7, 1818. Lieutenant in One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment March 31, 1820. Captain in One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment June 14, 1823.

Mrs. J. W. Upham—Dresser cover in marvelously fine stitching made by her grandmother, Hannah Sherwood in 1819. Daguerreotypes of Kinney family.

Mrs. Alice Shaw Upham—Linen sheets of Mrs. Warner D. Shaw, home woven. Daguerreotypes of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Shaw, also a group, Alice Shaw, Ellen Shaw and Thomas A. Shaw.

Mrs. Fred Wilkinson—Ancient English Bible, dated 1625.

MINA

J. E. Ottaway—Goblet of hammered silver. This goblet has been in the Ottaway family for two hundred seventy-five years and bears the initials of its owners during this space of time, the first inscription being in 1630. It was brought from England by a representative of this family in the early part of the nineteenth century. Silver watch, one hundred fifty years old, brought from England by Mrs. Benjamin Boorman, one of the early settlers of the town of Sherman. Teapot, one hundred years old. Linen sheet about one hundred years old. A board rule, used in one of the first mills in the western part of the County of Chautauqua. A pewter pot, about one hundred years old. One flean and sausage stuffer. Shot case. Indian skinning knife, found upon the premises purchased by James Ottaway of the Holland Land Company. Wooden needle, used for making nets. English spelling book, English prayer book and other books brought from England by James and Horatio Ottaway in 1823, some of these books being upwards of 100 years old.

G. F. Ottaway—Brass candlestick and snuffers, used by early settlers, seventy-five years old.

W. A. Spear—A large and interesting collection of Indian relics found within the County of Chautauqua. Many of these interesting specimens were discovered around the shores of Findley Lake which apparently was a favorite camping ground of the aborigines. This collection attracted much attention from visitors at the Centennial. Among other exhibits were a spinning wheel brought from Holland, a warming pan one hundred years old, a hickory cane of unique growth found in the town of Mina, a sugar bowl, a tin lantern, and some fine specimens of natural wood grown in the town of Mina, one bread toaster, a pewter water flask, one hundred years old, water pitcher, collection of crockery, several pieces being very old, a silk shawl purchased in Westfield in 1830, mortar and pestle.

Nancy Recker—Articles used by early settlers.

Harriet Moses—Creamer and bowls one hundred years old.

Nora Pitt—Bible purchased in pamphlet form in London, England, by Jesse Willard, one of the early settlers of the town of Mina, subsequently bound and brought to America in 1827.

Mary Weaver—Cream pitcher, cup and saucer, ninety years old.

Mary P. Hill—Snuff box one hundred years old, sugar bowl and cup, and other articles used in the log houses of the early settlers.

Lizzie White—Bible one hundred five years old.

Mrs. Robert Weaver—Teapot one hundred seventy-five years old.

Mrs. Christian Shum—A water flask brought from Germany, about one hundred years old.

Hattie Knowles—A geography about ninety years old.

Portraits of the earliest settlers were exhibited. Among them were James Findley, the first settler of the town of Mina, James Ottaway and Horatio Ottaway, the first settlers in the eastern part of the town of Mina, Richard Buss and wife, early settlers in the eastern part of the town of Mina, Benjamin

Boorman, the first settler in the western part of the town of Sherman. There was also exhibited picture containing five generations taken together, being Mrs. Benjamin Boorman, one of the original settlers of the town of Sherman, her son Edwin Boorman, her granddaughter Sarah Buss, her great-granddaughter Anna Dean, and her great-great-granddaughter Baby Dean.

POLAND

L. F. Weeden—Map of the English and French Dominions in North America, wherein the lands claimed and encroached by the French and their forts erected thereon are particularly laid down. Date 1769. Bible 1769. Two solid silver table spoons, one hundred fifty years old, owned by Civil Perkins, great-grandmother of Mr. Weeden.

Mrs. Lydia Benson Crooker—Bible printed in 1567, brought from Holland.

John Carter—A New Guide to the English Tongue, by Thomas Dilworth of Wapping School, England, 1740, printed in Boston, 1781. The Royal Standard English Dictionary, presented to Hannah Carter by her sister, Mrs. Sarah Fletcher, wife of Adolphus Fletcher of Jamestown, 1818. The New England Primer improved, or an easy and pleasant guide to the art of reading, to which is added the Assembly's Catechism, 1800.

E. M. Bush—Bible, very old, containing record of Wheat family since 1744.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Crosby—Silver Eagle worn on his military cap by Otis Hitchcock, father of Mrs. Crosby, in the War of 1812. Note—Mrs. Crosby's grandfather, Hitchcock served in the War of the Revolution and both he and his son Otis in the War of 1812. Commission of Eliakim Crosby as Lieutenant in the One Hundred Sixty-second New York Militia, given by Governor Wm. L. Marcy, 1835. Gold ear rings worn by Otis Hitchcock 1820. Sampler worked by Adeline Hitchcock Crowley, 1835.

Mrs. Anna Crosby Nichols—Hymn book used by Anna Wheeler DeLano, great-grandmother of Mrs. Nichols.

E. C. Williams—Chair made by Simeon Williams and given to his son Simeon at his wedding in 1800; brought from Hamilton to Genesee County in 1805 and thence to Gerry, Chautauqua County, in 1835. Landmarks of Freemansonry, 1849.

Mrs. Rose Smith Williams—Chair over one hundred years old brought to Poland in 1814 by Col. Nathaniel Fenton, a Revolutionary soldier, great-grandfather of Mrs. Williams. Afterward owned by his daughter Orrilla, wife of Lieut. Wm. Smith of Ellery who served in the War of 1812. Trunk over one hundred years old owned by Col. Nathaniel Fenton. First dress worn by Betsy Hills, mother of Mrs. Williams, who was born December 28, 1823, in Ellery. Purse knit in 1815 by Sally Hills of Ellery. Rural Repository 1830 to 1833.

Mott Smith—Table made by Nathaniel Fenton in 1776 and presented to his wife as a wedding gift. Shears used by Orrilla Smith 1800. Book, 1795.

Miss Minnie Akins—Apron worn by her grandmother Wilhelmina Heineman 1852.

Dr. J. T. Devoe—Ulster County Gazette, January 4, 1800, containing an account of the death of George Washington.

Milo Hitchcock—Singing book, very old, bound in wooden covers, belonging to Otis Hitchcock. Chautauqua Republican printed in Jamestown in 1829, containing time table of Steamboat on Chautauqua Lake and other advertisements. Verses making sport of English troops, 1812.

Mrs. H. V. Corbet—Wooden bowl made from birch knot seventy-five years ago. Bed cord made of horse hair, 1824. Wooden mortar. Pewter quart cup. Wooden trencher. Pewter tumbler. Hymn book one hundred years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Saxton—Pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Saxton who settled in Ellington in 1823. Warming pan owned by Mrs. Saxton's grandfather, Judge Wm. Peckham, in 1803. Blue plate given to Judge Wm. Peckham at his wedding, 1803. China cup and saucer two hundred years old, owned by Mrs. Saxton's father's great-grandfather

Cross. Buttonhole cutter owned by Mrs. Sarah Tucker, 1827. Foot stove owned by Mrs. Sarah Tucker, 1827. Fan one hundred years old used by Emeline Fowler.

Mrs. Amelia Davenport—Pictures of Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan who came to Dunkirk in 1808. Picture of Zacheus Davenport taken in 1845. Zacheus Davenport's license as an exhorter, Whitington Circuit, Massachusetts, 1812. Tickets to love feast of Methodist Episcopal Church, Gerry circuit, 1828. Certificate to teach given to Abigail Emery by Dr. William Smith, Town Superintendent of Schools, 1848. Certificate of good conduct given to Fanny Davenport, then four years old, by Sarah Griswold, while teaching in the log school house in the Poland Center District. Pieces of English money dated 1782, 1790, 1801, 1813. American fifty cents, 1829. Set of wooden needles used in knitting harness for looms.

Miss Eva Coffeen—Linen sampler, one hundred twenty-five years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Merritt—China cup and saucer over one hundred fifty years old, owned by Mrs. Merritt's great-grandmother, Maria Dorrence. Catechism owned by Maria Dorrence, 1800. Three silver teaspoons over one hundred years old, owned by Mrs. Merritt's grandmother. Pocket worn by Mrs. Merritt's grandmother, Polly Bates. Collection of coin and scrip 1827 to 1882.

Gurnsey Palmer—Brass pistol carried by ——— Dorrence in the War of the Revolution.

Oscar Carpenter—Account book of his great-grandfather, Caleb Carpenter, 1786 to 1804, then kept by his grandfather, Comfort Carpenter, to 1834. Containing also record of the Carpenter and Wallis families from 1742. Daboll's arithmetic, 1799. English reader by Lindley Murray, 1823. Book of Knowledge, 1739, owned by Jonathan Bosworth. Certificates of good scholarship given to Luther Carpenter by his teachers. Letter by William and Rachel Hinckley dated Busti, June 9, 1830.

Hatch Simmons—Flint lock rifle carried by Elias Tracy in the War of the Revolution 1776 to 1783.

Mrs. Maritta Parker—Hand cards for wool. Coverlet brought by the Burnell family from Massachusetts, 1811. China plate, 1782. Teapot brought over in the Mayflower in 1620 by ancestors of Isaac Holland. Blue plate, very old, given by Hobart Newton. Blue plate, very old, given by Miss Azuba Felt. Pink sugar bowl over one hundred years old, given by Miss Felt. Small plate, very old, descended in the Griffith family and given by Mrs. Bird. Mulberry platter and gravy dish, descended in the Barker family, very old. Pepper box from Mrs. Safford, a daughter of Daniel Corbin, an early settler.

F. F. Osborne—Letter dated Legenoy, Ireland, 9th June, 1803, written by Matthew Johnston to his brother in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Seward Ireland—Powder horn carried by his grandfather, Willet Ireland, 1795. Copy of Chautauqua Republican, 1830.

Silas J. Wheeler—Picture in silk embroidery. The landing of Columbus, wrought by Mary Batchelder, 1800.

Mrs. Clara Harrington—Pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Norton Buel Bill who settled in Poland in 1831. Pair of pillow cases made by Mrs. Harrington's mother, Mrs. Ruth Wyman, from linen made by her grandmother Mrs. N. B. Bill. Book of Midwifery, 1812, by Samuel Bard, M. D., President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the University of the State of New York. The Anatomy of the Human Body, by William Chesselden, surgeon to his Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, Fellow of the Royal Society and Member of the Royal Academy of Surgeons at Paris, 1740. Printed in Boston, 1795. Note—These books were used by Mrs. Harrington's great-grandfather, Dr. Wyman, in his practice as a physician.

Frank Williams—Singing book used by Mr. Williams' grandfather, Simeon Williams, in 1800.

Mrs. Agnes Rugg Williams—Chair owned by Constantine Rugg, 1816. Lace cap and first dress worn by Mrs. Williams, made from the wedding dress of Edie Nichols Helmick, 1845.

R. E. Edsall—Forty-five dollar Continental bill, 1777. Pewter platter made in England over one hundred years ago. Glass salt cellar over one hundred years

old. Deed of land in Cayuga County, 1804. School record District number three, Poland, 1840. Pictures of the Presidents, 1844. Pictures illustrating the story of the Prodigal Son, 1840. School bill of Hiram Akin as teacher, 1848, giving names and days' attendance of pupils. Old letters showing manner of folding and sealing and rates of postage sixty to eighty years ago. Steel bead purse fifty years old. Child's boots made by Mr. Edsall, 1856, and worn by his son Wright Edsall. Bodkin and knife made by Dr. Stephen Ashton, 1835. Sampler worked by Mrs. Edsall when ten years old.

Mrs. Sophronia Campbell — Fan, brought from France by Mrs. Elizabeth De Jean about 1790. Sword carried in the War of 1812, by Francis Julian Sceavola De Jean.

Mrs. Emily Clark—Volume VII of French Bible, printed in 1730. Brought from France in 1790 by Louis Charles De Jean.

Mrs. Alice Gifford Conet—Linen sheet made by her grandmother, Mehitable Sherman, 1800.

Mrs. Hattie Thatcher Helmick—Baby's cap one hundred thirty years old, worn by Onesimus Hitchcock. Mitts made from cloth brought from England one hundred fifty years ago. Descended from Mrs. Workman, the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Helmick. Dress first worn by Mrs. Eliza Carpenter Thatcher sixty four years ago, then made into an infant's dress for her daughter, now Mrs. Helmick, afterward remodeled and worn by Mrs. Helmick's two sons, being the first dress worn by mother and sons. Sampler worked in 1832.

Mrs. Ellen Davenport—Pewter plate. Pewter poringer and pepper box each over one hundred years old.

Fred Fairbank—Masonic medal given Pearley Fairbank when initiated into Harmony Lodge, Northfield, Massachusetts, November 15, 1797.

John Donaldson—Choice collection of foreign and United States coins, representing the currency of twenty-seven different countries and dating as far back as 1600.

Mrs. C. L. Older—Fork and spoon owned by her grandmother, over one hundred years old. Mexican coin, very old.

Mrs. Ella Sweet Wynne—Daguereotypes of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Dolloff. Deeds by Holland Land Company to Nicholas Dolloff of lots thirty-three, thirty-four and other lands in Poland, 1830 and 1831. Mortgage dated 1816, for twelve hundred twenty-one dollars, given by Nathan Cass and wife to Nicholas Dolloff on land in Jamestown lying west of Main and south of Second streets. Signed before Seth Kidder and Thomas Disher and acknowledged before Matthew Prendergast. Certificate for four shares in the Chautauqua Steamboat Company, amount two hundred dollars, dated 1828, signed by Alvin Plumb, Secretary. Two shipping bills of goods from Pittsburg to Warren on keel boat Bob Handy, dated 1827 and 1828. Receipt given for postage by J. Kenyon, Assistant Postmaster at Jamestown, 1838. Letter dated 1829, of M. Cluey & Company., bankers of Pittsburg, concerning note of twenty-nine hundred fifty-one dollars in favor of Nicholas Dolloff. Brass pistol owned in the Dolloff family one hundred fifty years. Hand bellows used by Dolloff ninety years ago. Linen towel woven by Mrs. Susan Dolloff, 1817. Linen towel woven by Mrs. James Sweet, 1827. Bible, 1810, bought by Mrs. Susan Dolloff at Bridgewater, New Hampshire, 1812. Stand cover, hand painted, 1820. Rate bills of School District number three, Poland, 1842 and 1843.

Miss Emeline Sweet—China cup and saucer given to Miss Sweet by her aunt, Mrs. Susan Dolloff. Photographs of James and Sally Clark Sweet. Note—James Sweet who married Sally Clark moved with an ox team from Rhode Island in 1811 to four miles west of Jamestown with five small children. They both died at the residence of their son, Maxon Sweet in Poland in 1875, he at the age of ninety-six and she ninety-four.

Newel Cheney—Photograph of Nelson E. Cheney at the age of ninety-six, taken by his sister Ruby's great-grandson, Fred Baker, of Jamestown. The picture represents him sitting by the fire place in the house he built at Poland Center in 1834. He came to Chautauqua County in 1811. His father Ebe-

nezer Cheney first came in 1808 and took up land on the Stilwater. He was the first of the many early settlers who came from Wardsboro, Vermont, including the Halls, Hazeltines, Harveys, Davises, Joneses, Searses, Allens, Kidders and others. He took up many tracts of timbered lands in Carroll and Poland and devoted much time in assisting other settlers in locating homes. Photograph of Mrs. Maria Hall of Jamestown at the age of ninety. She was a sister of Nelson E. Cheney and daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. In the summer of 1820, at the age of fourteen, she resided in the town of Poland as housekeeper for her father and brother who had built their first house on Dry Brook. Invitations to balls and social dances, 1812 to 1816, sent to Nelson E. Cheney, signed by the following young men of Jamestown and vicinity as managers: A. Hazeltine, S. Tiffany, E. Jones, E. T. Foote, Thomas Disher, Wm. Clark, S. Curtice, J. Saunders, L. Parker, Hiram Benson, James Bemus, E. Davis, Wm. Fenton, Royal Keyes, Wm. Martin, James Miller, Benj. Covel, Peleg Benson, Edmond Rice, E. Eames, Imry Perry, Clark Winsor, Pearly Youngs, E. Youngs, S. Youngs, Hiram Benson, Joseph Jenkins, J. A. Thompson, Jr., and S. Kidder. Two of these dances were held at the Jamestown Hotel, two at the house of Wm. Bemus, one at N. Cass's Inn, one at Jones's Assembly Room, one at Stephen Frank's, one at the Assembly Room of Simeon Covel, one at E. Allen's Ball Room, one at the Assembly Room of Robert Miles in Pine Grove. All these dances began at one or two o'clock P. M. Letter of Thomas W. Harvey dated at Dover, Vermont, 1814, proposing to build a wool carding machine and perhaps a cotton factory "on the outlet of the lake at Pendergrasses" now Jamestown. A Fourth of July Ode, 1812. Premium list of the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society, 1821. Notes of first survey of the road from the Cassadaga bridge (at Levant) through Kennedy to the Cattaraugus County line with map, by Nelson E. Cheney, 1819. Notice, warning Nelson E. Cheney to "appear at Abel Wilcox's on the first Monday in September, at nine o'clock A. M," and at "Mayville Hotel on the twenty-second day of September with arms and equipments as the law directs for military duty and there await further orders," dated August 29, 1818, signed by Joel Marsh. Certificates to teach given to Geo. W. W. Tanner by the School Inspectors of the Poland Center District, 1839 and 1840. A new introduction to trade and business 1758, owned by Gilman Merrill. Fractional currency, 1815 and 1816. One piece twelve and one-half cents, Wilkesbarre Bridge Company, Pennsylvania; one six and one-fourth cents, Bank of Pittsburg; six and one-fourth cents, Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania, Meadville. Gummer's surveying, 1825. Indian relics found in Poland. Fossils—Brachiopods, crinoid stems, corals, etc.—found in the rocks and drift in Poland, identified and named by Professor G. D. Harris of Cornell.

Mrs. Ellen Cheney—Daguerreotype of Bebe Bullock, wife of Arba Blodget, born in 1790. Letter of Arba Blodget written at Gorham, New York, October 15, 1814, to Richard Miller of Sugargrove, Pennsylvania. The postcript mentions the birth of Marian Blodget October 16, 1814. Photograph of Lorin Blodget born in Busti, May 25, 1822; author of Blodget's Climateology and other statistical works; several years editor of the Textile Record of Philadelphia, a voluminous writer and contributor to periodicals. Letter of Baron Von Humboldt to Lorin Blodget, 1856, commending his researches and observations in climateology. Copy of Blodget's Climateology, 1857. Mr. Blodget was the first to use the isothermal lines on the maps of this book; the first standard work on the subject. A child's chair bought for Lorin Blodget in 1823 and afterward used in the Blodget and Langdon families. Three small plates given to Lucinda Blodget by her father, Arba Blodget, at her wedding with Laurens A. Langdon January, 1832. Three strings small beads given to Ellen Langdon when one year old by Miss Elvira Langdon of Genesee County, 1837. Bonnet and caps over sixty years old worn by the older children of Laurens A. Langdon's family.

POMFRET

A. C. May—Old oil painting of Miss Ruth King, painted one hundred fifty years ago and brought to Pomfret by her daughter Mrs. Ruth (Smith) Porter from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1811; Miss Ruth King married first, ——— Smith, a Revolutionary soldier who died on his way home from the war. Mrs. Ruth (King) Smith married second ——— Graham; Mrs. Ruth Graham was the mother of John and Henry Graham, inventors of Graham bread. Cannon ball picked up on a Louisana battlefield of the War of 1812, brought from New Orleans by George Smith Porter to Pomfret in 1830; Rev. George S. Porter was one of the first pastors of Trinity church, Fredonia, for two years; born Hartford, Connecticut, 1800, died Illinois, 1864. Warming pan brought to Pomfret by Stephen Porter in 1810, from Hartford, Connecticut; Stephen Porter married Ruth Smith, 1796; Stephen Porter born Hartford, 1775, died Pomfret, 1842; Ruth (Smith) Porter born Hartford, Connecticut, 1776 died Pomfret 1859. Picture of Harvey May and Mrs. Deborah (Porter) May, taken in Pomfret in 1830; Mrs. Deborah (Porter) May was born Hartford, Connecticut, 1807, died Pomfret 1887; Mrs. Deborah (Porter) May came with her parents, Stephen Porter and Ruth (Smith) Porter, and brothers and sisters from Hartford, Connecticut, in a covered moving wagon, to Pomfret and settled in 1810, on the main road two miles west of Fredonia. One-half cent, date 1804. Two iron candlesticks, brought by Harvey May by team from Oneida County, New York, 1824, to Pomfret; Harvey May and his brother Chena May came from Oneida County, New York, in 1824, to Chautauqua County; Harvey May settled in Pomfret, Chena May settled in Westfield; Chena May was in partnership with Jasper Harrington in the carding mill and cloth dressing; Harvey May, born Oneida County, 1801, died Pomfret, 1871; Chena May, born Oneida County 1803, died Westfield 1830. Receipt to administrator by trustees of Westfield Methodist Church of money given by Chena May by will to assist in building a meeting house, date September 22, 1832. Photograph of Mrs. Dolly (May) Inman, brought from Buffalo to Pomfret in 1875, who lived to be one hundred years and seven days old; Miss Dolly May married, first Calvin Edson, their children were sixteen in number; Mrs. Dolly Edson married, second Artemas Inman; Mrs. Dolly (May) Inman born 1782, died 1882, died at Smithfield, Madison County, New York; more than one hundred of her descendants attended her funeral; Mrs. Inman was sister of Harvey and Chena May, Hetchel brought by Chester May in 1836 to Pomfret on the Erie Canal and on the lake from Buffalo to Dunkirk; Chester May, born 1759, died Pomfret 1836; Chester May was father of Dolly, Harvey and Chena May.

Miss M. Stevens—Iron mortar, ninety years old. Kettle brought from Holland thirty years ago. Worked wallet carried through Revolution. Baby's mitts in which Grandmother Durkee was baptised. Lustre pitcher, one hundred years old. Cameo jewelry, very old. Piece of dressing gown worn by Captain Phineas Stevens of Revolution. Lace shuttle and bobbins.

Mary Andrews—Old hair jewelry.

Bradley Phillips—Iron skillet brought to Chautauqua by ancestor of Phillips's family. Iron skillet.

Jesse Putnam—Rope wheel owned and used by William Plank, 1830. Bellows.

Miss Bishop—Pewter platter, three hundred years old. Early English dictionary.

Mr. May—Pewter platter. Warming pan. Portrait on wood, very old. Two silhouette portraits.

Lucius Jones—Sign of Jamestown Inn, 1808, first inn between Buffalo and Erie.

Mrs. Crandall of Cordova—Picture worked on silk by Mrs. Dr. Lee, born 1790, first painting teacher of the Fredonia Academy. Poke bonnet worn by Mrs. Dr. Lee. Water colors done by Mrs. Dr. Lee.

Mrs. Dana and Mrs. Burrit—Collection of pictures by Mrs. Dr. Lee.

Mrs. Burrit—Sampler. Washington coat of arms by Mrs. Dr. Lee.

Mr. Gardner—Powder horn used at Lexington.

Mrs. White—Old bonnet. Old hat.

Devillo White—Chair 1814. Commission of Dr. Squire White, first Surrogate of Chautauqua County.

Mrs. L. McKinstry—Chair used in Houghton House, 1824.

Mrs. Skinner—Chair used in General Barker's family. Watch over one hundred twenty-five years old. Tablecloth ninety years old. Mahogany stand ninety years old. One-half dozen silver spoons made by first jeweler in Fredonia. Photograph of first Presbyterian church.

Mrs. F. C. Chatsey—Mirror owned by General Risley. Blue platter used in Pettit family. Three pewter porringers. Helmet pitcher brought to Chautauqua in 1805.

Mrs. E. C. Curtis—Cap made in 1830.

R. Hilton—Sword used in 1812 by grandfather of Orrin Doolittle.

Mr. Colson—Sword plowed up at Laona, date on blade 1806.

Willis D. Leet—Small trunk one hundred fifty years old. Dress one hundred twenty-five years old.

Mrs. Julia Lord—Hair trunk, seventy years old. Blue sugar bowl. Silver candlesticks used in Risley family. Three pictures.

Mrs. Bradley Annis—Blue dish. Pewter cup, eighty years old. Snuffers and tray. Two horn forks, eighty years old. Pin and earrings, very old. Two spoons made by Boswarth.

H. Madison—Picture, "Meeting of Washington and Lafayette."

Mr. Newton—Major's commission in New York State Militia. Shovel handle 1813.

From Historical Room of D. R. Barker Library—Uniform of General Barker. Sword of General Barker. Bill of General Barker for uniform and sword. Portrait of General Barker. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Buck. Portrait of Mr. Frisbee. Portrait of Al. Cushing. Portrait of General Risley. Portrait of Hanson Risley. Portrait of D. R. Barker. Portrait of Willard McKinstry. Portrait of F. A. Redington. Portrait of A. H. Hilton. Portrait of Mrs. Philo Stevens, first white girl born in Pomfret. Oil portrait of General Barker. Oil portrait of Mrs. General Barker. Picture of General Barker's home, first brick house in county. Picture of stage coach. Two pictures of Fredonia Common. Picture of Abell tombstone. Picture of old Academy. First Bible used in Baptist church, Joy Hander, pastor. Chautauqua Gazette, 1817. New York Censor, 1812, volume one, number thirty-five. Fredonia Censor, 1827. History of the three Thayers. Memoir of Judge Zattu Cushing. Campaign document of W. H. Harrison. First subscription for Fredonia Academy. Catalogue of Fredonia Academy. "Academist," published in Fredonia Academy. Brass warming pan. Toy cradle, one hundred years old.

Henry Leworthy—"Devout Exercises of the Heart," published in 1801. "Divine Hymns," published in Cooperstown, in 1805. Copy "Young's Night Thoughts," published in Troy in 1805. Webster's spelling book, published in Concord, N. H., 1838. "Evangelical Primer," published in Boston, 1826. "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," published in Philadelphia, 1812. Olney's School Atlas, published in 1837. "Western Literary Messenger," published in 1846. Plaster bust of Washington, by the late Alvah Bradish. Columbian star or log cabin plate. Landing of Lafayette plate. States plate. LeGrange plate, home of Lafayette. Two old iron shovels. Lustre pitcher, the surrender of Cornwallis. Old iron skillet. Tinder box. Brass lamp. Pewter creamer. Pewter mug. Pewter quart mug. Old cash box. Map of New York and Pennsylvania, from Morse's Universal Geography, published in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 1, 1793. Copy of Morse's Universal Geography. Copy of "Writings of Tom Paine," published in Albany, 1791. Copy of Mitchell's Atlas, published in Philadelphia, 1853. Copy of English reader, published in 1825, sold by H. C. Frisbee, Fredonia. Old hand decorated coffee pot. Old Betty lamp. Millenium plate. Coffee pot, Landing of Lafayette. Pair of boat pullers. Old toasting fork. Picture "Uncle Tom and Little Eva." Picture of Washington. Lantern. History of Chautauqua County by Emory F. War-

ren. Map of the Great West. Pair cards. Wood mortar pestle. Large pewter teapot. Small pewter teapot. Pair large pewter candlesticks. Pair small pewter candlesticks. Four pewter plates. Two pewter trenchers. Two pewter salt cellars. Two pepper boxes. Three pewter lamps. Pair hand bellows. Two pewter mugs. Six knives and forks. Wood candlestick. Cut toddy glass. Horn drinking cup lined with silver. Etched horn drinking cup. Yeast jar. Silver cream pitcher. Black bassalt sugar bowl. Pair mirror knobs with Commodore Perry's picture. Log cabin cream pitcher. Lovejoy or Anti-Slavery plate. Erie Canal pitcher with portrait of Washington. Chant, the art of making money plenty. Old mirror. Grammar published in 1819, Rutland Vermont. Columbian spelling book, published in Cooperstown, 1821. "Peter Parley Grammar," published in Hartford, 1836. "Patriot Manual," published in Utica, 1828.

Mrs. Arthur Fox—Stage book, 1830.

Mrs. West—Treatise on Astronomy, written in 1806.

S. Avery—Spoon moulds.

Mrs. Kingsland—Silver castor, placed before Lafayette at banquet in Fredonia, 1825. Badge worn by Ben. Walworth at the banquet of Lafayette, 1825.

Mrs. W. B. Cushing—Sash worn by Colonel Abell at Lafayette's visit in 1825. Thanks of Congress to Lieut. W. B. Cushing, United States Navy.

Joseph Brown—Spoon brought over on the Mayflower.

Mrs. Wm. Corwin—Dress which was buried in a well at one time during the Revolution and later worn at first ball in Forestville.

Mrs. Chas. L. Webster—Medicine chest, liquor case, watch case taken from Commodore Perry's flagship, "Lawrence."

Mrs. William White—Copy of Pantheon, volume one, 1830, published by students of Fredonia and Westfield.

PORTLAND

Lewis James—Tavern sign, 1808, James Dunn, first tavern in town of Portland.

Wm. West — Commission, Calum Barnes, first postmaster in town of Portland.

Mrs. Frank Smith—Teapot. Lantern. Flat-iron.

Mrs. H. J. Furman—Teapot, one hundred ten years old.

David Benjamin — Teapot, eighty years old. Sword cane. Sugar bowl.

Mrs. O. J. Chamberlain—Cup and saucer.

Miss Eliza Howe—Cup and saucer, plate, cup and sauce dish. Lantern.

Mrs. H. J. Dean—Cup and saucer. Picture. Embroidered collar, bonnet.

Miss Ann Grant—Tea chest. Wooden bowl. Piece of quilt. Piece of cloth Flax. Three books. Andirons.

A. L. Mead—Petrified bone. Teapot sixty years old. Chimese and collar, hand embroidered. Three books. Pewter plates. Knife, fork and spoon. Candlestick, tray and snuffers. String bells. Canteen. Cannon ball. Two minie balls. One ball shot.

J. A. Powers—Chair, ninety years old.

Mrs. Nelson—Plate and spoon, wooden, from Sweden.

J. J. Hatch—Lustre teapot and sugar bowl, art is lost. Plates, cup and saucer, sauce dish. Certificate of appointment.

Mrs. J. J. Hatch—Sugar bowl. Milk pitcher. Small pitcher. Creamer, imported from China.

G. D. Tinker—Shot, etc., tomahawk.

Mrs. F. McGinnis—Bonnet, parasol.

T. C. Moss—Masonic apron. Rocking chair. Looking glass.

Jane Hall—Picture. Two books. Pounder. Ulster County Gazette, 1800. "The Daily Citizen," "Prodigal Daughter." Deed 1827. Lantern. Brass kettle. Candlestick. Counterpane. State appointment. Linen towel.

Ella Brown—Couch cover.

George Hicks—Bible, one hundred years old. Two china dogs from England. Bible one hundred years old. Chair eighty years old.

H. Roberts—Candlestick, seventy-

five years old. Testament carried through the war.

Charles Pecor—Knife made while in a rebel prison and spoon used there.

B. S. Swetland—Mirror, 1810. Broiler.

R. E. Harris—Pewter teapot.

Mrs. Walter Rugg—Pewter platter, beaded purse.

Mrs. Murray—Hetchel, ninety years old.

L. Harmon—Sickle.

Alice Fay—Tin oven.

Mrs. L. Pecor—Cane. Pistol. Gun. Musket. Machette. Fire trumpet.

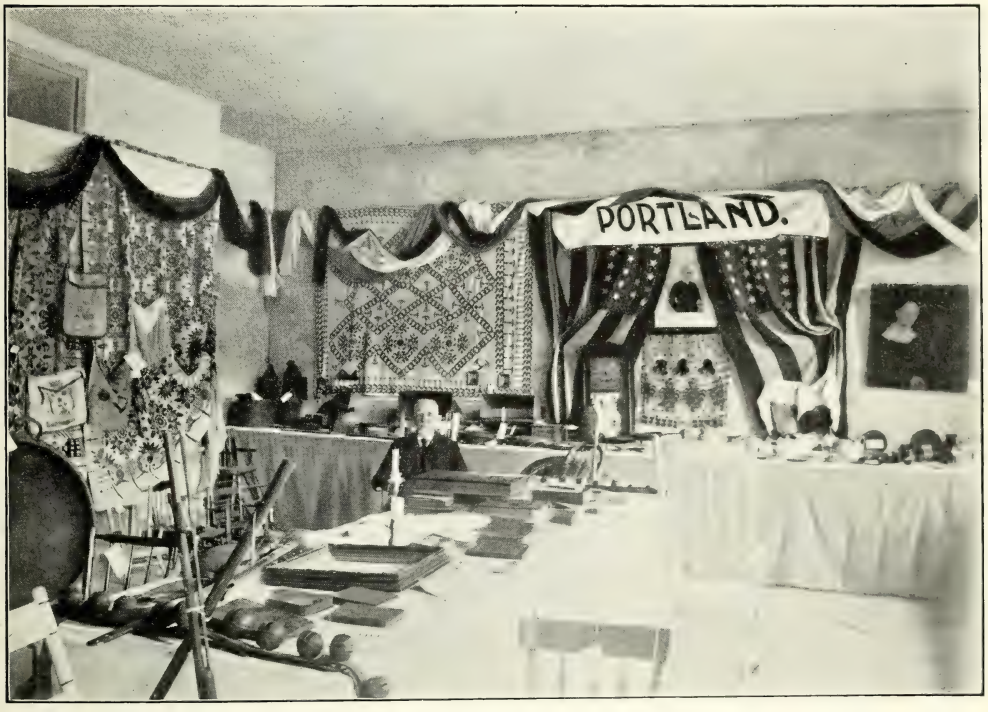
Victoria. Silk apron. Quill pen, 1820. Comb, 1800. Singing book, 1847. Pocket dictionary 1838. Book of rules 1867. Masonic harp.

Mrs. Dougan and Post—Prayer book 1831. Comb 1800. Cards 1810. Mirror.

Northrup Sisters—Chair, one hundred ten years old. Towel 1815. Mirror 1822. Lantern.

Mrs. R. D. Fuller—Sugar bowl. Medicine glass 1815.

Mrs. M. Thompson—Linen coat, 1840. Cards. Hetchel. Portrait on wood, 1740. Bread toaster, 1810. Pew-



SECTION OF THE PORTLAND EXHIBIT.

C. Kinney—Handcuffs.

Mrs. W. Manton—Sword.

N. R. Smith—Canteen.

Mrs. Martha Bigelow—Gun.

Mrs. A. Woleben—Bed spread, 1846. Bed spread 1850. Two baskets, sixty-eight years in constant use. Grain shovel, seventy-four years in constant use. Lantern. Hand fan. Mattock and scythe. Dutch neck yoke, swivel and hetchel.

A. Woleben—Hetchel. Wagon chain. Dress coat worn at coronation of Queen

ter platter. Pewter plate. Two wooden plates. Two small plates. Pair bellows. Bayonet, 1776. Pitchfork. Two large plates, pink. Two candelabra. Blue sugar bowl. Pink sugar bowl. Epaulets. Watch, 1820. Painted quilt.

Fred Fay—Straw hat, sixty years old. Blue coverlet, 1845. Four paintings.

Mrs. Swetland—Hetchel. Ladle one hundred fifty years old. Skeleton alligator head. Shell fish.

Mrs. L. B. Pooler—Candlestick, 1650. Masonic certificate, 1814.

J. Munger—Old papers and books.

R. A. Hall—Revolver.

Mrs. J. Skinner—Set of surgical instruments found on the ground after the battle of "Lundy's Lane."

Mrs. Fay—Chair.

Lewis Ogden—Foot stove, jacket, cap, sword and canteen.

Mary Powell—Powder horn, book.

A. L. Billings—Milk pitcher.

George Marsh—Warming pan. Masonic apron, 1800. Masonic certificate. Ring.

Fellows Sisters—Pewter plate, two hundred years old.

D. McGregor—Masonic apron, cane.

John Bigelow—Blue coverlet. Two knives and forks. Plate. Skinning stones.

Frank Spicer—Indian arrows, petrified wood. Antlers.

Mrs. Hopkins—Pewter cup.

Mrs. N. D. Johnson—Blue coverlet, 1837. Rocking chair, ninety-two years old. Spectacles, one hundred twenty-five years old. Crock, seventy-three years old. Lantern, sixty years old. Brush eighty years old. Hatchet, ninety-two years old. Deer horn. Pocket. Calico, one dollar per yard. Piece of wedding dress, one hundred years ago.

L. J. Bailey—Four wooden covered bottles. Three books, 1673-1730. Book poems. Two snuffers and tray. Two bowls. Blue cup and saucer. Small green pitcher. German saucer. English blue saucer. English blue decorated saucer. Six silver teaspoons made from silver dollars in 1800. Two silver coffee spoons. Green teapot brought from England, one hundred ten years ago. Blue tea cup and saucer 1790. Milk pitcher bought during the Revolutionary War. Blue gravy dish. Three brown dinner plates. One dark blue dinner plate. One purple plate with colored flowers. Three brown pie plates. One pink cup and plate. One brown platter. Blue vegetable dish. Sugar tongs from Ireland. High chair, 1820. Pewter platter and two plates. Pewter cup. Two portraits. Two beaded bags. Embroidered bag. Three brass candlesticks. Two home made linen table cloths. Towel and silk stockings. Red coverlet, 1855. Blue coverlet 1835. Red and green blanket, 1835. Stand cloth (home made) with netted border. Hand embroidered handkerchief. Home made cotton apron, 1850. Spinning wheel one hundred years old. Tin spice box.

Mrs. Laura Pettit—Home made basket. Linen handkerchief. Flint lock pistol. Horse pistol. Pair of silver knee buckles, brought from England in 1829. Black teapot from England, 1829. Brown sugar bowl. Blue sugar bowl. Purple sugar bowl. White sugar bowl. Light blue teapot. Dark blue and white teapot.

O. N. Fay—Tape needle. Blue teapot. Purple and white teapot. Elisha Fay's book. Painting, Eddie Fay.

Mrs. Thumb—Four plates 1823. Two sauce plates 1810. Blue pitcher 1821. Sugar bowl 1840. Slippers 1822. Small chair eighty years old.

Mrs. Homer Francis—Home made linen handkerchief. Home made cotton handkerchief. String gold beads, eighty years old. Two straw cutters, straw and braids.

Mrs. Merker—Four small paintings, 1830. Pair scales, 1808. Sickle, 1820. Book Indian War, 1677. Almanac 1827. Braided hair. Teapot. Knee buckle.

H. H. Giss—Material and bobbins for making lace. Silk shawl.

Mrs. H. Haight—Slippers. Shirt waist and handkerchief. Large knife from Philippines.

Mrs. R. Dean—Diary and picture.

Frank Mericle—Hat eighty years old. Glass candlestick, one hundred ten years old.

Dr. H. C. Taylor—Sampler 1725.

Mrs. J. A. Dunham—Set of candle molds. Two foot stoves, one hundred years old. Veil ninety years old. Army blanket used in Civil War. Knife, fork and portfolio used in Civil War. Three chairs, one hundred years old. Collection of old dishes. Iron candlestick, one hundred twenty-five years old. Sampler, 1812.

Byron Granger—Chair ninety years old. Hand fan. String bells. Wooden shaving mug, one hundred fifty years old.

F. B. and C. B. Brockway—Oil painting, one hundred fifty years old. Collection of old letters, deeds, documents and papers. Oil painting Hon. C. B. Brockway, born 1810, died 1883. Antlers from deer killed by Hon. C. B. Brockway in Ripley. Poem on death of Joseph Bird recited at school exhibition in 1827. Liquor jug brought to Chautauqua County in 1813. Collection of old state bank bills. Silver shoe and knee buckle over one hundred years old.

L. M. Hamilton—Daguerreotype of Jeremiah Mann, Member of Assembly 1845. Ivory miniature painted 1807. Pewter plates and porringer over two hundred years old. Masonic regalia of Jeremiah Mann, one hundred years old. Bed curtain over one hundred years old. Ambrotype of Burban Brockway and wife, came to Ripley 1813. Set of old election tickets 1840 and 1844.

Mrs. H. N. Grover—Hetchel, cards and weaving utensils over one hundred years old.

E. S. Taylor—Spelling book, date 1803.

S. M. Royce—Picture, hand needle work over one hundred years old. Tea-pot one hundred ten years old. Tailor shears. Old sign used on tavern 1818. Iron tobacco pipe, Revolutionary period. Watch chain made in California State prison 1850.

J. Winters Sickle — Tar bucket, brought to Chautauqua County 1810.

Henry Burgess—Wooden water jug.

Mrs. S. E. Horton—Child's suit, date 1810. Plate and spoons used in family of Joseph Elliot. Picture of Joseph Elliot and daughter.

Mrs. Harvey Hall—Revolutionary script. Plate and spoon used in family of Joseph Elliot.

Mrs. E. M. Conley—Collection of Indian relics found on farm of William Young. Collection of old papers. Geography, date 1801, used by Charles P. Young. Arithmetic, date 1829. Knitting needle case one hundred years old. Old English sugar bowl. Snuff box over one hundred years old.

Mrs. H. Brockway—Home spun coverlet.

Byron B. Brockway—Cane from wood of Perry's flagship, Lawrence.

Mrs. J. A. McGinnies—Old English pitcher and gravy tureen, one hundred twenty-five years old.

Mrs. E. D. Brown—Handkerchief one hundred years old.

Mrs. Polly Benson—British cannon ball cut from beam of American vessel in Revolutionary War. Old paring machine. Playing cards carried through Civil War. Confederate bank bill. Ink stand carried in Civil War. Ring from bone of soldier killed at Bull Run. Wooden ferrules for cow horns one hundred years old.

Mrs. O. S. Moorhouse—Collection of coins, lace, bank bills, papers and curios.

A. N. Colvin—Revolver, age unknown.

T. R. Prendergast—English sampler, date 1767. Cane, stag horn handle, carried by Judge James Prendergast. Sword and sash of Col. Stephen Prendergast. Old deeds 1805.

W. B. Perry—Sword worn by Samuel Perry 1812. Old speaker, date 1803.

Mrs. T. B. Little—Home spun coverlet, date 1790.

George McClintock—Lock from door of first tavern, corner of Main and North Portage streets, Westfield.

E. S. Taylor—Watch and chain one hundred twenty-five years old.

Mrs. E. S. Taylor—Pewter platter, one hundred fifteen years old.

Mrs. C. A. Tarbox—Henry Clay badge.

T. D. Rice—Shirt bosom pin, two hundred years old.

Morris Vrooman—Dutch Bible, date 1744.

George S. Scott—Hand forged hoe and hetchel.

Mrs. J. M. Wethey—Cheese basket, seventy-five years old. Chopping bowl made from knot of tree.

Charles Clark—Canteen carried in Revolutionary War by Obediah Brown. Text books written and used by Obediah Brown 1772-1773. Music composed and written 1807. Diary of Obediah Brown carried from Bunker Hill through Revolutionary War.

Mrs. E. W. Dinsmore—Trencher one hundred years old. Skillet brought to Chautauqua County, 1810, by Anson

Wyllys. Coverlet woven at Sing Sing. The yarn spun in Ripley by Mrs. Anson Wyllys. Picture on glass, seventy-five years old.

Mrs. W. H. Collins—Daguerreotype of Dr. Simeon Collins and mother date 1810. Tea caddy over one hundred years old used by Dr. Collins's mother. Kettle brought to Chautauqua County by Thomas Prendergast 1805. Laws of New Jersey, 1750.

J. F. Moore—Westfield bank bill 1852. Family records, D. Royce. Sowing measure brought to Chautauqua County by D. Royce 1816. Bead necklace date 1834. Harrison medal. Table cloth date 1795. Half dollar 1806. Fine collection of old books and records.

Mrs. J. F. Moore—Sauce dish one hundred years old.

L. Shortman—Brass pistol brought from England two hundred years ago.

W. L. Shortman—Bootjack made in Connecticut, one hundred years old. Bill book made in Watertown, Connecticut, one hundred years old. Wooden bevel square, date 1840.

Mrs. F. G. Spencer—Bible printed in Edinburgh 1770. Old pewter platter one hundred ten years old. Silhouette picture date 1834. Home spun coverlet one hundred eight years old. Pair of spectacles made by blacksmith. Pitcher one hundred thirty-two years old.

Henry McGinnis—Wagon lead used by D. Royce and wife from Connecticut to Ripley 1816. Neck yoke used by D. Royce and wife from Connecticut to Ripley 1816. Watch and chain two hundred years old, owned by the McHenrys. Griddle used in first hotel in Chautauqua County. Photograph of John McHenry, first white child born in the county.

Mrs. Henry McGinnis—Snuff box, date 1790. Home spun towel one hundred ten years old.

Mrs. S. P. Bentley—Watch and seal worn by Col. Ethan Laurie. Arithmetic used by Col. Ethan Laurie. Picture of Col. Ethan Laurie.

Wm. Dinsmore—Oil painting.

Mrs. W. H. Murphy—Candlestick and snuffers one hundred years old. Book of travel in Palestine, 1776. Book on Manners and Deportment, date 1794, Lord Chesterfield. Quilt made from calico brought from England. Ulster County Gazette, date January 4, 1800.

Mrs. Eliza Tennant—Sword worn by George Laurie in 1750.

Mrs. William Watts—False arm made by British prisoner of war in 1812. Splasher and pillow shams made from linen spun in 1838. Home spun coverlet one hundred ten years old. Home spun coverlet seventy-five years old. Pencil drawing, date 1834.

Mrs. Lucy Burrows—Rocker churn one hundred years old.

Mrs. W. R. Stephens—Collection of china brought to Chautauqua County by Thomas Prendergast family 1805. Cradle made for William Hunt, eighty years old.

SHERIDAN

George W. Ecker—Portrait of John I. Ecker, born 1800, came to Sheridan 1835, died 1877. Portrait of Mrs. John I. Ecker, came to Sheridan 1835.

Mrs. G. A. Ecker—Photograph of Richard Huyck, came to Sheridan 1831. Two photographs of Mrs. Richard Huyck, came to Sheridan in 1831.

Mrs. Otis Ensign—Portrait of Otis Ensign, Sr., Revolutionary pensioner, came to Sheridan 1816. Portrait of William Ensign, came to Sheridan 1816, died 1864. Portrait of Otis Ensign, Jr., born 1818, died 1888.

C. L. Ensign—Portrait of Clayton Ensign, born 1860. Portrait of Ora Ensign and Hazel Ensign.

The above six pictures represent five generations in Sheridan, four of the same having lived on the same farm purchased by Wm. Ensign of the Holland Land Company, 1820.

Mrs. Hattie Bailey—Portrait of Sheldon Cook, born 1804, came to Sheridan 1816, died 1875.

J. G. Gould—Portrait of Daniel Gould, came to Pomfret 1806, died 1852. Portrait of Newell Gould, born 1807, first white child born in Pomfret, died 1885. Portraits of Julius Gould,

born 1852, and Will Gould. Receipt of Austin Smith for tuition in Fredonia Academy to Newell Gould, 1827.

Mrs. Orville Pattison—Painting of Orville Pattison, born 1821. Portrait of Mrs. Orville Pattison.

Prof. P. K. Pattison—Portrait of Jonathan S. Pattison, born 1791, came to Sheridan 1809, died 1880. Portrait of Mrs. J. S. Pattison, came to Sheridan 1807, died 1873.

Mrs. H. S. Tooke—Portrait of Clavin Hutchinson, born 1800, came to Pomfret 1810, died 1879. Portrait of Mrs. Calvin Hutchinson born 1803, came to Pomfret 1807, died 1886. Snuffer tray, sixty-eight years old. Pewter cup, ancient. Butter stamp one hundred years old. Knife box, one hundred fifty years old. Candlestick, seventy years old. Kneeling stool from Dublin, Ireland, two hundred fifty years old. Brass andirons bought in 1834 by Calvin Hutchinson. Coverlet made for Mrs. Sophia Hutchinson in 1838. Lithograph map of VanBuren, 1836. Pewter plate, ancient date. Candle moulds, very old.

F. H. Perkins—Portrait of Zephaniah Perkins, born 1794, came to Sheridan 1809, died 1884. Portrait of Mrs. Zephaniah Perkins.

Albert Horman—Portrait of William O. Strong, came to Sheridan 1810. Portrait of Mrs. W. O. Strong.

M. J. Tooke—Portrait of James Tooke, came to Sheridan about 1830. Portrait of Mrs. James Tooke. Indian relics. Specimens of iron ore from mine opened up in Sheridan in 1847 on Tooke and Haggerty farms. Tea spoon once owned by Mrs. Sophia Williams who carried the mail on horseback from Erie to Buffalo. Fire shovel, age unknown. Grain sickle. Painting of George A. Wilder who sang with the Glee Club that sang at the banquet at the Loder House at the time of the opening of the Erie Railroad in 1851.

A. H. Stebbins—Painting of Marcus Stebbins, born 1818, died 1886.

Durfee Heirs—Painting of Charles Durfee, born 1803, came to Sheridan 1831, died 1884.

August and Lizzie Heine—Portrait of Judge John Gray, born 1764, died 1854.

C. E. Griswold—Portrait of John E. Griswold.

Mrs. Sheldon Herrick—Portrait of Haven Brigham, came to Sheridan in 1809. Portrait of Mrs. Haven Brigham.

Mrs. Geo. Shofner—Portrait of Nathaniel Gray. Portrait of Mrs. Nathaniel Gray.

John E. Griswold, Haven Brigham and Nathaniel Gray went to Albany in January, 1827, and lobbied through the Legislature the bill organizing the town of Sheridan. Nathaniel Gray named the town.

Marcus Chapman— Portrait of Mrs. Thomas Chapman, born 1787, came to Sheridan 1810, mother of fourteen children, died 1863. Portrait of Capt. Henry Mumford, Jr., born 1797, came to Chautauqua County, 1819, died 1879.

Mrs. George Black—Portrait of Abram Keach, came to Chautauqua County 1832.

Miss Carrie Mead—Portrait of Edmund Mead, born in New York City 1809, came to Sheridan 1830. Established first store at Sheridan. Died 1901.

Mrs. George E. McLaury—Portrait of Gilbert Jackson, born 1805, came to Hamburg on the lake 1811, saw the light of burning Buffalo 1813, died in Hanover 1886.

G. E. McLaury—Portrait of Mrs. Thos. M. McLaury, born 1816, came to Sheridan 1858, died 1867. Portrait of Thos. M. McLaury, born 1816, came to Sheridan 1858, died 1879. The above couple were married in a one-room house with a sheet pinned across the corner of the room for a dressing room for the bride, and immediately after their wedding mounted a two-horse load of goods and drove three hundred miles in the month of November as their wedding trip. Portrait of Norman Spink born 1795, came to Silver Creek 1806, died 1882. Dictionary 1800. Spelling book 1842, veneer cover. Drag tooth, weight five pounds. Olney's Geography 1829. History of Chautauqua County by Hon. E. F. Warren, 1846. Book, Discipline M. E. Church, 1804. Account book T. M. McLaury 1835 to 1851. School register of Thos. M. McLaury for the years 1834-36-38-39-40

and 41. Military certificate T. M. McLaury 1835 and 1840. Dictionary, hand made, 1832. Teachers' certificate of T. M. McLaury 1834, 1841 and 1847, one of which was to teach for eleven dollars per month. Candlestick seventy years old. Document chest 1779. Letters with five, ten, eighteen and three-fourths and twenty-five cent postage. Tickets for M. E. lovefeast 1846 and 1847. Photograph of Main street, Sheridan laid out by Colonel Payne, 1802.

F. C. Haskin—Portrait of Enoch Haskin, came to Fredonia 1819, died 1866, first town clerk of Sheridan and with his team plowed Lafayette Park in Fredonia for the first time. Mrs. Enoch Haskin came to Sheridan 1819 died 1883.

drum stick used in the war of 1812. Records of first religious society formed in Sheridan by Rev. John Spencer from 1809 to 1816.

George I. Button : Indian relics. Wood mould board plow brought from Madison county at a very early date—an old plow seventy years ago. Wood horse collars. Iron halter, age not known. Pestle, relic of Indian massacre 1779.

Mrs. S. Button. Quilt one hundred fifty-five years old, took two women six weeks to quilt pattern, cost ten dollars.

Lyman B. Ecker—Indian relics.

Mrs. W. R. Miner—Indian relics.

Will Doty—Buck antlers from deer shot in Sheridan 1830 by Asa Doty.

WOOD MOULD BOARD PLOW BROUGHT FROM MADISON CO. TO SHERIDAN IN 1825.

Mrs. S. V. Barton—Portrait of Bethel Willoughby who came to Sheridan 1808, died 1848. Portrait of oldest granddaughter of Bethel Willoughby who taught school in Sheridan, 1819. Coverlet, embroidery, etc., of ancient date belonging to Willoughby family. Books: Lessons in Elocution, 1818; Psalms of David, 1823; Speaking book, 1807; American Biography, 1825; Bible, 1790. Little spinning wheel with sheet from cloth spun on same. Rose jar and mustard pot.

Mrs. King—Book, Human Nature, etc., 1788. Sermons, George Whitfield, 1740. Pewter teapot, one hundred years old. Bass drum stick of War of 1812. Morse's Universal Geography, 1819, once belonged to a public library in Sheridan. Pewter teapot, once owned by Jonathan Brigham. Bass Canteen used at Battle of Bunker Hill by Tommy White. Account book, William Doty, tavern keeper. Whiskey canteen carried at the Battle of Bunker Hill by Tommy White.

G. A. Wilden—Show case used by John Hutchinson sixty years ago.

Mrs. George Gibson—Portrait of Mrs. Thomas Newell settled in Sheridan 1809.

Mrs. Frankie Hall—Portrait of Daniel Lee came to Sheridan 1826. Weaving shuttle and quills. Linen grain sack made by Mrs. J. Howe eighty to ninety years ago. Linen towel made by Mrs. J. Howe, 1802. Flax for spinning.

E. B. Tolles—Cannon ball found on beach of Lake Erie between Cattaraugus Creek and Buffalo about 1830. Snuffers seventy-five years old. Pan-

cake gridle, age not known. Spelling book 1833. Hymn book 1795. Geography 1814. Frying pan, age unknown, ancient. Book, Art of Reading, 1813. Coal tongs one hundred years old. Pot lifter, age not known. Pewter lamp for burning lard 1825. Flax wheel, ancient. Tinder box, steel and flint, age unknown. Foot warmer, one hundred fifty years old. Hand cards for wool and flax. Books, Mental Arithmetic, 1784; American Preacher, 1793; Religion Delineated, 1750; Sermons, 1797; History of Malignant Fever, 1794; Gents and Ladies' Monitor, 1796; Laws of New York State, 1792. Masonic apron worn by Zerubbabel Curtis who died 1839.

David Bentley—Bread toaster.

Wayne B. Dean—Marine cutlass, 1812. Flintlock musket presented by Indian Chief Cornplanter to Sylvester Ransom.

Mrs. Mattie Gould—Dress stay one and one-half inches by twelve inches, whalebone. Saddle bags used by Rev. R. M. Bear. Dicky worn in olden times in place of fine shirt. Letter to Ahira Hall May 26, 1816, directed to Portland to be left at Canadaway postoffice in the Holland Purchase. Two samplers, 1827, made by Catherine White. Primers for young folks, 1808-09-12.

Mrs. Polly Cook—Embroidered bed blanket made by Mrs. Anna Cook one hundred years ago.

J. G. Christy—Knee stockings worn by Judge Matthew Prendergast. Diary of Journey from Sharon, New York, to Ballston Springs by Matthew Prendergast, 1805. Judge Matthew Prendergast's charge to Grand Jury in 1828. Almanacs 1808, 1809, 1833. Webster Almanacs 1808-1809.

J. G. Patterson—Deed Holland Land Company to William Griswold, 1816.

Jessie Tooke—Photograph of barn on Tooke farm built 1818. Photograph of first stone house built in Sheridan, 1820. Photograph of Kendall homestead built 1830. Photograph of house built by John Rork, 1825.

Edith Patterson — Photograph of tombstone of Rev. John Spencer in West Sheridan cemetery, died 1826. Photograph of first store building at Sheridan Center built by Edmund Mead 1830. Photograph of inside view of M. E. Church at Sheridan Center, 1835. Photograph of Burdell Markham, County House. One-horse chaise brought from Vermont in 1831 by Andrew Sloan and now owned by R. Mulholland of Dunkirk. Photograph of first frame barn built in Sheridan in 1809 by John Fowler, now on Christy farm. Photograph of M. E. Church in Sheridan Center, built 1835.

Mrs. J. V. Patterson—Deed of Jonah Howe to Edmund Mead 1834. Commission of Edmund Mead, Quartermaster, signed by John A. Dix, 1831. Note given by one hundred five citizens of Sheridan in 1862 for bounty money, seventy now dead.

W. H. Ensign—Almanacs, 1809, 1826, 1836, 1837.

Mrs. W. R. Johnson—Lignum vitae mortar and pestle brought from England one hundred fifty years ago.

Blanche Lilly—Tortoise shell back comb seventy-five years old.

Sheldon Butler—Portmanteau, seventy-five years old.

J. H. Morse—Tin lantern brought into Chautauqua County 1836 by John Morse, Sr. Dutch oven brought to Chautauqua County by John Morse, Sr., in 1836.

Mrs. Geo. Black—Mortar and pestle one hundred years old.

N. S. Williams—Rolling pin made of wood from big walnut tree which grew at Silver Creek.

Robert Miller — Bible, Cambridge University press, 1674. Scrap boob made by Lydia Spencer daughter of Rev. John Spencer.

Mark Stebbins—Deed Holland Land Company to Hazadiah Stebbins. Lease, Hazadiah Stebbins to Norman Goodwin 1811.

C. N. Dye—Ankle fetter and key, age unknown.

Mrs. George Gilson—Home made linen apron made by Mrs. Thomas Newell.

Mrs. Walter Scott—Bed coverlet used by Mrs. Samuel Newell who came to Sheridan 1809.

Eugene Birdsey—Flint lock musket carried in the War of 1812 by Comfort Birdsey.

Mrs. W. R. Miner—Flint lock musket

carried by Samuel Newell in War of 1812.

R. Mulholland — Sixty-five pound road wagon made by R. Mulholland.

Clayton Ensign—Deed of Holland Land Company to Wm. Ensign, 1820.

SHERMAN.

A. G. Saxton — Whitworth shot thrown into the camp of the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment at Petersburg, 1864, passing through the tent occupied by Theodore and Wm. Peterson. Shoe buckle worn during Revolutionary times. Old gun barrel over five feet long, dug up by George Hart about seventy years ago. A tomahawk found by Mr. Eades about ten feet from barrel. Collection of Indian relics. Fireman's belt worn by Jerome Saxton 1843 in Jamestown Fire Department. Copper coffee pot brought from Sweden by Mr. and Mrs. Swan Swanson, some of the first Swedish settlers in Jamestown.

Thomas Harmon—Old silk handkerchief bought at the opening of the Thames, England, 1843. Horn lantern brought from England by Samuel Harmon, 1830.

O. E. Buss—Horse pistol taken from rebel soldier during Rebellion. Sword used by Richard Buss in service of England during Revolutionary War, afterward used by him on American side in War of 1812. Compass used by Esquire David Eaton as one of the original surveyors of Holland Land Company.

Clara Hawley—Linen bed spread, supposed to be eighty-nine years old, made by Mrs. Clara Hawley.

Capt. Wm. Huntley—Bed warmer. Foot stove, 1825.

E. Gulic—Snuffers and tray. Flax wheel, swifts. Old tin lantern. Flint lock rifle. Old wood covered books. Chopping knife. Iron. Powder horn. Sickle, 1825.

Mrs. Louisa Myrick—Discharge of Isaac Hawley from military service at his request and signed Benedict Arnold.

Wm. Hart—Compass and surveyor's outfit used for many years by Ava Hart.

Preston Myrick—Flint lock pistols carried by Capt. Nathaniel Myrick.

Dr. Wm. Haynes—Powder horn used in the Revolutionary War by a relative of Dr. Wm. H. Haynes, who was a Tory.

Thomas Coveney—Saddle, blanket moccasins and sash taken from Sitting Bull's person and horse at the Custer Massacre.

Charles Stanton—Dulcimer made by Ransome of Sherman, fifty years ago, many thousand being made by him and sold by agents. Sioux feather cap, war club and pipe.

Mrs. John Stebbins—Old shell trumpet over three hundred years old.

Rev. F. E. Van Wie—Little brass pail bought of an Indian over one hundred years ago.

Mrs. Myrtle Barrett—Doll, sixty-three years old.

Clarence Davis—Old compass and sun dial over one hundred years old.

George Willis, Jr.—Canteen used in Revolutionary War by George Willis.

Mrs. George Willis—Glass punch bowl. Platter over one hundred twenty-five years old.

Mrs. Samuel Hall—Shell horn, eighty-two years old.

A. H. Frazer—Old wooden lock, 1825.

L. Dorman—Queer spinning wheel owned by Luzern Dorman, used about fifty years ago.

John Bly—Wedding vest and shirt worn by John Bly. Sampler made by Nancy Barton, mother of Mrs. John Bly, 1798.

Mrs. John Bly—Linen sheet spun and woven by Mrs. John Bly, 1838. Sampler made by Mrs. John Bly 1831.

Mrs. F. R. Cornish—Glass sauce dish over one hundred years old.

Mrs. Charles W. Hubbard—Gold brooch, one hundred fifty years old.

Mrs. William Robbins — Spinning wheel used by Mrs. Otis Skinner sixty years ago.

Carl Kargas—Sausage cutter brought from England over one hundred years ago.

C. H. Corbett—Bear and wolf traps owned by Newell Corbett of Sherman.

George Card—Climber made by F. L. Dutton, 1856, used to place a stuffed

darkey on top of the Democratic liberty pole.

Mrs. L. R. Dewey—Piece of linen spun and made by Mrs. Abagail Benton, mother of Mrs. Lester Dewey. Pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Dewey, first couple married in Sherman.

Gavel, hammer and chisel used on first locks built on Erie Canal at Lockport.

Bake kettle and broiler used by Timothy Parker, fifty years ago.

Picture of Mrs. Mary Putnam, mother of George W. Putnam of Westfield.

Deeds of Holland Company.

Bond certificate for thirty thousand dollars, a part of the assets of the town of Sherman, 1872.

Swords carried by James Vincent, Isaac Hawley and Capt. Myrick in State Militia in 1825.

Saddlebag and sword used by Isaac Hawley in the State Militia. 1830.

STOCKTON.

Henry S. Alden—An old musket and sabre one hundred forty-three years old, taken from the French, was used in three wars, viz: French and Indian, Revolution, and the one of 1812. Skeleton of a lobster claw. Skeleton of the jaw of a man-eating shark, having four rows of teeth. Barnacles taken off the bottom of a whaling vessel. Sperm whale's tooth. Sea horse's tooth. Coral rock taken from the West India Islands. Bodkin, very old. Catalogue of Brown University, 1806. Pacific Ocean scallop shells and several other varieties of shells. An ancient flat-iron, heated by placing burning coals inside, one hundred twenty-five years old. Lignum vitae mortar, one hundred twenty-five years old. Gourd two hundred years old, used to hold sand for blotting purposes. Pitcher two hundred years old. A measuring rule made from a whale's jaw bone twenty-four inches long. Warming pan, one hundred fifty years old. Pewter porringer two hundred years old. The first freight book used and kept on Chautauqua Lake in 1828. Iron spoon moulds over two hundred years old. Indian relic found near Chautauqua Lake. West Indian bean. Indian's trolling rig. Picture of H. S. Alden and his residence. Picture of H. S. Alden's great grandfather, born 1717. Picture of H. S. Alden's great-great-grandfather.

William Buchanan—French watch brought to this country one hundred fifty years ago by Mr. Merritt.

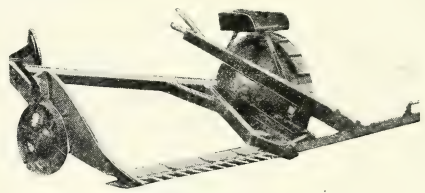
Mrs. Genevra L. Ely—Stone sink made for Samuel Shepard by Mr. Damon who was the first man hanged in Chautauqua County. Pair of turnkeys, very old.

Mrs. P. M. Elmer—Plate from White House, used in Jackson administration. Bed spread, very old.

Mrs. S. B. Lord—Back comb, one hundred fifty years old. Sugar bowl, one hundred years old. Singing book very old.

Noah Wait—Piece of wood from Gettysburg Battlefield and inkstand combined. Mother Goose, two hundred years old.

Mrs. George Strong—Pepper box, very old.



THE MANNY MOWER.
First mowing machine made in Chautauqua County. Engraving made from old leather print.

Mrs. Frank Green—Foot stove, one hundred fifty years old.

Frank Green—Gun one hundred twenty-five years old. Indian relic.

Mrs. I. L. Spooner—German prayer book, brought from Switzerland, very old.

J. Robinson—Silver spoon one hundred years old. Sword, old, carried by J. Robinson.

P. M. Elmer—Shaving box, very old.

Everett Curtis—Runlet, one hundred twenty-three years old. Board rule, one hundred years old. Indian relics.

Mrs. E. J. Webber—Silk shawl over one hundred years old.

Mrs. W. C. Hassett—Piece of olive

wood from Mount of Olives. Orange wood paper knife. Chinese chop stick. Snuffbox, very old.

George Bates—Alligator's skin.

L. F. Shepard—Runlet one hundred twenty-five years old. Pitch pipe one hundred years old. Hour glass, very old.

S. M. Clute—Indian relic.

Mrs. C. L. Blodgett—Picture of first under the sentence of death but the sentence was changed to banishment for life. After six years of great hardship he was pardoned and returned home.

Mrs. Lewis Ames—Family record of Amos Carr, 1762.

J. G. Thompson, M. D.—Masonic apron, very old.

Fay M. Putnam—Collection of coins, very old.

SECTION OF THE STOCKTON EXHIBITS.

mowing machine made in Chautauqua County. Box made in Massachusetts in 1761, brought to this county 1832.

Corp. Milo B. Bailey, Co. K, Second United States Infantry — Filipino blanket captured from insurgents' store house near Pellar Rive, Sorsogon Province, Southern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Mrs. S. W. Lewis—Sea mosses brought from Van Dieman's land by Linus Wilson Miller, son of Benjamin Miller of Stockton. Linus Miller was banished to Van Dieman's land as a sympathizer with the Canadians in the uprising in 1838. He was at one time

S. M. Crissey—Large glass bottle over three hundred years old. Wood keg, brought over in the Mayflower.

G. H. Williamson—Tea kettle, very old. Indian relics.

T. D. Tarr—Carpenter's draw gauge, very old.

Mrs. W. S. Kent—Hand sewing machine.

Mrs. E. Moon—Military cap, very old.

L. W. Lazell—Doll, one hundred years old.

D. G. Pickett, M. D.—Spectacles, one hundred fifty years old.

L. C. Warren—Lemon, sixty-two

years old. Spectacles, one hundred fifty years old. Silver teaspoon one hundred years old. Book, one hundred thirty-six years old.

Mrs. Salina Pierce—Bead bag, one hundred forty-two years old.

Mrs. Nelson Andrews—Coat of arms of Bartram family, very old. Official pass issued for E. Bartram by President John Adams and signed by him in 1801. Sword carried by an American officer during the War of 1776. Cane carried by E. Bartram in 1777, inscribed "Liberty or Death." Tea chest, brought from China in 1810. Four china dishes made in Canton, China, to the order of E. Bartram, in 1803. Two volumes Washington's Official Letters to Congress, 1797.

Mrs. S. B. Platt—Bed quilt made in 1732. Bed curtains used in 1811. Bed valence used in 1811. Linen scarf made in 1810. Linen pillow cases spun and woven in 1810. Decorated bowl over two hundred years old. Pitcher over one hundred years old. Camp kettle used during the War of 1812. Linen pocket case used by Capt. John Smith during War of 1812. Pewter platter made in England, very old. Pewter vegetable dish made in England, very old.

Mrs. Louise Potter—Pewter sugar bowl date engraved thereon 1538. Pair of earrings over three hundred years old. Medallion picture, water color on ivory, over two hundred years old.

Mrs. C. Tarbox—Century shell.

Miss Jennie Carpenter—Melodeon, used by the late Philip Phillips when he gave his first public entertainment, also carried and used by him on his tour around the world.

W. Harrington—Meat cleaver made by blacksmith, one hundred fifty years old.

Mrs. Nettie Harrington—Soap-stone ink stand, date thereon 1775. Brace and bit one hundred fifty years old. Clock level one hundred twenty years old. Hand-saw one hundred twenty years old. Snuff-box made in France, date thereon 1530. Profile picture made ninety-five years ago. Pewter porringer and spoon used in Puritan times. Pewter cup made in Meriden, Conn. Specimen of camphor wood from South America. Coins, one-half cent, date 1809. Old copper cent, date 1824. Eagle penny date 1857. Books: "Principles of Nature," by Elihu Palmer, 1801; "American Preceptor," old time school reader, 1805; Beauties of the Bible, by Ezra Sampson, 1806; Dictionary by Noah Webster, 1806.

Charles Phillips—Picture of Philip Phillips and family taking a morning ride in Bombay, India. Book containing sixteen sermons preached during the years of 1711 and 1712 by the Hon. Boyle, this being the twelfth edition. Bought by Dr. A. P. Phillips in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1883.

Will A. Smith—Indian relics of various kinds. Hexigon made by his great-grandfather. Wood specimen. Saddle-bags. Hub of wagon wheel drawn to this country from Ashfield, Massachusetts, by two yokes of oxen driven by the late Aaron Smith in the year 1814.

Wiliam Phillips — Pewter tankard brought to this country in the Mayflower, an heirloom in the Phillips family.

Byron Landers—Almanac for the year 1801.

W. B. Luce—Decorated earthen pepper sprinkler, one hundred twenty-five years old.

Mrs. Charles Phillips—Picture made of bark and flowers gathered in Jerusalem by Philip Phillips, in 1876. A shell, the abalone, taken from the Pacific Ocean. Pair of spectacles made by a blacksmith one hundred fifty-two years ago.

Mrs. C. Wilcox—Flint lock musket with bayonet, powderhorn and flint pocket carried during the War of 1812.

Mrs. E. M. Bellows—Writing desk made in 1800. Stone bullet moulds, made in 1800.

J. B. Bailey—Ancient candlestick brought from France. Meat cleaver, two hundred years old, brought from France.

J. R. King—Wooden dinner box, made in 1777. One gallon wooden bottle made in 1804.

B. W. Turner—Bear trap used for trapping bear when Stockton was a wilderness.

Lester Hart—Bowie knife, brought

from Scotland, very old. Snuff box made of deer's horn in Scotland, over two hundred years ago.

Pictures—Turpin Arnold, first man to live in frame house in town. Wellington Arnold. Hon. Forbes Johnson, member of Assembly 1844. Samuel Shepard, settled in Stockton in 1819. Harlow Crissey, settled in Stockton in 1815. Jason Crissey, settled in Stockton in 1815. Chauncey Warren, settled in Stockton in 1816. Chauncey Winsor Marcius Warren, William O. Miller, L. W. Miller, Eliphalet Mitchell, Alfred Mitchell, Seth K. Duncan, settled in Stockton in 1818. Amos Carr, settled in Stockton 1836. Iran Williams Ebenezer Moon, Judge L. Bugbee, Ansel Mallory, L. M. Southworth, J. E. Batcheller, Truman Todd, Hiram Lazell, Hiram Lazell, Jr., John Fenner, Samuel Ames, John West and Martha Barnhart the first couple married in town of Stockton. Thomas Ralph, Susan Deming Ralph, Clark West, Benjamin Merrill, Reuben Munger, Abner Putnam, William Putnam, the late Worthy Putnam, the late Judge Emory F. Warren, the late Sawyer Phillips and family, the late Allen Putnam, the late David Sabin, the late H. M. Tarbox, the late Nathan Smith and wife, A. K. Warren.

WESTFIELD.

George W. Patterson—Five dollar Continental money, dated 1778, fifty dollar Continental money dated 1778 minature of Geo. W. Patterson, Jr., painted 1843, silhouettes Matthew Dickey, Janet Wallace Dickey, drawn about 1764, Indian pipe of peace over two hundred years old, pitcher one hundred twenty-five years, old copper pipe, old eye glasses, powder flask used in Revolution, Rev. Colman's election sermon, 1723. George Washington Patterson's Bible, dated 1806. Log Cabin "Hard Cider" handkerchief, William H. Harrison, "The Ohio Farmer" handkerchief, wedding shoes 1775, Elizabeth Patterson, letter of George Washington dated Dec. 27, 1780, letter Benjamin Franklin dated Nov. 26, 1772, family record of Thomas and Elizabeth Patterson, married in 1775, DeWitt Clinton plate Grand Erie Canal, Boston Gazette dated 1770, campaign cartoon "Polk on Texas" drawn by Geo. W. Patterson, Jr., campaign cartoon "The Political Drill of the State Officers," commission of George W. Patterson, Paymaster of the Eighth Brigade of Artillery, State of New York, dated July 30, 1828, copy of Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America dated 24th day of December, 1814; Connecticut Gazette dated July 18, 1783, containing circular letter from His Excellency, George Washington, occasioned by his determination to resign his command, dated June 18th, 1783; Ulster County Gazette January 4, 1800, announcing the death of George Washington; letter written by Revolutionary soldier, dated Bennington, August, 30th, 1777, giving account of dead and wounded after the Battle of Bennington; Revolutionary relics, bayonet, shears and spoon, field of Battle of Bennington; knife of Lieutenant Thomas Patterson; bullets from Battles of Saratoga and Bennington; piece of gun trimming found on the encampment ground at Halfway Brook occupied by Gen. T. Putnam; knife from Bemis Heights found near house that General Gates occupied; knife blade from Plattsburg; spike from doorpost of Fort Ticonderoga; book published 1733 "The Communicant's Companion;" book published 1737; portrait Cassius M. Clay; homespun linen embroideries; old hand stitched corset; old quilted skirt; sampler worked by Hannah Dickey, wife of Gov. George W. Patterson, in 1809, when nine years of age; Portsmouth Oracle, dated February 4, 1804; deed of State of New York, signed by Gov. George Clinton dated 20th day of November, 1788; warming pan, foot stove, two small silk shawls; a plummet for ruling paper, used before lead pencils were invented, date about 1776, belonged to Lieut. Thomas Patterson, father of Governor Patterson; view of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall Street, New York, which was destroyed by a great conflagration in 1835, specimens of note paper used in early part Nineteenth Century; plate early Eighteenth

Century; baby's bib made by wife of Governor Patterson, 1826; piece of dress embroidered in colors about 1690; Leghorn hat 1842; lace veil embroidered by wife of Governor Patterson; sun dial; Patterson homestead 1734; piece silk gown given by pirate captain 1689 to Ocean born Mary, ancestor G. W. Patterson; stockings spun and knit by wife of Peter Patterson for her son Thomas, worn by said Thomas at his wedding in 1775 and by his son George W. Patterson at his wedding in 1825, and by his son, George W. Patterson, at his wedding in 1861, and by his son George W. Patterson, Jr., at his wedding in 1890. Commission given by Governor of New Hampshire to Thomas Wallis, Gentleman, as Lieutenant of the Tenth Troop in the Regiment of Horse in the Province of New Hampshire.

Mrs. George Bilsborrow—Pair silver tongs one hundred twenty-five years old.

Dudley Beadle—Clock, the clock from the old Cross Road Tavern, one hundred years old. Coin. Sandbox.

Mrs. Barton—Indian relics.

Charles Bourne—Scrub brush, 1790. Saw, very old. Log rule 1800. Plane 1800.

A. B. Culver—Japanese gun four hundred sixty-five years old.

Mrs. P. W. Bemis—Psalms of David 1811. Life of John Milton, 1792. Greek Grammar, old Bible, Latin book, book of sermons. Silver spoon one hundred forty years old.

V. A. Kent—Original first railroad ticket, freight receipt, weigh bill, milage book, sold on the extension of the Jamestown, Chautauqua & Lake Erie Railroad; (sworn to by officer of railroad.)

Mrs. Ben Boult—Day book, 1845.

Mrs. S. C. Crandall—Lantern, carpet bag, counter-pane, red and white; crayon picture of James Johnston, picture of Col. Wm. Bell, lustre pitcher, commission of Arthur Bell.

Mrs. Sylvia Crandall—Rag carpet.

Mrs. Craft—Mason's apron one hundred years old. Mulberry plate one hundred years old. Level inkstand 1781. Powder horn over one hundred fifty years old. Red and white woven spread.

Charles Colburn—Pewter platter two hundred eighty years old.

George Drake—Pair leather handcuffs.

Frank Eggleston—Two lamps, two pictures and bellows.

Mrs. Nath. Fay—A conch shell horn one hundred years old. Britannia teapot.

Mrs. Heyl Fitch—Canal plate 1835. Teapot and sugar bowl, blue. Tray, old. Picture.

Nina Galloway—Pearl buttons one hundred years old. Lustre pitcher two hundred years old. Earrings seventy-five years old.

B. L. Harrington—Brass candlestick. Sugar bowl sixty years old. Shell comb. Sampler. Little haircloth trunk.

Miss Alice Holt—Wash stand, very old. Two ginger jars. Old portrait of G. W. Holt.

Mrs. Mary Haring—Two lustre pitchers. Cake basket. Blue and white plate. Deep blue platter. Two glass cruetts, two pictures.

Ross Knight—A large can of coins showing all the old money and kinds used by the early settlers of Chautauqua County.

York Patchen—Case of postage stamps showing all kinds used by Chautauqua County's early settlers.

Frank Lamb—Forty-one almanacs. Coin. Card store orders. Day book. Latin book. English book.

G. W. Moulton—Pan cards. Warming pan. Sampler. Powder horn. Pair scissors. Pocket compass. Razor. Coin. Foot stove, 1798.

Mrs. C. Northam—Hetchel, one hundred ten years old. Arithmetic. Short gown, 1750. Night cap one hundred years old. Pitcher two hundred years old. Plate and cup, blue and white. Two sugar bowls, blue and white, one two hundred years old. Powder horn 1823. Bonnet, 1720. A fan for cleaning grain, one hundred years old. Flowing blue platter, two hundred fifty years old. Six Presidents from 1797 to 1841.

Mrs. Jas. Pratt—Coffee pot. Blue pitcher. White pitcher. Spelling book. Catechism. Sheet and pillow case. Salt

dish and spoon. Cup and saucer.

Walter Persons—Dining table, over one hundred years old.

Mrs. M. B. Rumsey—Washington handkerchief one hundred years old. Silver goblet, the prize given for second best farm in New York State to Elam C. Bliss in 1848. Portrait of Elam C. Bliss. Portrait of Stephen Rumsey. Portrait of David Rumsey. Portrait of Capt. Harmon Bliss. Tin ear-trumpet, seventy-five years old. Two pewter candlesticks. Brass candlestick. Calash. Sampler, dated 1810.

Mrs. Walter Stephens—Plate two hundred years old, brought to this county by Deborah Hunt Prendergast. Sugar and creamer about one hundred years old. Vegetable dish eighty years old, owned by Roxada Collem Bradley

Mrs. W. Stuart—Clock about one hundred years old. Silver dollar, 1799.

Mrs. C. D. Woodard — Drinking glass 1780. Pitcher 1810. Gravy boat 1790. Piece of cloth three hundred years old.

Miss Lizzie Simmons—Picture 1801. Britannia coffee pot 1820. China teapot 1820. Sampler made in 1780.

Mrs. C. J. Bannister—Bill book 1820. Bible 1789. Silver snuff-box. Bag. Webster's Dictionary. Plate 1800. Bowl and pitcher, old.

Mrs. M. D. Tennant—Baby dress, 1825. Pillow case 1840. Pitch pipe 1800. Atlas 1810. Maps drawn at Fredonia Academy 1827. Portrait Col. Jas. McMahan. Brass candlestick 1800. Hat worn by Col. McMahan in War of 1812, also mittens and coat.

Mrs. Ross Knight—First communion cup used in Ripley Presbyterian church. Wash bowl 1810. Gravy tureen 1825. Iron pot 1790. Teapot 1825. Kitchen chair 1800. Bed 1838.

Mrs. E. Rood—Tray cloth 1825, woven in Westfield.

Mrs. Jerome Burhans—Iron pot over a hundred years old.

Mrs. Melvin Johnson—Cream pitcher 1800.

Mrs. S. M. Holbrook—Set of silver spoons, very old, and a number of things not listed.

H. W. Thompson—High chair one hundred thirty years old, formerly owned by Jonathan Cass.

Robert Hall—Six-pound cannon ball. Lead metre for bullets, over one hundred years old. Dishes. Two coverlets. Table.

Mrs. E. Morse—Old paper with account of first man hung in jail.

Mrs. G. M. Rykert—Old dishes.

Erie Hall — Shot pouch. Cane. Warming pan. Knife and fork.

Mrs. D. P. Coombs—Deck of playing cards 1820. Sermons on Faith, 1755.

Mrs. Sarah Minton—Goose and press board, 1820. Shell comb (made in Auburn State prison 1836.)

Miss Mary MacCormack—Frame of Scotch Rules. Cup and saucer, 1772.

Mrs. Wm Dilley—Platter 1802. Dining room sideboard 1825. Bed spread 1815. Hair wreath, old. Picture of Glen Mill.

Mrs. Clark Smith—Musical instrument, made by M. Skiff. Drum, used in the Civil War.

Miss Florence Wheelock—Fan, very old. Palm leaf shawl 1840. Lace veil. Candlestick. Flatiron 1820. Wooden chair, hand-made. Reel and spinning wheel. Prayer Book 1813. Book 1800. Needle book. A number of Indian relics.

Mrs. S. V. Storm—Parlor stand 1800. Lambrequin, very old embroidery.

Miss Harriett Bannister—Pitcher, 1800. Cream pitcher. Two sugar bowls, very old.

Mrs. Geo. Hale—One pitcher, blue, 1805.

Mrs. Sam Ferrin—Sugar bowl 1775. Creamer, plate, cup and saucer, cake plate, saucer and bowl of a set of dishes of 1820.

Mrs. Madge Cochrane—Silver teaspoon 1790.

Mrs. Jane Farrington—Waffle irons. Tin lantern. Four poster bed. Brass andirons, shovel and tongs. Tall clock. Two chairs. Rocking chair. Stand. Two back combs. Two bed spreads. Picture of second school house in the town. Bonnet 1820. Two mirrors. Britannia tea set. Two lustre pitchers Lustre cup and saucer.

Mrs. David Taylor—Portraits of Judge Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and Miss L. Campbell.

Mrs. West—Linen table cloth one

hundred fifty years old. Woolen bed spread.

Mrs. A. M. Tennant—Black lace veil. Two samplers. Embroidered collar. Baby cap.

Misses S. and L. Baldwin—Brass tea kettle ninety years old. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs Jos. Farnsworth. Mortar and pestle. Two plates. Two chairs. Bed spread spun by Mrs. Jos. Farnsworth.

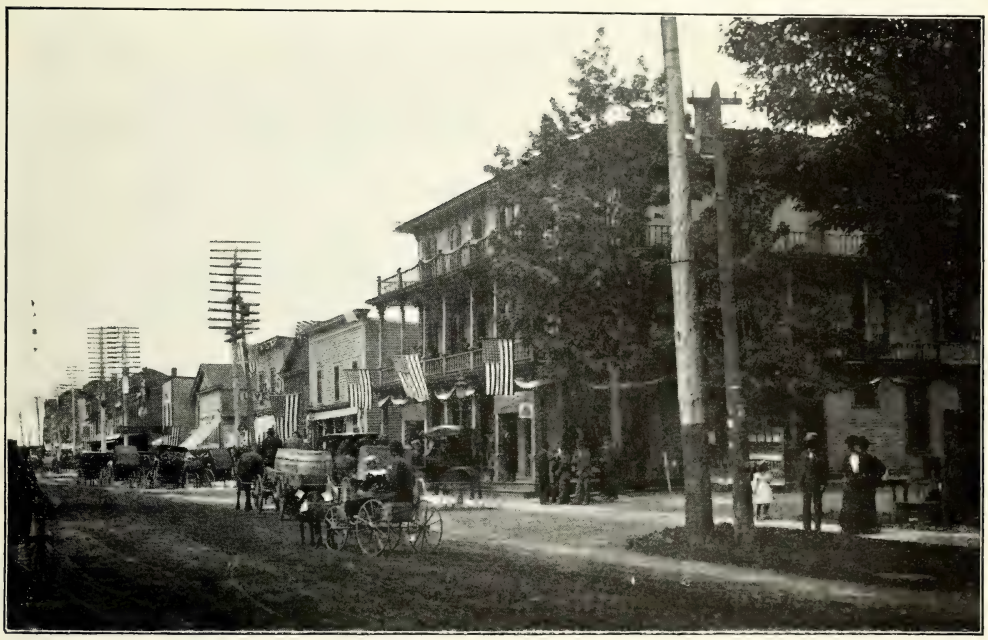
Edwin Morse—Two bake-kettles.

twenty-five years old. Book printed 1492. Coverlet one hundred years old. Salt set one hundred years old. Mottoes to seal letters with.

Miss Julia Root—Valise bought in 1825. Sword 1827. Cheese press one hundred years old. Lantern one hundred fifty years old. Whiskey flask one hundred fifty years old.

Mrs. J. V. Minton—Frying pan, Revolutionary War.

Miss E. Seymour—Two brass candle-



MAIN STREET, WESTFIELD, SHOWING THE DECORATIONS.

Mrs. L. S. Pausinsky—Old melodeon.

Mrs. W. A. Usborne—Bureau and dresser. Mohair blue and white coverlet.

Mrs. Chas. Homewood—Quilt pieced by a lady one hundred one years old.

Miss J. Macomber—Portrait, profile taken in 1838.

Mrs. F. F. Usborne—Dishes and candlestick.

Mrs. Fitch—Old vest and teapot.

Mrs. Ogden—Constitutional plate, very old.

Mrs. Port Hutchins—Work box one hundred years old. Bible one hundred years old. Chair 1812. Table spoon 1812. Comb file one hundred years old. Snuffers, tray and tongs one hundred sticks and snuffers one hundred years old. Coverlet one hundred years old. Linen table cloth one hundred fifty years old. Lunch cloth, linen, spun and woven in 1831. Plate one hundred twenty-five years old. Vegetable dish one hundred twenty-five years old. Cup and saucer one hundred years old. Glass candlestick.

I. E. Peck—Gun over two hundred years old. Bible and bureau two hundred years old. Old letters.

Mrs. E. Noble—Two silver spoons one hundred twenty-five years old. Two coverlets, old.

Mrs. Ged Hough—Three candlesticks one hundred years old. Snuffers and tray, brass. Vegetable dish and plate

seventy-five years old. Sugar bowl one hundred years old.

Hiram Peck—Little old chair, a good deal over one hundred sixty years old.

Mrs. A. M. Miniger—Two coverlets. Platter. Pitcher. Teapot seventy-five years old. Side-saddle and table one hundred years old.

Mrs. Patrick Clancy—Two candlesticks one hundred fifty years old. Two very old dishes.

Mrs. Wm. N. Cochrane—Two coverlets one hundred years old. Pair of sheets one hundred years old. Chair rocker, one hundred years old. Chemise over one hundred years old.

Mrs. Hiram Smith—Wool spinning wheel one hundred years old, stand same age.

Mrs. Wm. Johnson—Pair tongs Brown pitcher, one hundred years old. Pin one hunlred fifty years old.

Ed. H. Winslow—Spinning wheel ninety-five years old. Reel ninety-five years old. Sickle one hundred years old. Three pail kettle eighty-five years old. Jack plane one hundred years old.

Mrs. L. H. Kent—Very old melodeon.

Mrs. Jerome LaDue—Serving table. Two books. Pitcher of 1800. Hand made bead chain. Table cloth 1825. Reticule 1820. Chopping bowl and knife. Hand made corset 1810.

Mrs. W. H. Thompson—Serving table. Soup tureen 1815.

Mrs. Gust Merker—Soup turneen. Plate one hundred fifty years old. Plate one hundred seventy-five years old.

Mrs. J. C. Mateer—Two silver candlesticks. Coverlet, red and white. Center table, each one hundred years old.

Mrs. C. K. Putnam—Two daguerreotypes. Water cask one hundred twenty-five years old. Cane and teaspoon one hundred fifty years old.

R. D. Powers and wife—Two pictures done in beads a century ago, size sixteen by twenty. Flax wheel ninety-five years old, owned by Cramer family. Two rocking chairs, hand-made ninety years ago by Nathan Haynes's father. Mixing tray century old, owned by Cramer family. Mortar and pestle about one hundred twenty years old. Tin lantern for burning candles. Fluid lamp, owned by Harriet Powers. Wash bowl and pitcher, platters, plates of same ware. Brown stone pitcher nearly one hundred years old. Blue pitcher with burnished flower in bronze more than one hundred years old, brought from Germany. A collection of old books. An old knitting sheath and pocket, and a few other articles. Old carpet bag, D. G. Powers carried this on his first trip to New York City; he went by way of Barcelona, walking the twenty-two miles between here and his home, Panama.

Dr. T. D. Strong—Foot stool 1825. Maps of the United States drawn by the doctor's mother in 1816.

T. S. Wright—Coin 1832, found on main road.

F. G. Scoot—Tureen dish over one hundred twenty-five years old.

C. M. Jones—Canes, one made in 1777, one over one hundred years old. Table spread, flax grown in 1858.

Henry Cady—Very old umbrella.

Stewart Chandler — Doctor book 1800. Account book.

Levi Parker — Government script, 1775.

G. H. Barber—Indian tomahawk. Cannon 1813. Hammer, hand-made. Broom hammer 1835. Old hetchel. Old froe. Candle moulds 1815.

J. L. Barber—Half dollar 1824. Half dollar 1828. Medal plowed up near the old Indian trail date 1776. Gold quarter 1853, used for a trade with the Chinese exclusively, and only coined for a short time in the mint in San Francisco. Razor used by Samuel Barber 1778. Razor used by the late Ellery M. Barber, son of Samuel, about 1825 or 1830. Grape shot.

Mrs. Marilla Webster—Toy sugar bowl. Plate of olden times. Steel sewing thimble.

Mrs. Geo. Grover—Pitcher that was her grandmother's one hundred years old.

Mrs. W. H. Walker—Saddle-bags, 1830.

Mrs. Andrew Dickson—Flax wheel. Woolen coverlet.

Misses H. and E. Johnston—Iron

candlesticks. Chair, lantern, clock, 1827.

Joseph Lennox—Life of Fletcher, 1804. Journal of Bro. Peter Jones, 1802.

Mrs. Lucy Oakes—Warren Advertiser, January 1826, issue of Buffalo Advertiser, 1826, taken from the corner stone of "Grote Inn" seven years ago.

Mrs. L. W. Chapman—Cards for carding wool, two old pictures, and an old bracelet.

Mrs. L. Hollands—Infant dress over eighty years old, three bonnets over fifty years old, two salt dishes, china seventy-five years old.

Mrs. Chas. McEwen—Spoon one hundred years old. An old picture.

Mrs. H. L. Pratt—Pewter coffee-pot. China teapot. Cup and saucer and salt dish.

Mrs. Jacob Hardenburg—Flax.

Miss Clara Mead—Bellows. Silver sleeve links.

Mrs. H. W. Holbrook—Silver teaspoon one hundred twenty-five years old.

Mrs. Geo. Churchill—Old mirror.

Miss L. M. Miller—Plate one hundred twenty-five years old.

Mrs. T. E. Soules—Old pitcher.

Miss E. J. Macomber—Latin and Greek Testament. Latin Dictionary 1794. Enfield's Philosophy 1802. Virgil 1892. Dictionary 1777. Love's Surveying 1783. Arithmetic 1788. Old singing books. Pair of hand cards for carding wool. Hetchel. Reed for hand loom. Pitch pipe. Queue as worn by men of ye olden time. Feather worn at Westfield by young man in the militia. Skates over one hundred years old. Chair nearly two hundred years old. Old style back comb.

Mrs. M. Skiff—Veil made by herself seventy-five years ago. She is ninety-three years old and it is her wedding veil. Sheets and pillow cases one hundred twenty-five years old.

Edwin Hager—A promissory note one hundred seventeen years old, given to his grandfather. Pocketbook probably one hundred fifty years old. An old fire shovel. His grandmother's cane over ninety years old. Iron candlestick, very old. Cuckoo clock over one hundred years old.

Mrs. M. E. Whitney—Blue and white ware. Hollow dish. Perforated bowl. Large platter. Two small platters. Plate. Custard cups. Three white custard cups. East India ware Bowl. Perforated salad dish. Pewter porringer. Diamond shaped blue and white dish. Tureen tray, hand painted. Three cups four saucers. Bowl. Creamer. Sugar bowl. Teapot. Small platter. Cake plate. Cologne bottle. Two Japanese salad bowls, old. Three teapots. Chocolate pot. Hand sifter. Four pitchers. Cut glass celery. Camphene lamp. Three cut glass salt cellars.

Mrs. Wm. Munson—Glass candlestick, old. Clock lamp, one of the first kerosene lamps.

George Drake—Pair of leather handcuffs.

Mrs. Mary A. Culver—Bonnet block, belonged to Governor Seward.

Miss S. A. Hewett—Watch and chain complete, and hammer two hundred years old.

Mrs. F. C. Gifford—White linen dog one hundred years old. Old articles, bead bag, ribbon belt, card case, three hair bracelets, hair brooch, two pair earrings, watch chain, two finger rings, teaspoon, one hundred five years old.

Miss L. Stone—Deed given to Eber Stone by Holland Land Company in 1829. Flute used in Presbyterian choir 1830. Candle moulds. Old time cradle.

Miss Sarah Eddy—Pitcher more than eighty years old. Saucer one hundred ten years old. Preserve dish one hundred fifteen years old. Spoons 1812. Silver tongs eighty years old. Play dishes sixty years old. Colored bead purse sixty-five years old. Harrison Almanac 1841. Bible with notes by Benson 1816. Rhetoric seventy-five years old. English Reader sixty years old. Imitation of Christ by Thomas a' Kempis, 1903. Ballou on Atonement 1811. Hand stitched corset cover sixty years old. Calico one hundred nineteen years old. Eight cards more than fifty years old. Lace veil. Three pieces homespun linen. Buttonhole scissors. Shawl. Daguerreotype. Carpet bag. Snuffer tray. Skillet one hundred fifty years old.

Harry Westfall—Pictorial History of America, 1848. Account book David Garrett, blacksmith, 1838. Memoirs of Henry Obookiah published 1819. Natural History illustrated with one hundred sixty copper plate engravings, published by Philemon Canfield, 1840. Book published in London, England, 1818. Blair's Sermons 1815. Hymn book 1831. Bible 1834. Indian pipe of peace, owned by the late Jas. M. Westfall and used by his father Joshua Westfall, one hundred years ago. Ax made by J. M. Westfall in Jeffords' ax factory, Jamestown, 1863. Trunk owned by Mrs. Jane McGowan who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1796, over one hundred years old. Bead work trimming Mrs. Mary L. Westfall's wedding dress, 1814. Old money purse 1814. Mirror one hundred thirty years old, owned by J. Frank Shaw and presented to Katie Covey.

William Covey—School book, wood cover, used by him in old Union School house, published in 1837. Hard tack brought home by him when the Civil War was over, 1865. Sword made here for him when he went to Civil War. 1862. Hymn book used by William Covey's mother, 1816.

J. C. Walker—Spinning wheel, corset and mirror one hundred years old. Old sampler made by Shakers seventy-five years old.

Mrs. Alice Peacock—Articles owned by Judge Peacock. Surveying instruments. Side-saddle used by his wife. Portrait of Judge W. Peacock. Two silver candlesticks. Two dueling pistols. Very old sword. Revolver.

G. L. Starkweather—Melodeon used in First Methodist Church of Westfield, 1849.

Mrs. Frank Crandall—Picture of De Witt Clinton train, first train run in New York State. Iron candlesticks, no knowing how old. Arrow heads, knife blade and spear head found on their present lot. One handsome chair which belonged to Lieut. Thos. Patterson, Revolutionary time, 1775. Collection of all kinds of script money used during last century.

Mrs. John Miniger—Hand mill. Spinning wheel complete.

Mrs. M. E. Colegrove—Two papers, accounts of George Washington's death and Lincoln's death.

Mrs. Oakes—One paper printed in 1826.

Geo. W. Walker—Westfield Messenger, 1849.

D. A. A. Nichols—Two swords 1812. Table cover which took first prize at the first fair held in New York State. Collar one hundred years old. Two pictures. Book. Silhouettes.

Mary Wallace—Linen towel one hundred twenty-five years old.

Mrs. Emily Taylor—One pair tongs one hundred fifty years old. Holder one hundred fifty years old. Pitcher blue and white, eighty years old. Cup and saucer one hundred twenty-five years old. Teapot, creamer, sugar bowl one hundred fifty years old. Small cup, saucer plate, large cup marked Eliza one hundred years old. Stone colander one hundred years old. Saucer ninety years old. Bowl one hundred fifty years old. Tray and snuffers one hundred years old. Picture one hundred years old.

Mrs. A. B. Driggs—White counterpane one hundred fifty years old. Sun dial one hundred fifty years old. Pewter teapot one hundred fifty years old. Coverlet one hundred years old. Dining table one hundred fifty years old.

THE OLD PORTAGE ROAD.

By D. A. A. NICHOLLS.

D. A. A NICHOLLS.

Most Chautauquans are aware that the first actual historical entry of white men into Chautauqua County took place early in the year 1753, and consisted of an expedition of several hundred French soldiers under the Marquis Duquesne, who had been appointed Governor of the Canadas in 1752. The avowed object of this expedition was to establish and build a chain of forts between Niagara and the Ohio Rivers, to prevent English settlements from being planted west of the Alleghenies. There had been constant competition between the French and English for occupation and control of North America, and the grants of the kings of two nations covered the same territory to a certain extent. King James I. of England, granted in 1606, to the London and Plymouth companies certain rights to all the territory in North America between the 34th and 45th degrees of latitude, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, a strip 660 miles wide, containing over 6,650,000 square miles. In 1603 the King of France granted to Mons. Dumonts the sovereignty of the strip from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of latitude, also from ocean to ocean. Under the grants the English established settlements in Virginia and New England, and took from the Dutch the settlements in New York. The French settled Nova Scotia, and the country bordering on the St. Lawrence, and established trading posts westward along the great lakes, the Mississippi, and the north shore of the Gulf of Mexico. Each nation followed a different plan of colonization. The English gave the settlers the right of self government to a great extent, with privileges similar to a great extent to those enjoyed by the people of England. The governors of the colonies were appointed by the crown, but the local officers were chosen by the colonists. The French settlements were made on the medieval or feudal system, the territory be granted to a person or company of persons who rented the land to the settlers for all the revenue possible to extract from them, reserving to the proprietors the trading, fishing and milling rights, thus creating a sort of nobility which exercised a certain sort of political control over their vassals. The fur trade with the Indians was then exceedingly valuable, and French, English and Dutch traders all tried to get the largest share of it. The French landlords rented lands only to Catholics; the English made no religious distinctions. In the seventeenth century the French rulers chartered thirty companies, covering the lands in the St. Lawrence Valley, and the trading posts along the lakes and down the Mississippi. (Heeren 158, paragraph four). The competition for the fur trade was so great that the French were frightened at the large success of the English and Dutch, and according to Morris (History of Colonization, I, 367) "some official action was imperative if the dependencies were to be saved. * * * By letting out ab-

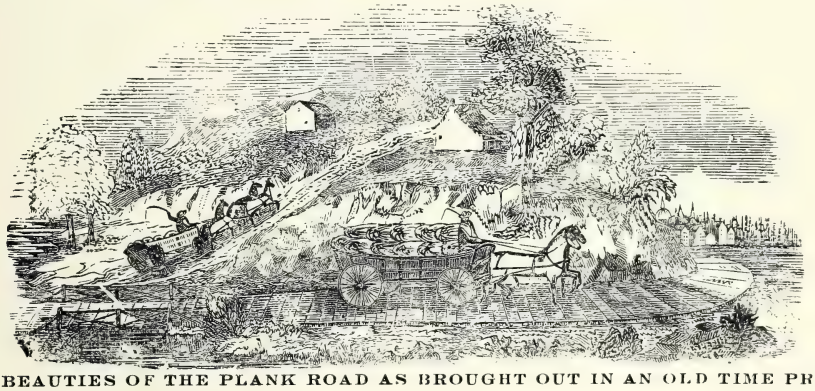
solute and exclusive privileges to duly constituted societies it was hoped not merely to secure the proper defense of the colonies, but to extract from them the greatest amount of revenue for the treasury."

The introduction of an ecclesiastical hierarchy into the newly opened lands was not favorable to their domestic development. The privileges of the church constituted a sort of second monopoly which sapped the vigor of the colonies. (Compare Parkman in Jesuits in North America). Fiske (II, 529) calls the French plan of settlement half military and half religious. "Wherever the soldiers went, the priests followed." Parkman says the plan was half military and half monastic. The various French leaders in the new world—Talon, Frontenac, LaSalle, Simon, Joliet, Marquette, Hennepin, Charlevoix, Colbert, etc.,—all coincided in urging upon the French government the necessity of strong occupation of the line of trading posts from Niagara to Kaskaskia, which was neglected until so late that when the attempt was finally made in 1753 to establish a chain of forts in the rear of the British Colonies, a conflict was begun that ended after Queen Anne's War in the final cession in 1763 of all the French claims north of the Ohio to Great Britain. Napoleon later on sold the Mississippi Valley and all west of it to the United States and the feudal system was eliminated from American soil. At the time when the attempt was made by Duquesne to establish the chain of forts, the French Colonies had a population of about seventy-five thousand, while the English Colonies along the Atlantic coast numbered twelve hundred thousand souls. France tried to "preempt the fertile Mississippi Valley for herself" and Morris says (History of Colonization, I, 379) that "emigration would have saved the situation." Morris says in comparing the French and English plans of colonization (I, 39) that "any society which makes the regulations for itself under which it lives and evolves, will flourish more than one administered by some individual or association at a distance of several thousand miles."

The French and English both began about the same time, but in a century and a half, or at the beginning of Queen Anne's War, the English population of the new world was fifteen times as great as that of the French Colonies. In 1749 Celeron De Bienville buried six lead plates along the line of forts in the Allegheny and Ohio Valleys, claiming all the country westward for France, but when the conflict came his claim was proved useless. This attempt to hold his claim was what brought the white man's first historical entrance into this town and county. In January, 1753, the first section of Duquesne's expedition left Quebec for Lake Erie; the second detachment left in March, and the third in May. The landing was made, as proposed, at the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, and the construction of a fort was begun, but because of the better harbor for boats and ships at Erie, the officers in charge, after somewhat of a quarrel, decided to disobey orders and go to Presque Isle, although the portage was fully three times as long between Lake Erie and the upper waters of the Ohio Valley. But Sieur Marin, one of the two officers, looked far ahead and saw the probable importance of the lakes as a commercial highway, and at Presque Isle there was a safe harbor large enough for navies and merchantmen, and with the forts at Detroit and Michilimackinac, a naval station at Erie would control the whole internal commerce of the country. Marin however found the building of a portage road from Erie to the French Creek a

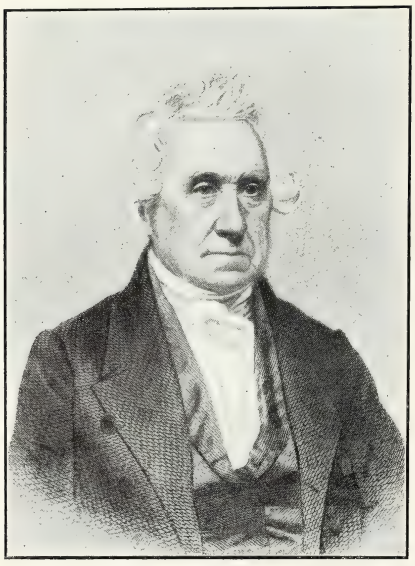
task beyond the means at his command, and after working at it all summer, sent his force back to Canada for the winter, leaving himself sick at the Fort of Aux Boeufs (Waterford, Pennsylvania), and he died the next day and was buried by the Ricolet (Franciscan friar) chaplain in the fort. The body of troops returning to Canada was met at Erie by a courier from Governor Duquesne directing them to make preparations to build the forts at the mouth of Chautauqua Creek and at the head of Chautauqua Lake, as originally intended. So on the way to Niagara from Presque Isle the expedition stopped at Barcelona, and under the direction of an officer named Hugues Pean, made a wagon road from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake, the distance being seven miles. The road from Presque Isle to Aux Boeufs was twenty-one miles long, but through a comparatively level country. The portage road from Barcelona to Mayville was thus made in October, 1753, being as far as known the first work done by "civilized hands within the limits of Chautauqua County." Being the shortest portage between Lake Erie and La Belle Riviere (the Ohio) it had no doubt been traversed by bands of Indians and scouting parties of Frenchmen before the military road was finally constructed, since it is evident that Governor Duquesne was perfectly aware of its locality and convenience before he sent his expedition forward to build the proposed line of forts between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. The French historian and officer, M. Poucher, who was in command of Fort Niagara when it was taken by Sir William Johnson, said in his history of the French and English Wars in North America, that the French used this route "in the early times, when they made a journey to that part." After 1754, however, the route by the way of Presque Isle was the one generally used.

Judge William Peacock passed over this road in 1800, finding it generally clear of underbrush, and a causeway of logs was still passable in a low wet place near the summit this side of Mayville. The circular military bake ovens at Barcelona and at Mayville were still to be seen, and Col. William Bell told me when a boy that the one at Barcelona was to be seen plainly in 1802, the year he came to this town. The road began on the west bank of the creek and kept near the creek to what is now the lake road, thence it went further off along or near what is now Gale Street, crossing the Main road where the McHenry Tavern was built in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and finally reached the bank of the creek again above the junction of the east branch with Chautauqua Creek, on land now owned by Miss Elizabeth Stone. Here



THE BEAUTIES OF THE PLANK ROAD AS BROUGHT OUT IN AN OLD TIME PRINT.

a road was dug down the bank reaching the level of the creek bottom some distance farther up where the creek was easily crossed by teams and wagons. The grade of the excavated road down the bank was rather steep, but was quite practicable, and shows even now considerable engineering skill. The frosts and rains of one hundred and fifty years have filled in the upper side of the road somewhat, but a few hours of labor of



JUDGE WM. PEACOCK.

half a dozen men would make the road passable again for wagons. Just where the road crossed the stream cannot now be determined since the channel changes occasionally during the freshets, and the creek does not probably run now just where it did in 1753. After crossing the stream, the road was dug along up the east bank of the creek, about where the present highway now goes back of the old William Cummins place. After getting up the bank, the road passed just south of the Glen Mill bridge, and kept along the southwest bank of little Chautauqua Creek at varying distances therefrom almost to Mayville, coming out around the hill on which the court house and village stands, reaching the lake at the foot of Main Street. John McMahan built the first mill in the county between this road and the creek near its mouth, in 1804 or 1805, according to Young's History of Chautauqua County, and in 1807, according to Thomas Martin who died some years ago at Pine Grove, Pennsylvania. He said he took a boat load of freight that year from Pittsburg to what is now Westfield. The boat was rowed up the Allegheny to Warren, thence up the Conewango Creek to the outlet of Chautauqua Lake and then to Mayville where teams were hired to haul the freight over the old French road to Westfield. The freight consisted of provisions and the mill castings for John McMahan's mill. It took fourteen days to go from Pittsburg to Warren. Mr. Martin used this route in his business for several years. He was positive that the McMahan mill was not finished until 1807. The mill stones from that mill were afterwards taken to what is now the Westfield mill, but after a while better ones were obtained, and the old stones were sold to go to a mill in the town of Ripley. A few years ago they were brought back and are now on the lawn of the Misses Stone, who own the property on which is the section of the old French portage descending the west bank of Chautauqua Creek.

Portage street as now used, was given to the public by the Holland Land Company in 1805, according to a survey made by Col. James McMahan, and legally set apart for public use by the Road Commissioners Thomas McClintock and James Dunn. This soon became the usual highway from the lake to the south, although Mr. Martin seems to have used the old portage as late as 1807 or even later over fifty years after it was first made.

The documentary history of this road mostly consists of French letters and a

few contemporary English papers. Stephen Coffen, an Englishman, held as a prisoner by the French, was one of the party under Sieur Marin who constructed this road and the one from Presque Isle to Aux Boeufs. He made affidavit thereto before Sir William Johnson January 10th, 1754, having escaped from the French when on their way back to Montreal. This affidavit is in the Colonial Records of the State of New York, volume VI, page 834. He tells us of the quarrel between Marin and Barbeen at Barcelona and the consequent change of route to that between Erie and Waterford. He gives the date of the four days' work in building the Portage Road here, and tells of his escape from the French when near Oswego. Parkman gives a brief account of the matter in his Half Century of Conflict. Sir William Johnson stopped at Barcelona on his return from a visit to Detroit in 1761, and records the fact in his journal. Governor Duquesne made his report of the expedition to M. de Rouille, the then French Minister of Marine and Colonies, dated August 20th, 1753. This is in volume X of Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York. In volume VI, Colonial History of New York, pages 825 and 833 are corroborative evidences of the reliability of Coffen's affidavit. Lieutenant Holland, in command of the fort at Oswego, notified Governor Clinton of the passing of the Duquesne expedition up the lake (Ontario) and its object. He sent scouts to watch the expedition, and a traditional report of one of the scouts may be found in Doctor Taylor's "Old Portage Road." Doctor Taylor also gives the official religious record of the death and burial of Sieur Marin at Aux Boeufs. In May, 1753, Captain Stodart who was at Oswego, wrote to Sir William Johnson that a large French force had just passed up the lake, and that the French were to build forts "at places convenient for them," one of which was to be built at a "carrying place." This letter is in volume VII, Colonial Documents, page 779. Volume II of the Documentary History of New York gives an account of the taking of the fort at Pittsburg by the French in April, 1754, and of the passage of the French forces thither from Lake Erie to the Allegheny River.

As far back as any known historical records go, this building of the old Portage road was the first introduction of the marks of civilized occupation into this county, just about a century before the opening of the first railroads. The Erie Railroad was opened to Dunkirk in 1851, and the Lake Shore in 1852 sent its trains westward from Buffalo through this county. This ended the distribution of merchandise southward over the old Portage road route from Barcelona, and it is now only a historical reminiscence. Portage Street, in the village of Westfield, is likely to keep permanently on record the fact that the first evidence of white men's entrance into this county was by the way of the portage from Barcelona to Mayville before Washington had become identified with the political history of this country. In 1754 he started to come hither, by order of Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, but on his arrival at Franklin Pennsylvania, he learned that Marin was dead, that Duquesne was in Montreal, and only the wily Joncaire was in charge, and no treaty could be made with him that would be binding on the French. The next summer Braddock's defeat left the French in control for a time, but Queen Anne's War ended the dispute, and the "carrying place" was left for the English speaking people ever after.

THE MARQUIS De LAFAYETTE.

His Great Service to our Country and His Visit to Chautauqua County.

By MISS OLIVE RISLEY SEWARD.

When in the retirement of my quiet home-life in Washington the invitation came, for me to speak, on this interesting occasion, on so memorable a subject as Lafayette's visit to Chautauqua, I shrank with all the timidity of remembered girlhood, from the honor, as out of the line of my ability and habits, but the compliment implied in your choice stimulated me to inquire if my early recollections might not add something of interest to the occasion for my grandfathers were among the pioneers of this county, and their fathers, who came with them as elderly men, fought in the War for Independence; therefore, as a child my ears were accustomed to tales of pioneer and patriotic heroism, from fountain head.

Our blue Chautauqua hills, and these fair shores, at the time of the Revolution, showed an unbroken wilderness, the abode of wild beasts and aborigines, and no one could have thought this, then remote region, likely to become the theatre of any part of the nation's stirring history. But when Lafayette returned in advancing years to revisit the adopted country of his youth the silent waters of Lake Erie had been awakened and the hills had echoed back the booming guns, which told the world of second and final victory over the foe whose monarchical dictatorship might never have been overthrown had not Lafayette joined the fire of his enthusiasm to our stern first purpose; and the highway, on which at Fredonia and Westfield, Lafayette now found resting places was fast becoming one of the great arteries through which immigration has flowed as lifeblood, to build up the republic he helped to found, and which has now become one of the controlling powers of the earth.

True, Lafayette met among us Chautauquans no monuments of peace nor trophies of war, but what was far more gratifying, he found the wilderness of only a few short years before, now blooming like the rose, and a prosperous people, full of love and gratitude for those who had shared the life struggle of the nation, still inspired by the same spirt of liberty which had won their independence. That same spirit, unabated, animates us here tonight, to recall the fact of his presence, the fact that he tarried in our midst, even for a few hours, as the crowning joy and honor of those events which our centennial commemorates. His advent and passing crown like a star the first quarter century of our existence and foreshadow other events in Chautauqua's first century that shine out as part of the history of our national life. It is the fact most characteristic of that life, that whatever touches the nation, touches the welfare of each portion of it, and affects the in-

terest of each citizen. The principles for which Washington and Lafayette fought and for which their names stand, the principles of love and justice in human rights, are the true bonds of our free and united citizenship, and I find in the incidents recalled in answer to your kind request, and among the traditions confided to me by my grandparents, one golden thread upon which the connecting events of years are strung like pearls, the three fold golden thread of all true American life—home, country, God.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

Of the many pearls on this chain, we are, therefore, to take the one which commemorates that progress in June, 1825, when Lafayette, the nation's guest, became our visitor.

The Lafayette of our great grandfathers' adoring memory, was the brave boy marquis who left all that life holds dear, to come and fight by the side of our own Washington in the great struggle for liberty.

I need not dwell upon the story of his life, for that is known to every American school boy and girl; his noble birth and princely inheritance; his early marriage with the woman of his heart's choice; the broad, catholic education that fitted his gifted mind to adopt the profession of arms in war, and the practice of statesmanship in peace, and the manly attributes that led him in after life, when he was free, to choose the simple life of a farmer; of his admiration for Franklin, his espousal of the cause of human liberty, as expressed in the struggle for American independence; his romantic admiration for and devotion to Washington; his heroism in sharing the privations of the patriot army, the Battle of Brandywine, where he fell wounded in our cause; his voyage to France in our darkest days, and his return with timely succor.

His life is also full of examples of the knightly gentleness and loyalty of his character,

> **"The bravest are the tenderest,**
> **The loving are the daring!"**

His tender devotion to his wife was the mainspring of his life and his letters to her, published a few years ago, form a grand chapter in his history. We see a little trait of his manly pride in the subscription of five hundred guineas in the name of Madame de Lafayette to the fund raised by the patriotic women of Philadelphia for supplies for the soldiers.

Another gentle impulse is shown in the night ride miles out of his way when in Virginia, in time of war "because he could not resist the desire" to see the relations, and above all the mother of his adored chief. We can picture the dignified delight of Mary Washington in accepting this love and reverence from the ardent young disciple of her glorious son.

Lafayette's letters teem with touches of tenderness that even the stately diction of those courtly days cannot conceal.

And history records the modest and gallant bearing of this boyish general

at the surrender of Yorktown, before his final departure for home, laurel crowned, and with American independence won; his enthusiastic reception in France, the thrilling experiences of the awful French Revolution, followed by his own imprisonment, impoverishment and intense suffering at Olmutz. And at last his return voyage to America and its culmination for us in his visit to Chautauqua, a treasured episode bequeathed to us, and one to be cherished by those who will in turn come after us.

The President of the United States, James Monroe, wrote to General de Lafayette in February, 1824, inviting him at the ardent request of the entire American people, as expressed by the newspapers throughout the land and by a resolution of Congress, to come to this country as the nation's first and most honored guest, and proposed that a United States frigate should be sent to bear him hither. The invitation read: "The period at which you may yield to this invitation is left entirely at your option, but believe me, whatever may be your decision, it will be sufficient that you should have the goodness to inform me of it and immediate orders will be given for a government vessel to proceed to any port you may indicate and convey you thence to the adopted country of your early youth, which has always preserved the most grateful recollections of your important services."

While Lafayette accepted the invitation he declined the honor of the frigate, and in July of the same year set sail from Havre for America, accompanied by his only son, George Washington Lafayette, and his private secretary M. Levasseur, who has left us a most satisfactory account of the expedition.

At the port of New York its citizens were the first to greet him "like children of one family rejoicing at the return of a much loved and long expected parent." As the guns boomed forth from Fort Lafayette, the first triumphal arch encountered in his progress appeared in the heavens in the shape of a rainbow, one span of which rested on the fort. Strangely enough, yet both are simply recorded facts, as he entered the Chesapeake Bay, on leaving America, his ship again passed under a rainbow, extending the aerial glory of its arch from shore to shore.

New York's enthusiasm set the note of rejoicing which thenceforth followed his footsteps through the whole country. Everywhere he witnessed scenes and associations of revolutionary experience and exchanged affectionate greetings. In New England he passed over the fields of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, then up and down the Hudson and on through New Jersey, visiting the battlefields of Trenton and Princeton, and Valley Forge. Then came his triumphal entry into Philadelphia, the place which stood out for him before all others as the one where he first met "the God-like American," as he named his leader, and was received in Washington's family as a son. He now started by water from Philadelphia for Baltimore, sailed down the Delaware to Chester, where the very hall into which he was carried, wounded, after the Battle of Brandywine, was now hung with garlands and blazing with illuminations in joyous welcome. On to Washington, then a scattered town of fourteen thousand souls, and into Virginia, and it can never be forgotten that as the Lafayettes, father and son, approached Mount Vernon and its most sacred tomb, no attitude seemed possible to them but to remain kneeling on the deck of the ship that bore them.

Leaving the capital General Lafayette traveled south and west, back and forth, heralded and hailed as the beloved patriarch of our liberties.

There had been some doubt as to the route this wonderful progress must take on its way to the sea from Cincinnati, for Lafayette had promised to be in Boston for the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the date was fast approaching. An enterprising young citizen of Fredonia, Walter Smith, made the suggestion which decided his course and after anxious expectancy news filtered through the land that Lafayette would pass via Wheeling and Pittsburg to Erie, and thence to Buffalo and Niagara and Albany to Massachusetts.

What a journey for those days of rough roads and primitive conditions! In less than four months Lafayette covered more than five thousand miles by land and water, "traversed seas near the equator, lakes near the polar zone, ascended rapid rivers, crossed mountain ranges and received the homage of twenty-five states, each in itself a free republic," during which the heart of the nation, as the heart of a child, poured out its love at his feet with the unrestraint of a confiding trust.

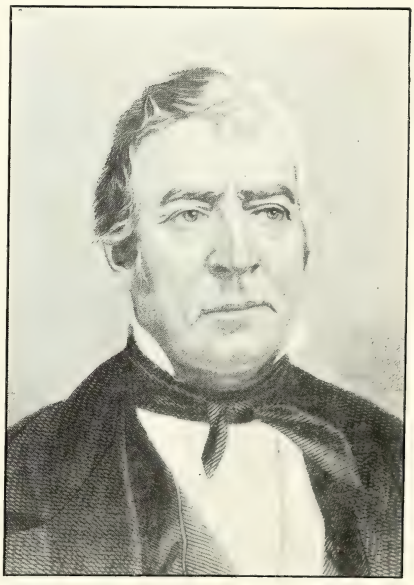
On May 28th, when he reached Uniontown, Ohio, measures were already on foot in Chautauqua for his reception, for it was known that he must pass eastward by the mail route, our main road, and take steamer at Dunkirk for Buffalo.

From Uniontown, so the report ran, he would go down the Monongahela to Braddock's Field, the scene of Washington's first experience in a great battle, and on to Franklin, Meadville, Waterford to Erie. This program was strictly followed, and at Erie he was again on historic ground, and may have seen the stocks upon which Ebenezer Crosby and Sailing Master Dobbins built the Lawrence, Perry's flagship in the Battle of Lake Erie.

Thuswise on the 4th of June, 1825, did Lafayette approach our state line and pass into our county.

We Chautauquans have ever been a lively folk and no more backward then than now when a question of public enterprise or patriotic spirit was at stake.

The privilege of being first to greet and welcome the honored guest into the state devolved upon the citizens of Westfield, who appointed a committee of arrangements, of which T. B. Campbell was chairman. Mr. Peacock's superb carriage, the traditional grandeur of which has passed down to our day and generation, was put into requisition



THOS. B. CAMPBELL.

to bring him from the state line where the committee met him with every expression of welcome and good cheer.

Mr. Campbell said: "With hearts full of gratitude for services rendered to our country, we, in behalf of the citizens of Westfield, have come to welcome your return to the State of New York. We assure you, General, that the same grateful feelings which have been so unanimously expressed to you by the people of this Republic influence and animate the citizens of this part of

our state, and although unable to receive you with the splendors which accompanied your reception on landing on our shores, yet we do receive you with no less affectionate and grateful hearts."

To which General de Lafayette responded in becoming terms with his usual grace of sincere feeling and appreciation.

A large company of citizens from the northwestern townships accompanied Lafayette from the state line to Westfield. Others greeted him on his way and met him here.

The hour of his arrival had been uncertain and the military and people waited all day in Westfield, keenly attentive to hear the sound of the signal gun, prepared to announce the approach of the veteran. About the hour of sunset the hero appeared amidst the joyful ringing of bells, bonfires, illuminations and music, another address of welcome and his reply. The presentation of all the citizens, women, children and war veterans of Westfield is recorded in our published history of Chautauqua, and the fact of his having secured about two hours' rest, and partaken of supper in this village.

The committee from Fredonia met him here and escorted him onward, starting at about ten o'clock.

The militia of Fredonia had been newly equipped and specially drilled, with orders to escort the nation's guest from his last halting place and not to leave him until he should be safely delivered to the waiting arms of his hosts at Buffalo. The bodyguard here, as elsewhere, was made up of veterans who had fought with him or under his command in the Revolution.

I had the account of his coming to Fredonia from my grandparents' lips, and although my father was but eleven years old at the time, and my mother nine, every moment of that great day always remained vividly impressed on their minds and was often related to their children. Their schoolmate and lifelong friend, Devillo A. White, still lives to recall these scenes, in his native village, and he is my authority for Lafayette's having pronounced the militia, men and officers, at Fredonia, "the finest looking men in bearing and physique that he had seen since his arrival in America," and I think a little natural pride on my part will be pardoned, when I recall the fact that my grandfather, Elijah Risley, and General Leverett Barker were Brigadier and Major Generals commanding that militia.

Mr. Peacock's coach does not appear to have conveyed him beyond Westfield as further significant facts seem to testify. The road had been mended and a few streams bridged, which until now had been forded; but for the most part it was a corduroy road and traveling was slow work. At intervals of every mile messengers were posted on swift horses to pass on the word of his approach. Guns were fired at Ripley, Westfield, Portland and Fredonia when those breathless riders announced that the hero had crossed the state line. Every man, woman and child turned out to wave him a welcome; in the villages along the route arches and bowers of flowers and evergreens appeared, together with flags and all the devices of decoration which love and the small resources of the rural settlements could accomplish; bonfires were ready, the few cannon and the many old muskets at command were polished and primed for salute, songs and choruses practiced by every choir.

The 25th of June broke cloudless and a kindly shower the night before had laid the dust. Our famous maples were in full leaf and the perfume of syringas and lilacs and wild roses filled the air.

Before midday every road leading to Fredonia was lined with wagons, carts,

and carriages; and people came pouring in from over the hills and up and down the Lake and Main roads, on foot and on horse, and in every vehicle that could be found to bring them to greet Lafayette. There were huzzas as from one voice when the news carriers reported that he had crossed the state line and had received the delegation from Westfield, and louder ones arose when some one said that he would be in Fredonia at three o'clock.

But three o'clock came, and no hero. Then four and five, and still waiting, and no sign. Finally a rider dashed down the hill shouting that an accident had delayed the great General beyond Westfield.

This delay promised a long wait, but there was no thought of giving up and going home. The crowd only drew closer together and later on that long June day, supper was passed from hand to hand, and when the sun had fairly set, the little children were hushed to sleep as the shadows deepened, while the older ones and their parents stood their ground, cheered by word, long after nightfall, that the hero was actually supping at Westfield.

Courier after courier brought reports of the slow progress. At last came word that the carriage taken at Westfield had broken down and was with great difficulty being patched up, that the horses were tired, and the road very rough, in spite of the care taken. The brave General, too, was reported as somewhat jaded by his long and always exciting journey. Then, last of all, came a rider announcing that Lafayette could not arrive before midnight or later. Did these tidings daunt the waiting Chautauquans? Not a bit. "Let us illuminate his road," they cried. "Let every pane of glass show a lighted taper and every knoll a bonfire." The word ran like wildfire, and when, long after midnight, the fifes began to play "Hail to the Chief," and the procession appeared over the brow of the hill, under a salute of thirteen guns, a signal torch was lighted, and the hamlet, nestling in dark forest trees, burst into a blaze of dazling light.

The Benjamin Prescott Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in their reverent care to preserve every precious relic or memento of our past, have "writ in brass" a memorial of that illumination, and so long as the Barker Library building in Fredonia lasts, all will remember that the windows in General Barker's house blazed bright that evening, and that one candle more eager than the rest, burned the very wood of the window sill.

My father, the late Hanson A. Risley, has told me that he was among the first to reach the General's carriage, and being a slender little fellow, managed to slip in close to the carriage door and run along by its side. People with pine knot torches formed deep lines, shouting "Welcome! Welcome!" as the carriage passed through their midst, while Lafayette bowed right and left, saying "Thank you, dear friends, a thousand times."

At last a great hush fell on the people. The carriage had stopped on the village green in front of a beautiful triumphal bower. The very heart of Fredonia stood still as the hero prepared to set foot on the soil. Lafayette rose, and my father who had kept his place close to the door, opened it, and he has told me how his heart thrilled as he felt the revered hand—the hand that had clasped the hand of Washington—touch lightly on his shoulder, as the General descended. He was now nearly three score years and ten. Five of these years had been passed in the terrible dungeon at Olmutz, but his step was firm and his voice had a strange ring of command and power, to my father's ears, although it only murmured a courteous

"Thank you," to the self constituted little equerry. The eager boy noted at a glance, and never forgot, the perfection of the cut of the French general's fine brown cloth citizen's coat, the dainty folds of his white silk neckerchief, and the easy grace with which he held his hat in his hand.

From a stage in the center of the green, the orator, the Reverend David Brown, now spoke the words of welcome. "We rejoice to see you in our midst," said he, "we give you welcome to our rural hospitalities and we thank you for the great pleasure thus to salute a man most high and most dear in the estimation of every American. We admire the brilliant lustre of your early heroism, by which you were inspired to rend the strongest ties of nature, and as a disinterested volunteer, in the righteous cause of liberty, to burst from the attractions of all that was splendid, and all that was lovely in your young life. Our simple reception will suffice to tell you for how much and for what we admire you, but, sir, our admiration is qualified by a dearer sentiment. We greatly admire your character as standing in the front rank of the true, disinterested champions of the universal republic whose citizens comprise all the friends of liberty on earth."

How the drums rolled and what cheers rent the air as Doctor Brown went on: "When the fires of persecution assailed you, sir, our hearts were taught to burn with indignation, and to shudder, at the hated name of Olmutz, where the prison damps were settling on the brow of our hero, and our friend." As Doctor Brown closed, after more phrases, heartfelt and eloquent, he stepped forward, clasped General de Lafayette in his arms and kissed his cheek.

A hush fell upon the crowd when Lafayette, glancing around, responded. His air was martial, despite his citizen's garb, and although he spoke with the slightest French accent, it was so clearly that not a word was lost:

"My dear sir, accept most sincere thanks for your affectionate address. Your allusions to my early visits to America, to my services here and to my suffering since are very kind and I must confess are very gratifying to my feelings. The manner of my reception here in a place so shortly since a wilderness, as you have said, surprises as much as it pleases me. Surely I am very much obliged, and I beg you, sir, with the committee who have shown me every kindness, to accept my grateful acknowledgment."

Then all made way for the veterans of the Revolution, who pressed forward to salute him. But Lafayette would take no military salute. "My brother-soldier," he said, as he not only grasped the hand, but embraced the bent form of each old warrior. Major General himself before he was twenty, he was now much younger than many of the men who had served with him. The whole village watched the meeting of the soldiers. The watchwords of American history, Brandywine and Yorktown, passed among them, and one of my own great-grandfathers found time to whisper: "General, I've always kept the shoes you gave to me at Valley Forge."

It was now far past midnight, and dawn approaching. The long patience of the crowd touched Lafayette. "That the ladies, too, should remain up all night to receive me, surely it is too much kindness," he exclaimed; "too much."

The ladies were presented individually by a master of ceremonies equal to the occasion, Mr. David J. Matteson, and he has often recalled to me his care to choose the prettiest lady in the village, who happened to be my grand-

mother, Doctor Crosby's wife, for the first presentation, and how he noted with pride the elegance of her plum colored satin shawl and the enormous size of her fashionable bonnet. Mr. Matteson said he was somewhat surprised, however, as lady after lady came forward arayed as she in a plum colored shawl and flaring bonnet, and how he never would have understood the mystery had not his own wife explained to him the next day that the doctor's wife who possessed a new bonnet and shawl from Boston, the mart of fashion, had loaned her finery in turn to each less fortunate friend and neighbor, as they passed in to be presented.

It was now three o'clock in the morning and the people began filing past, eager to be allowed to touch the General's hand. The babies and children had waked up and many proud parents held their little ones high in the air that they might say with their first lisp, "Welcome, Lafayette."

When he had supped, the last hand shaken and the last baby blessed, the horses were again put to and the progress resumed. The night was over and the day begun as Lafayette faced northward towards Lake Erie, over the rough road. A cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen added themselves to his escort, loth to lose sight of the friend of the nation and accompanied him three miles to the shore of the lake, where the steamer Superior rode at anchor.

As Lafayette put out to the steamer in the captain's gig, twenty-four guns were fired, answered by another twenty-four from artillery on shore. He stepped aboard, the Superior weighed anchor, and the watchers on shore gazed until the martial figure at the stern, waving farewells, was lost from sight.

So ended Lafayette's progress through Chautauqua, and we have evidence that this experience, our cherished memory, also made its special impression on his mind, sated as he might easily have been with numberless receptions and greetings. If you will permit I will quote a page from M. Levasseur's journal in order to complete our picture of the event with his recollection.

M. Levasseur says:

"As we had fifty miles to accomplish before reaching Dunkirk where a steamboat was waiting to take the General to Buffalo, and as he did not wish to detain the vessel, we traveled until

BUILDING WHERE GENERAL LAFAYETTE WAS ENTERTAINED, AT FREDONIA.

daybreak without stopping. In this rapid journey we passed through many large villages whose population, assembled around bonfires in the public places, waited patiently for the arrival of the national guest to salute him with patriotic acclamation. These nocturnal scenes left a strong impression and the magical effect produced at Fredonia will never be forgotten. Yielding to the fatigue of preceding days we were sleeping in the carriage, notwithstanding the violent jolting occasioned by the trunks of trees forming the road over which we were rapidly passing. On a sudden the explosion of a piece of artillery awoke us, and our eyes were dazzled by the glare of a thousand lights suspended to the houses and trees surrounding us. We were solicited to alight, and found ourselves in the middle of an avenue formed on one side by men and boys and on the other by young girls and women with infants in their arms. At the sight of Lafayette the air resounded with joyful cries, all arms were stretched out to him, mothers asked his benediction on their children, and warlike music, the din of artillery and bells cheered the heart. Struck by so touching a reception the General was unable for some time to subdue his emotions. At last he advanced slowly through the crowd, shaking affectionately the hands stretched out to him and replying with tenderness to the sweet salutation of the children, who accompanied his progress with cries of 'Welcome, Lafayette.' * * * Notwithstanding the striking character of this scene the General left himself obliged to abridge it that he might not expose to the cold for a longer time the women and young girls who had passed all the night in the open air, waiting for him. It was three o'clock in the morning when, after having partaken of a collation, we left Fredonia. The sun already began to gild the summits of the forests we left on the right when we arrived at Dunkirk, a small port of Lake Erie. A committee from that town and a great number of ladies had come to meet the General and received him on board to the sound of music, the delightful harmony of which accorded deliciously with the beauty of the morning and the romantic aspect of the bay in which we were."

From Buffalo Lafayette passed on to Niagara Falls, thence to Lockport and by canal boat to Albany, stopping at intervals to drive from place to place where loyal crowds were gathered to give him welcome.

At Auburn a fair-haired youth of twenty-four, known to Chautauqua later as Governor Seward, joined his escort as marshal's aide, accompanying him throughout the night ride to Syracuse. I have from his lips, too, that he heard Lafayette and his companions express the opinion that no part of America, or perhaps of the world, contains such wonders of nature as the State of New York. The grandeur of our native forest trees struck him particularly and he made a prophecy of future great wealth for the young state. But how far exceeding the dreams of the optimistic Lafayette are the wealth and beauty of the now vine-clad slopes of Chautauqua, surpassing in richness and color many a famed grape growing province of his native France!

Lafayette reached Boston on the appointed 15th of June, traveling night and day after quitting Chautauqua. On the 17th, the General and the chief architect laid the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument, in the presence, it would seem, of the entire citizenship of New England .

Daniel Webster was the orator. At the banquet later Lafayette proposed the famous toast: "Bunker's Hill, and that holy resistence to oppression which has already disenthralled the American

Hemisphere. The anniversary toast at the jubilee of the next half century will be to Europe freed!"

This great event was perhaps the climax of his journey, although the enthusiasm which greeted him continued unabated all along the remainder of his route, until his final return to Washington and the farewells at that point, whence he sailed for France in the United States Frigate "Brandywine." Here amid the booming of guns and the sighs of the nation, whose heart he had captivated, he said good-bye to the country of his adoption.

The farewell words to President Adams were: "God bless you sir; and all who surround us. God bless the American people, each of their states and the Federal Government. Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat."

The Brandywine with our hero on board entered ChesapeakeBay on September 8th, passing full sail under the span of a brilliant rainbow, which stretched from shore to shore. So the very skies would seem to have vied with his fellow citizens to do him honor, and nature reserved to herself to raise the first and last of the many triumphial arches which were dedicated to him during his extraordinary journey.

He died on the 20th of May, 1834. In an eulogy pronounced in his loved memory Governor Seward said: "Love and veneration for our country were the mainspring of all his actions and thoughts from the early dawn to the setting sun of his political life."

In 1835 when Governor Seward came among these hills as council in the Holland Land case, he delighted to recall for the pleasure of his friends a visit which he paid to Lafayette at the stately Chateau of Lagrange, and I well remember my Grandfather Risley relating how the Governor talked with ever fresh interest of this cherished event. All Americans who traveled abroad in those days and sought him out in his quiet retirement were welcomed by Lafayette as children of his house and heart. While a guest in his family, Governor Seward asked Lafayette's daughter, Madame de Maubourg, one of the two who shared his imprisonment at Olmutz, if the day of their release was not the happiest of their lives, but she said: "Oh, no, the happiest day of our life was in reading the accounts of my father's reception by his old friends in the United States."

The celebration of the opening of the Erie Railroad in 1851 was an event fraught with deep importance to our county. On that occasion, to which President Fillmore, his cabinet, the United States Congress and governors of the states were bidden guests, Daniel Webster was the orator and the unprecedented railroad journey of five hundred miles made it necessary for him to rest a guest at my father's house in Dunkirk for a few days after the celebration, until its fatigues were over, and he was there visited by many of the citizens. In my childish way I remember hearing the ponderous statesman refer to the time when he was the orator at the Bunker Hill celebration, associated with Lafayette, and, a lover of trees himself, he recalled the fact that the traveled French General had been the first to observe to him the marvelous perfection attained by the forest maples in this far region of Western New York.

In October of 1860 Governor Seward came to Fredonia to speak to his old Chautauqua friends on the burning questions involved in the Presidential campaign then in progress. He had just returned from a speech making tour throughout the west and from a visit to the Republican candidate at Springfield. The keynote of his speech

at Fredonia may be found in the words he so often quoted from Lafayette's closing review of the American Revolution:

"May this great temple which we have just erected to liberty always be an instruction to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a refuge for the rights of the human race and an object of delight to its founders."

There must be some here who remember that stormy day in October, 1860, when the citizens turned out from Westfield, Portland, Silver Creek, Dunkirk and many other towns to meet the Governor, that they might hear his earnest words, discussing the great issue which loomed over the political horizon, just before the most solemn and absorbing crisis in the nation's destiny.

When the meeting was over he drove with my father to Dunkirk to take the train for Buffalo. As the carriage drove over the hill a torchlight procession of Wide Awakes was deflecting in the rail fence maneuver of antebellum days, to the music of brass band, fife and drum. "Fredonia illuminated," exclaimed Governor Seward. "Such a scene in the same valley was witnessed by Lafayette and described to me by him at Lagrange years after."

The temple to liberty, of which Washington and Lafayette laid the foundation, was not to receive the cap stone of completion without a more terrible struggle than even Governor Seward dreamed in that October of 1860, when he pictured to incredulous ears the horrors of such a conflict as the threatened dissolution of our Union would bring.

At this crowning era of the nation's history, our county was honored with the presence of another whose illustrious name is linked forever with the name of Washington in the cause of human liberty. In the following February Abraham Lincoln crossed the state line and passed along the northern boundary of Chautauqua, even as the patriarch Lafayette had done thirty-five years before. The same spirit, that came out to meet Lafayette and honor his principles and ideals, came to meet the President-elect and thronged the stations with continuous ovations and God-speeds to his trust at Washington. He stood bareheaded on the platform of his car, and spoke at each station some kind and patriotic word. A youth in soldier cap stood on his either side; one of those boys was Elmer Ellsworth, the other John Hay.

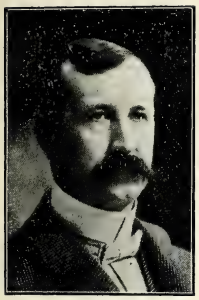
Then came Sumter and the call to arms. The Chautauqua Wide Awakes men and boys, went off to do battle for our country. The Chautauqua mothers and the Chautauqua girls stayed at home—and made soldier clothes and scraped lint and nursed the soldiers when they came back war warn and—we know the rest.

The foundations of the government, though shaken, became firm again. The majestic structure that Washington and Lafayette fought and bled to found, and that Lincoln died to complete, now stands "unmoved, enduring and immovable."

In all these scenes we Chautauquans have each had our part, we or our forefathers. We women, who were the girls of '61, are now the gray haired Daughters of the American Revolution, inheriting the spirit and ideals of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers, preserving their traditions, while we recall also our own humble part in the great conflict of our day, and as we rejoice in the character of the nation, founded on those ideals, formed in the struggle our history records, let us strive on in the immortal words of our best and greatest hero, "to finish the great work in which we are now engaged"—"with malice toward none and with charity for all."

CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

By BENJ. S DEAN.



BENJ. S. DEAN.

It is my purpose to tell the civil and political history; to recount the story of the public life of Chautauqua County, from the time when there was no Chautauqua County, down to the close of the first century of its settled existence. Starting with the Supervisors of the several towns, the point where the battle rages most fiercely, we will follow them through the various stages of their public careers, to the judges of our highest courts, the Governors of our state, and Senators in Congress of the United States. Prior to 1772 what is now Chautauqua County was a part of Albany County, having no more definite existence than as a part of the wilderness which covered nearly all of the state west of the present County of Albany. In the year mentioned Montgomery County was taken from Albany County, Fonda becoming the county seat. On the 27th of January, 1788, Ontario County was erected from Montgomery County, and Canandaigua became the county seat, so that at the time of the original settlement of Chautauqua County, the public offices were located at that place. On the 30th day of March, 1802, the County of Genesee was organized out of Ontario County, and the county seat was fixed at Batavia. Previous to this time the present territory of Chautauqua County was embraced in what was known as the Town of Northumberland. On the 11th of April, 1804, the Legislature created out of the Town of Batavia, which included all of the present County of Chautauqua, the Towns of Batavia, Erie, Willink and Chautauqua. The present Towns of Carroll, Poland, Ellington, Cherry Creek, Villenova and a part of Hanover were included in the territory of the Town of Erie, but with this exception the original Town of Chautauqua embraced the same territory as the present county. The year 1804 may, therefore, be said to mark the beginning of the civil and political history of the County of Chautauqua, for although the few residents of the town would have been entitled to vote, if possessed of the requisite amount of property, by going to Batavia, it is very doubtful if any of them traveled a distance of nearly one hundred miles for that purpose. By the provisions of the

JAMES MONTGOMERY.
First Town Clerk of Chautauqua County.

act erecting the Town of Chautauqua, the first town meeting was to be held at the residence of Widow McHenry, which was located at the ancient cross-roads in the present Town of Westfield, and near the original McMahan settlement. This election was held on the 5th of April, 1805, and resulted in the choice of John McMahan, a brother of James McMahan, the original settler, as the first Supervisor of the Town of Chautauqua. He was a son of James

McMahan, who was born in Ireland and came to this country with his parents in early life, and was born at Chelisquaque, Pennsylvania, about 1764, but as the lives of the McMahan brothers will be more fully exploited in other portions of this work it does not appear necessary to go further into his life at this time. James Montgomery, who was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, September 12th, 1783, and came to the Cross Roads in 1803, was chosen as Town Clerk at this election, and became prominently identified with the church and public affairs. At the same time James McMahan, Benjamin Barrett and William Alexander were elected Assessors; Thomas McClintock, James Durand and Arthur Bell, Commissioners of Highways; John Lyons, Constable and Collector; Zattu Cushing and Abraham Fredericks, Overseers of the Poor; James Perry, Fence Viewer; David Kincaid, Poundmaster, and Peter Kane, Orsamus Holmes and Samuel Harrison, Overseers of the Highways. Owing to some irregularity in the election these officers were reappointed by Benjamin Elliot, David McCracken and Asa Ransom, three Justices of the Peace, living east of Buffalo. Zattu Cushing, for some reason, was excepted from the list of reappointments, and Orsamus Holmes was substituted in his place for Overseer of the Poor. Perry G. Ellsworth, David Kincaid and Peter Kane were appointed Justices of the Peace by the Council of Appointment at Albany for the Town of Chautauqua. Ellsworth came from New England and settled just west of the present Village of Ripley in 1804 or 1805, where he kept a public inn; he subsequently died in Michigan. Kincaid was from Pennsylvania and settled near the Cross Roads in 1802. Kane was a Revolutionary soldier, and served during the War of 1812; he came to Chautauqua County from the Mohawk Valley and settled in the present Town of Portland in 1804, keeping a tavern at that point for a period of two years. He died in 1818.

The Town of Chautauqua thus became fully organized, the several officers entering upon their duties and discharging them with fidelity to the public. Mr. McMahan, the Supervisor, met with the Board of Supervisors of Genesee County at Batavia in that year, and was re-elected in 1806 and 1807, meeting as before, at Batavia. On the 11th of March, 1808, the Legislature divided the County of Genesee into the Counties of Genesee, Niagara, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. The parent county being already organized, Niagara County, embracing the present County of Erie, was organized the same year, but Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, by the provisions of the act, were prohibited from becoming full-fledged political entities until it should be determined by the Board of Supervisors of Niagara County, from the assessment rolls of the counties, that they were possessed of five hundred taxable inhabitants, qualified to vote for Members of Assembly. In the meantime they were to constitute, for judicial and municipal purposes, a part of Niagara County. By the same act the eastern part of the

ZATTU CUSHING, First Judge.

Town of Chautauqua, including the territory now contained in the towns of Carroll, Poland, Ellington, Cherry Creek, Villenova and a part of Hanover, were erected into the Town of Pomfret. Zattu Cushing of the new Town of Pomfret and Martin Prendergast of the Town of Chautauqua, were appointed Judges of Niagara County, and served until the organization of the County of Chautauqua in 1811. In the Town of Pomfret the first town meeting was held at the house of Elisha Marvin, and Philo Orton, son of Thomas Orton, and who was born at Tyringham, Mass., September 9th, 1778, coming to Canadaway, (now Fredonia,) in 1806, was elected as the first Supervisor. He continued to hold this position, (meeting with the Board of Supervisors of Niagara County at Buffalo until 1811), down to 1819, and was a highly useful member of the boards. He was appointed one of the Associate Judges of the county at its organization in 1811, and became a Member of Assembly from Chautauqua County in 1819. He rounded out his political career by being chosen a Presidential elector in 1840. In the same year that Mr. Orton began his long political career, Arthur Bell was elected Supervisor of the Town of Chautauqua, and served with the Niagara County Board. He was born in Paxton, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, January 12th, 1753, and served in the War of the Revolution for three years. He married Miss Eleanor Montgomery, sister of the first Town Clerk of Chautauqua, and moved to Chautauqua Creek in 1803, where he became a prosperous farmer, and assisted in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church in the county, of which he was a member up to the time of his death.

In the following year Philo Orton was re-elected as Supervisor of Pomfret and Thomas Prendergast was chosen from Chautauqua. Mr. Prendergast was a son of William Prendergast, who emigrated from Ireland, and was born in Pawling, New York, September 14th, 1758, and came to the present Town of Ripley in 1806, where he resided up to the time of his death, at the age of eighty-four years. Without changing his residence, by the erection of new towns, Mr. Prendergast was elected Supervisor from the Town of Portland in 1814, and from the Town of Ripley in 1817 and subsequent years, as will more fully appear hereafter.

In 1810 Mr. Orton was re-elected by the Town of Pomfret and Matthew Prendergast, eldest of the sons of William Prendergast, and who was also born at Pawling, was chosen for the Town of Chautauqua. Matthew Prendergast was sixty years of age when he came into Chautauqua County and located on the west side of Chautauqua Lake in 1806. He served for many years as one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and died at his home in the Town of Chautauqua February 24th, 1838, aged eighty-three years.

MATTHEW PRENDERGAST.

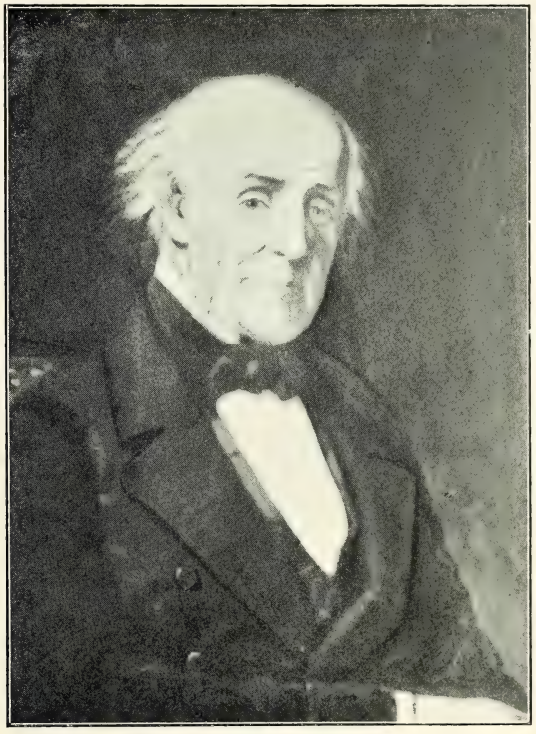
At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Niagara County in the fall of 1810 it was found that Chautauqua County contained the requisite number

of taxable inhabitants to entitle it to be organized, and on the 9th day of February, 1811, the Governor and Council of Appointment, appointed the requisite county officers, and the county became fully organized as a county in that year. Zattu Cushing of Pomfret was appointed First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Matthew Prendergast of Chautauqua, Philo Orton of Pomfret, Jonathan Thompson and William Alexander, Associate Judges; Henry Abell, William Gould, John Dexter, Abiram Orton, Assistant Justices; Jeremiah Potter, John Silsbee, Abijah Bennett, Asa Spear, Justus Hinman, Benjamin Barrett, David Pratt and Selah Pickett, Justices of the Peace; John E. Marshall, Clerk; David Eason, Sheriff; Squire White, Surrogate; David G. Gould and Philo Hopson, Coroners. No District Attorney for the county was appointed at that time, the duties of this office being discharged by an attorney who acted for several counties. On the first Tuesday of April, 1811, Matthew Prendergast the story of whose life appears in another part of this history, was chosen Supervisor by the Town of Chautauqua and Philo Orton was elected for the Town of Pomfret, and these two men, with Charles B. Rouse as Clerk, constituted the first Board of Supervisors to meet in Chautauqua County.

It became the duty of the Board of Supervisors to provide a place for holding courts and for the meetings of the Board of Supervisors, and the board met at Mayville and fixed upon the inn of Captain John Scott for these purposes. This was a log house, but before the first court was held, Captain Scott, with the assistance of other enterprising citizens of the county seat, went to Reuben Slayton's saw mill in the present Village of Ashville, and secured a quantity of green planks, joists and boards, which they floated down Goose Creek and up the lake to Mayville, and soon a two-story plank frame house was in course of construction immediately in front of and adjoining the log tavern. The roof of this ambitious building, which was to be the seat of justice, was shingled, and a rough temporary floor was laid. A few temporary windows were put in, and in this rough-hewn temple the first Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace was held on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1811, the chamber of the building affording lodging room for a portion of the officers of the court and members of the bar. The building was afterward improved and served as a court house for several years, and was subsequently used as a printing office, the Mayville Sentinel for some years being published within its walls.

The first regular business meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the inn of Captain John Scott in the Town of Chautauqua on the third Tuesday of October, 1811, Matthew Prendergast, Supervisor of Chautauqua and Philo Orton, Supervisor of Pomfret being present. Charles B. Rouse of Chautauqua was chosen Clerk, and the public servants of the county adjourned to meet at seven o'clock the next morning, an hour which would hardly be countenanced among the public officials of today. At this meeting it was voted to raise fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of constructing a court house and jail, this amount being required under the provisions of the law. The other county charges audited were the bills of Squire White, Surrogate, $10.12½; Justus Hinman, $4.60; George Lowry, $22.66; John E. Marshall, $14.87; Robert W. Seaver, $6.75; John S. Bellows, $1.50; commissioners for laying out jail limits, $26.37. Sheriff Eason had no bill against the county. William Peacock was appointed by the Board as Treasurer of the county, and held the office until October, 1821, when he resigned.

The Supervisors contracted with Winsor Brigham of Mayville to erect and finish a two-story wooden framed building for a court house and jail, on the site designated by the commissioners appointed by Governor Lewis, on the 15th day of November, 1808. These commissioners were Isaac Sutherland, Jonas Williams and Asa Ransom. The lower story of the court house was to contain three prison cells (two for criminals and one for debtors) on the east side of the building, with a narrow hall passage between the cells and the dwelling part. The specifications for the dwelling portion required a large kitchen with a fire-place, oven, sink and closet, a keeping room and two bedrooms. There was to be a well joining the north side of the house at the north end of the jail hall. There was a broad stairway leading to the upper story from the west, facing Portage Street, leading to the court room on the south side. There were two jury rooms, and the whole was constructed within the original appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars. This court house stood in front of the location of the present court house, with its front close up to Portage Street, and it was not until about 1815 that it was fully completed, the War of 1812 interfering with the work of construction, by reason of the large contributions in men and money made by this county.



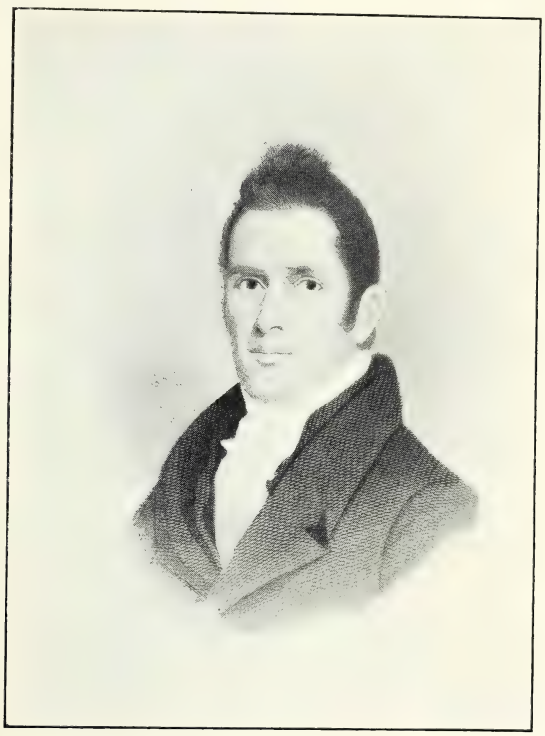
SQUIRE WHITE
First Surrogate of Chautauqua County.

In 1812 the Board of Suervisors consisted of Samuel Ayers of Chautauqua and Philo Orton of Pomfret, Charles B. Rouse being re-elected as Clerk. Mr. Ayers was a farmer and resided on the east side of Chautauqua Lake about four miles from Mayville. He was a native of Killingworth, Connecticut, born November 9th, 1769, and came to this county about 1808. He subsequently removed to Virginia where

he died in 1829. Among the county charges for this year is an item for $55.95 audited in favor of Robert Dickson for expenses in procuring arms from Albany. These arms were for the Chautauqua County Militia, and the success of the effort was one of the prominent achievements of those days. Mr. Dickson was a native of Cherry Valley, New York, a man of energy and character, and was appointed as one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in 1814. He died in Ripley, August 20, 1832, aged seventy years. In the year of 1812 Chautauqua County first gained a recognition in the State Legislature as a part of the Assembly District made up of Cattaraugus, Niagara and Chautauqua Counties, and was represented by Ebenezer Walden of Niagara County, at that time embracing the present County of Erie. Under the first constitution the Senate consisted of twenty-four members, elected from four great districts, with an additional member to any district when by a septennial census the number of electors had increased one twenty-fourth. Chautauqua County was in the western district after 1808, and the district was entitled to twelve members from 1808 to 1815, and later to nine members. Archibald S. Clarke of Ellicottville became the first Senator for the western district, who may be said to have had any identity with Chautauqua County, being in the same Assembly District, in 1812, and he continued to serve until 1817. He was a member of the Council of Appointment in 1816.

The Board of Supervisors in 1813 had increased from two to five members, by reason of the erection of new towns in the previous year. The Town of Ellicott, embracing townships one and two in ranges ten and eleven, was taken from the Town of Pomfret; Gerry, comprising the present Towns of Gerry, Ellington, Cherry Creek and Charlotte, was erected out of the Town of Pomfret, as was also the Town of Hanover, which embraced the territory of the present Towns of Hanover, Villenova and a part of Sheridan. John Scott was the Supervisor of Chautauqua, James Prendergast of Ellicott, Samuel Sinclear of Gerry, Nedebiah Angell of Hanover and Philo Orton of Pomfret. Mr. Orton was the only member of the Board who had seen previous service, and he was chosen the first Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Rouse was continued as Clerk. John Scott, the Supervisor of Chautauqua, was a son of William Scott, a native of Scotland, and was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 1, 1770. He came to Canadaway (now Pomfret) in 1804, where he married Brilliant, daughter of Deacon Orsamus Holmes, and settled in Mayville in 1807, where he opened and conducted a public inn upon the site of the tavern where the first court was held. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, a quiet and peaceable man, and well adapted, as the late Judge Foote tells us, for keeping a public inn. He subsequently removed to Lee County, Illinois, where he died in 1845. James Prendergast, first Supervisor of the Town of Ellicott, was the son of William, and born in Pawling, New York, March 9th, 1764. He purchased through his brother Matthew, of the Holland Land Company, the site of the western part of the present City of Jamestown, and took up his residence there in 1811. He became one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas by appointment in 1814. He was a Federalist in politics, and died at the age of eighty-three years on his farm in the Town of Kiantone, whither he removed after selling out his landed interests in Jamestown in 1835. Samuel Sinclear, the first Supervisor of the Town of Gerry, was born in the State of Maine, March 10th, 1763. He was a nephew

of General Cilley of the Revolution, and served as his body servant one year, and then enlisted in the army, serving three years. He was in the Battles of Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown, and experienced the trials and hardships of Valley Forge. He subsequently settled in Madison County, filling various military stations, and was finally given the title of Major, by which he was widely known. In March, 1810, he purchased a tract of land embracing the site of the present Village of Sinclairville, and erected a log house, to which he removed his family in the following year. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, and built up a thriving community about his mills and other enterprises. He was married twice and reared a large family, whose descendants are to be found throughout a large section of the country. Colonel Obed Edson, an uncle of our honored historian of today, bearing the same name, and Judge J. M. Edson, father of the modern Obed Edson, were sons of his second wife, by her former marriage. He was a Federalist in politics, liberal almost to the extent of prodigality, and a man who was faithful to all public trusts. He was a pensioner of the Revolutionary War and died at Sinclairville in 1827. Nedebiah Angell, first Supervisor of the Town of Hanover, was born in Vermont in 1787, and came into Chautauqua County about 1811, becoming the originator of the Angell settlement. He subsequently removed to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he died in 1852. He served as a Justice of the Peace and held several important public trusts, and at one time conducted a public inn at Forestville.



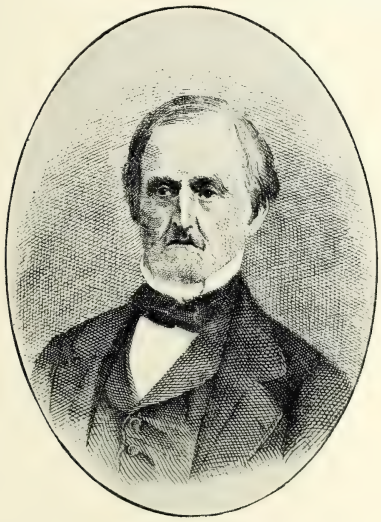
JOHN E. MARSHALL.
First County Clerk of Chautauqua County.

In 1814, the Town of Portland having been erected out of a part of the Town of Chautauqua in the preceding year, embracing the territory of the present

Towns of Portland, Westfield and Ripley, the Board of Supervisors consisted of six members. John E. Marshall, who served as County Clerk from 1811 to 1815, represented the Town of Chautauqua; Amos Atkins, Gerry; Joseph Brownell, Hanover, and Thomas Prendergast, Portland. James Prendergast of Ellicott was elected Chairman, Mr. Rouse continuing as Clerk. John Marshall was a physician and was born in Norwich, Connecticut, March 18, 1795. He was a son of Thomas Marshall, and came to Mayville in 1809. He married Ruth, another daughter of Deacon Orsamus Holmes of Canadaway, and at the close of his services as County Clerk he removed to Buffalo, where he became eminent in his profession, and was subsequently appointed County Clerk of Niagara County, holding the office two years. He died in Buffalo December 27th, 1838. Amos Atkins, the second Supervisor of the Town of Gerry, moved into Chautauqua County near William Bemus in 1808, coming from the State of Vermont. In 1810 he located in the present Town of Gerry, settling upon the farm subsequently owned by John Love, Jr., where he kept an inn for several years. Mr. Atkins was a Democrat, and political feeling running high that year, he was chosen over Major Sinclear, but his triumph was short-lived, as the Major was re-elected in the following year. Mr. Atkins, with his brother-in-law, Stephen Jones, subsequently removed farther west, his career being unknown to the writer. Joseph Brownell, Supervisor of Hanover, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, May 14, 1783. He first emigrated to Oneida County and from there to the present Town of Hanover (Nashville) in 1810, purchasing his farm at Batavia, while on his way to his new home, and had his deed of the Holland Land Company for one hundred and fifty acres. He was an Assessor of the Town of Pomfret and first Postmaster of Nashville and active in forming the first Baptist Church in the town, of which he was chosen Deacon. He served with the militia in the War of 1812, was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1810 and held the office many years. In politics, he was a Democrat; he died at Nashville April 14, 1844, in the seventy-first year of his age.

In 1815, the Board of Supervisors was composed of Martin Prendergast, Chautauqua; James Prendergast, Ellicott; Samuel Sinclear, Gerry; Daniel Russell, Hanover; Viola Orton, Pomfret, and David Eaton, Portland. The latter was chosen Chairman with C. B. Rouse as Clerk. Martin Prendergast, the Supervisor of Chautauqua, was the son of William, a brother of Thomas, Matthew and James, and was born in Pawling, New York, April 29, 1769, and emigrated to Chautauqua and commenced as a merchant with his brother, Jedediah Prendergast, at Mayville in 1811, where they continued in business many years and at a later date, opened another store in Jamestown. He continued as Supervisor for a long term of years and was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Niagara County before the organization of Chautauqua. David Eaton, the Supervisor of Portland, was the son of Benjamin Eaton; he was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, February, 2nd, 1782, coming to the Town of Portland in 1806. He resided upon the same farm over sixty years. He was a lieutenant in Captain Moore's Company of Chautauqua Militia and was wounded in the Battle of Queenstown, October 13th, 1812. He served up to September, 1814. He served as Town Clerk of Portland about fourteen years, as Supervisor six years and as Clerk of the Board for many years and in every station he was esteemed a faithful, honest, competent officer.

In 1816, the Board of Supervisors met at the Court House in Mayville, October 1st. Present: Martin Prendergast, Chautauqua; John Frew, Ellicott; Samuel Sinclear, Gerry; Joseph Brownell, Hanover; Palmer Phillips, Harmony; Fils Orton, Pomfret; David Eaton, Portland, and Amos Atwater of Ripley. Martin Prendergast was chosen Chairman and Jacob Houghton, Clerk, a resolution being adopted that Charles B. Rouse be no longer Clerk. James Porter Rochester, a student in the law office of Mr. Houghton, discharged the duties of Clerk as deputy.

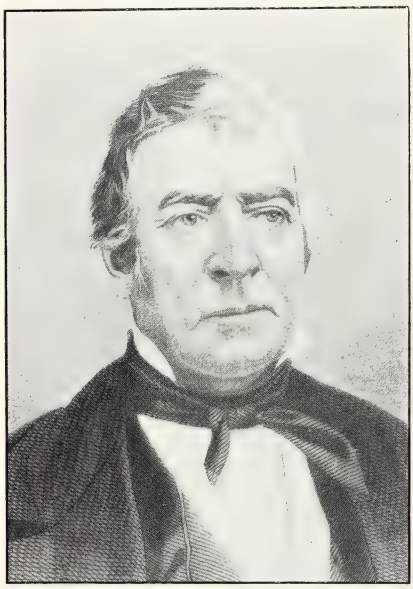


DAVID EATON.

Martin Prendergast, the Chairman of the Board, was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures and John D. Dexter, agent, to direct the court house and jail repairs. John Frew was the son of Hugh Frew and born in Killeleagh, Ireland, August 2nd, 1789, and came with his parents and two younger brothers to the United States in 1794. In 1800 they emigrated through the wilderness up the Sinnemahoning Creek to the head of the Allegany and down the Allegany to Warren and up the Connewango to Beech Woods, now Farmington, Pennsylvania, where the family located and endured great hardships. The father and sons, John and James, cleared up a good farm, built a gristmill and prospered. In 1809, John Frew purchased an interest in lands on the east side of the Connewango in the present Town of Carroll, at Frewsburg, where he erected mills with Thomas Russell. His brother James subsequently purchased the interest of Russell. They built mills, cleared fine farms and became wealthy from honest industry. John Frew was a Democrat in politics; was elected Supervisor in 1816 in opposition to one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of the town by seventy-six majority, and was re-elected to the same office as long as he could be prevailed on to accept it. He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a Justice of the Peace, which offices he declined. He died in 1865 at his home in Carroll, aged seventy-six years. In the meantime, the Town of Harmony, destined to play an active part in the politics of Chautauqua County, was organized out of the Town of Chautauqua and was represented by Palmer Phillips, its first Supervisor, who was a son of Jonathan Phillips and born in Preston, Connecticut, in 1781, and emigrated to Pittstown, New York, where he married Miss Content Patchen. He removed to the present Town of Busti in 1811, cleared up a farm and reared a large family. He removed to Jamestown about 1849, where he died in 1860. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1815 and held the office for some years. Amos Atwater, first Supervisor of the Town of Ripley (erected in 1817 out of the Town of Portland), was the son of Joshua and Betsy Atwater and was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1787. In 1813 he removed to the present Town of Westfield and settled on the west side of Chautauqua Creek above the village, where he carried on wool carding and cloth dressing and subsequently established an oil mill and be-

came a useful and honored citizen. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1818. He served as a volunteer in the militia on the Niagara Frontier in 1813.

In 1818 there is no record of the election of a Chairman of the Board, nor of the choice of a Clerk, but as Joseph Brownell was a member of the Board and had been the Chairman the previous year, it is likely he was elected, and it is probable that Mr. Rogers was continued as Clerk. Martin Prendergast appears once more for the Town of Chautauqua and Gerry is represented



THOMAS B. CAMPBELL.
Member of Assembly, Supervisor and Judge.

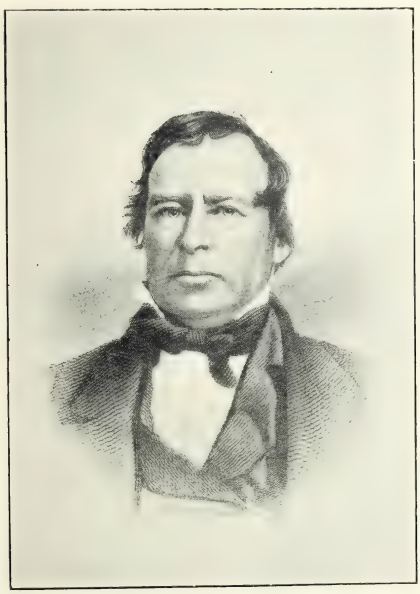
by Samuel Sinclear. Pomfret, after having sent Philo Orton to the Board of Supervisors for seven years, made a change in this year to Leverett Barker. Portland was represented by Thomas B. Campbell, who, with Richard P. Marvin of Jamestown, represented Chautauqua County in the Assembly of 1836, and who held the office of First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1845 to 1847, and the office of County Clerk from April, 1820, to February of the following year. No other changes were made, the Board remaining, with these exceptions, as in the previous year. exceptions, as in the previous year. In In this year Daniel G. Garnsey, of Fredonia, who held the office of Surrogate from 1813 to 1821, was appointed District Attorney of the county, being the first to hold this office, the duties of which had previously been discharged by officers chosen for larger districts. He continued to hold this office up to 1826. The representatives of the Assembly District, which still consisted of three counties, were both chosen from Cattaraugus County for this year.

In 1819 there were no changes in the membership of the Board, but John Frew of Ellicott was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Rogers was continued as Clerk. In this year Philo Orton of Pomfret, whose long service as Supervisor had given him much of legislative experience, became a Member of Assembly, serving with Isaac Phelps of Cattaraugus County. Mr. Orton closed his public services as a Presidential elector in 1840.

In 1820 Thomas B. Campbell of Portland was elected Chairman of the Board and David Eaton, who had formerly represented that town, was chosen Clerk. The only change in membership this year was from the Town of Hanover, which sent Nathan Mixer, who subsequently represented the county in the Assembly in 1825, 1828 and in 1829, when we were allowed two Members. In this year Elial T. Foote of Jamestown, who was subsequently, and in 1824, appointed First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving until 1843, represented Chautauqua County in the Assembly, Oliver Forward of Cattaraugus County being his fellow Member. Mr. Forward subsequently removed to Buffalo and served one term, 1821 and 1822, as Senator from the Western District, embracing this county.

In 1821 Palmer Phillips of Harmony became Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and David Eaton of Portland

was continued as Clerk. In the meantime, and in this year, Clymer had been erected out of the Town of Chautauqua, embracing the territory of the present Towns of Clymer, Sherman, Mina and French Creek; and Ellery had likewise been carved out of the Town of Chautauqua, as had also the Town of Stockton. Martin Prendergast continued to represent the Town of Chautauqua; Ande Nobles was elected as the first Supervisor of Clymer; Almon Ives as the first Supervisor of Ellery; John Frew was continued from Ellicott; Joel



JAMES MULLET, JR.

Burnell was chosen from Gerry; Nathan Mixer from Hanover; Palmer Phillips from Harmony; Leverett Barker from Pomfret; Thomas B. Campbell from Portland; Thomas Prendergast from Ripley and Calvin Warren represented the Town of Stockton as its first Supervisor. William Smith of Chautauqua was appointed Surrogate this year, serving until 1822, when he was succeeded by William Smith, Jr., of the same town, who continued to hold the office up to 1841. John Dexter of Chautauqua, who had served as County Clerk from 1815 to 1820, was again appointed to this office in February, 1821, the office having been filled from April, 1820, by Thomas B. Campbell of Portland. He was elected in 1822 and served two terms of three years each. In 1821 William Hotchkiss of Cattaraugus and Jedediah Prendergast of Chautauqua represented the Assembly District in the Legislature.

In 1822 Harmony yielded the Chairmanship of the Board of Supervisors to Leverett Barker of Fredonia, no change in the Clerk being made from the previous year. John Heath appeared for Clymer, Peter Loucks for Ellery and Hugh B. Patterson for Gerry. No other changes in membership were made this year. Thomas B. Campbell of Portland and David Eason of Pomfret represented the county in the Assembly of that year, and as we have already seen Mr. Eason was chosen as one of the four Senators from the Eighth District.

In 1823 Thomas B. Campbell was again called upon to preside over the deliberations of the Board of Supervisors, the Clerk remaining the same as before. In this year Busti was formed from Ellicott and Harmony, making it the only town in the county which has been formed out of a part of the two original towns of Chautauqua and Pomfret, Ellicott being a descendant of the latter and Harmony of the former. Villenova was taken from the Town of Hanover in this year. Busti was not represented in the session of 1823, and Villenova first appeared in the official life of the county through Ezra Puffer. Stockton sent Henry Walker; Pomfret, Abiram Orton; Ellicott, James Hall, who served as a Member of Assembly in the session of 1834; and Ellery was represented by Abigah Clark. Otherwise the Board stood as in 1822. In this year Chautauqua County became a separate Assembly District and was represented by James Mullet, Jr., of Pomfret, who was re-elected, serving in

the session of 1824, and becoming Sheriff of the county in 1826, afterward serving as a Justice of the Supreme Court.

In 1824 Thomas B. Campbell was again chosen Chairman, and the Clerk of the former Board was continued in office. Daniel Sherman, father of a subsequent Surrogate of the county, who is still living, became the first Supervisor of the Town of Busti. Gardiner Cleveland represented Clymer; Reuben Slayton, Harmony; and Mina which had in the meantime been formed out of the Town of Clymer, had Nathaniel Throop as its first Supervisor. There were no other changes in the Board this

ELIAL T. FOOTE.

year. In January of this year Elial T. Foote was appointed First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a position which he held until April, 1843. He was a resident of Jamestown and served as a Member of Assembly in 1820, 1826, 1827, and is the one man to whom the county is largely indebted for the preservation of much of the historical data of earlier times. Up to this time the political zeal of the county appears to have been at a low ebb, for we find that in the election of the various Governors, the people of Chautauqua County had taken only an incidental interest. In 1813 Stephen Van Rensselaer received two hundred forty-eight votes and Daniel D. Tompkins three hundred five. In 1816, Mr. Tompkins received four hundred twenty votes and Rufus King, three hundred twenty-eight. In 1817 DeWitt Clinton received six hundred five votes, only seven scattering votes being cast against him, and in 1820, in a contest with Daniel D. Tompkins Mr. Clinton received seven hundred forty-four votes to four hundred fifty-five for Mr. Tompkins. In 1822 Joseph C. Yates, who was practically without opposition, received sixteen hundred eighty-nine votes, with ten scattering. These were days when Chautauqua was a canal county and when DeWitt Clinton ran for Governor against Samuel Young in 1824 the former received fourteen hundred eighty-three and the latter one thousand ninety-three votes.

In 1825 there was no change in the organization of the Board of Supervisors from that of the previous year. Ellington, which was erected from Gerry in 1824, was represented this year for the first time by James Thatcher. Seth Snow represented Hanover, and Theron Bly, who represented one of the Chautauqua districts in the Assembly in the session of 1832, came to the Board from Harmony. Villery Balcom represented the Town of Villenova, and with these exceptions the Board was the same as that of the previous year. Nathan Mixer of Forestburg, who served as Member of Assembly in the years 1828 and 1829, represented the county in the popular branch of the State Legislature for the first time this year, and Daniel G. Garnsey of Fredonia became the first Member of Congress ever elected from Chautauqua County.

Prior to the Congressional apportionment of 1802, Chautauqua County had no political standing, except as the frontier of Montgomery or Ontario County, and in 1802 it was only as a

part of Genesee County that it was represented in the Seventeenth Congress District, which was composed of Cayuga, Genesee, Ontario and Steuben Counties. Under the act of 1804 the Seventeenth District was composed of Allegany (1806) Cayuga, Genesee, Ontario and Steuben. By the act of 1808, the New York representation in Congress fell to fifteen, and the Fifteenth District was composed of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara and Ontario Counties. By the provisions of the act of 1812 the Congressional representation was again fixed at twenty-seven, but as there were only twenty-one districts, several of the districts, including the twenty-first, were given two Members. The twenty-first District comprised the Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie (1821), Genesee, Livingston (1821), Monroe (1821), Niagara and Ontario. In 1822 the Counties of Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara were formed into the Thirtieth District, and ten years later Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties were formed into the Thirty-first District. By the act of 1842 Cattaraugus and Chautauqua were continued as the Thirty-first, and in 1851 these two counties became the Thirty-third and last district. In 1862 the representation fell off, and Cattaraugus and Chautauqua became the Thirty-first District. In 1873 they again became the Thirty-third District, and in 1883, after a long separation, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties were again associated in a Congressional district, known as the Thirty-fourth, and this same arrangement was continued by the act of 1892. As we have already pointed out it was not until 1825 that Chautauqua County was directly represented in Congress by the election of Daniel G. Garnsey of Pomfret, who was re-elected and served until the close of the Thirtieth Congress in 1829. Mr. Garnsey had been Surrogate of the county from 1813 to 1821; District Attorney from 1818 to 1826, and was counted an active and upright citizen.

In 1826 Nathan Mixer of Hanover was chosen Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, David Eaton continuing as Clerk. Carroll had, in 1825, been taken from the Town of Ellicott, and James Hall, who had previously represented the parent town, became the first Supervisor of the new town, while Solomon Jones of Jamestown, who

SOLOMON JONES.

served as one of the county Superintendents of the Poor in 1830, 1831, 1833, 1834, became the Supervisor of Ellicott. Cornelius H. Nicholson came to the Board in behalf of Ellington and Nathan Mixer, after one year's absence, returned from Hanover. Benjamin Douglass was elected from Pomfret this year, and in 1840 he was chosen as one of the Members of Assembly, Chautauqua having at that time three Members. He also served as Sheriff of the county from 1831 to 1834. Ebenezer Ward represented Ripley and Calvin Warren, Stockton, the remaining towns making no changes from the previous year. In this year an event occurred, which in its consequences, became the foundation of a new political party, and

played havoc with the plans of the politicians throughout Western New York, and nowhere more than in Chautauqua County. On the 11th day of September, 1826, William Morgan was seized at Batavia on a criminal charge by a company of men who came from Canandaigua. He was taken to the latter place and tried, and was acquitted. He was, however, immediately re-arrested upon a civil process for a trifling debt, judgment was obtained and an execution issued, and Morgan was imprisoned upon such execution in the jail at Canandaigua. The next night, about nine o'clock, he was released from prison, but almost before he had left the prison door he was seized, bound and gagged, thrust into a carriage, and carried westerly toward Rochester. It is now known that he was carried by relays of horses, and through the agency of many different individuals, in bondage and secrecy, until he was securely deposited in the magazine of Fort Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara River. This outrage was preceded by circumstances which, by pointing out the probable motives, directed suspicion to its probable authors. Morgan was understood to be engaged in the publication of a book professing to reveal the secrets of some of the degrees of Free Masonry. This contemplated publication aroused the anger of the members of the fraternity, and many of them were determined to suppress the publication at all events. Previous to the seizure above mentioned, several forcible attempts had been ineffectually made to suppress the obnoxious forthcoming work. As soon as the people discovered that Morgan had been thus seized by violence, and had disappeared in an unaccountable manner after his discharge from the custody of the law, they determined, with great zeal and spirit, to investigate the case, and if a crime had been committed, to hunt out its perpetrators. A public meeting was held at Batavia for this purpose, and a committee appointed whose duty it was to investigate and report back to the people. Although prosecuting the work with great diligence the committee were unable to ascertain anything further than that Morgan was discharged from his imprisonment and immediately afterward forcibly seized, thrust into a carriage and driven off towards Rochester in the night time. As soon as the facts ascertained by this committee were made public, it produced no little excitement in the minds of the people. The circumstances attending the outrage indicated an extended conspiracy, much deliberation and forethought, many agents and a powerful motive which could impose such entire secrecy upon so many actors in such extended operations. Meetings were held in all parts of Western New York, the object being to find out a great crime—a crime without example—committed in a community usually peaceful and obedient to the laws, and to see that the good character of that community should not suffer a stain, nor the majesty of the laws be impaired by the continued impunity of such an aggravated crime. At the date of the November elections excitement was at a high pitch, but it had not yet taken on a political aspect. DeWitt Clinton was the candidate of the Clintonian Party for Governor and William B. Rochester was the standard bearer of the Bucktails, the latter being the name given to the Tammany wing of the old Democratic Party. Mr. Clinton stood high in the councils of the Masonic order, being one of the grand officers, but Mr. Rochester was also a member of the order, though of a lower rank, and it may be doubted if this fact had any bearing upon the issues in this county, the vote resulting in eighteen hundred thirty-nine for Mr. Clinton and sixteen hundred twelve for Mr. Roch-

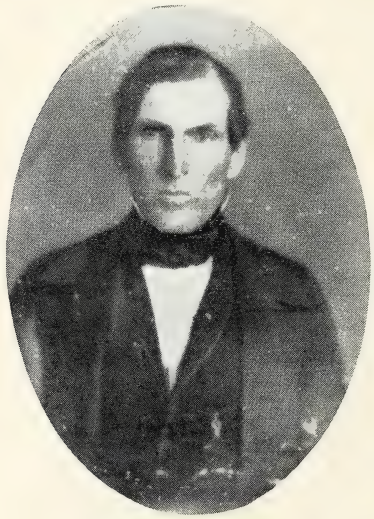
ester. Feeling ran high, however, and the people, without very much regard for past political affiliations, began to assert themselves against Masonry.

In 1827 the organization of the Board of Supervisors remained unchanged, and Busti, Carroll, Chautauqua, Clymer and Ellery returned their members of the previous year. Ellicott sent Nathaniel Fenton, who was chosen as Member of Assembly in the same year, serving with Nathan Mixer, who had served two terms as Chairman of the Board. In the session of 1828 Portland elected Elisha Arnold and Ripley was represented for the last time by Thomas Prendergast, who had served his town for a period of eleven years. Sheridan, which had been formed from Pomfret and Hanover, was represented this year by Lyscom Mixer and Stockton by Waterman Ellsworth, who subsequently served one term in the Assembly, sitting in the session of 1839 with Timothy Judson of Chautauqua and Abner Lewis of Panama, the latter of whom became the first County Judge of the county under the constitution of 1846. The remaining towns made no change in their representatives from the previous year. Samuel A. Brown and Elial T. Foote, both of Jamestown, represented Chautauqua County in the Assembly session of that year, and in the year following Mr. Brown became District Attorney, a position which he filled for a period of ten years. Chautauqua County, with its zeal for Anti-Masonry, came near electing a Senator in this year, but a timely discovery of the fact that the Chautauqua County candidate was a Mason, threw the election to another part of the district. An Anti-Masonic Convention was held in and for the Eighth Senatorial District, and the party, in its immaturity, was not fully acquainted with its own membership. George A. S. Crooker of Poland, father of Richard Crooker of Kennedy, was placed in nomination, and his choice by the party was formally announced and the tickets printed and distributed which would have elected him. The Anti-Masonic committee at Rochester ascertained that Mr. Crooker was not only a Mason, but it was alleged that there were other reasons why he should not be chosen. In this emergency the committee recommended the election of Timothy H. Porter, the nominee of the Bucktail Party, and although the word was not passed along the line until just before the election, the recommendation of the committee was ratified and Mr. Porter was elected by a large majority.

SAMUEL A. BROWN.

In 1828 the Anti-Masonic excitement had reached fever heat, and no man who was suspected of affiliating with the order could hope for political preferment in Chautauqua County. Some idea of the strength of the sentiment in opposition to Masonry may be gathered from the vote upon Governor. Martin VanBuren, the Clintonian candidate, received fifteen hundred twenty votes; Smith Thompson, the Bucktail candidate, had eleven hundred thirty-five and Solomon Southwick, the editor of the Albany organ of the Anti-Masonic Party, seventeen hundred eighty-three

votes. Daniel Sherman of Busti was chosen Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and Thomas A. Osborne of Mayville, Member of Assembly in the session of 1834 and First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1843 to 1845, was elected Clerk. A. S. Underwood came from the Town of Clymer this year and Jonadab Winchester was elected from Ellery. Solomon Jones appeared once more for the Town of Ellicott and James Carr responded for the Town of Ellington. Joel Burnell was again chosen to represent the Town



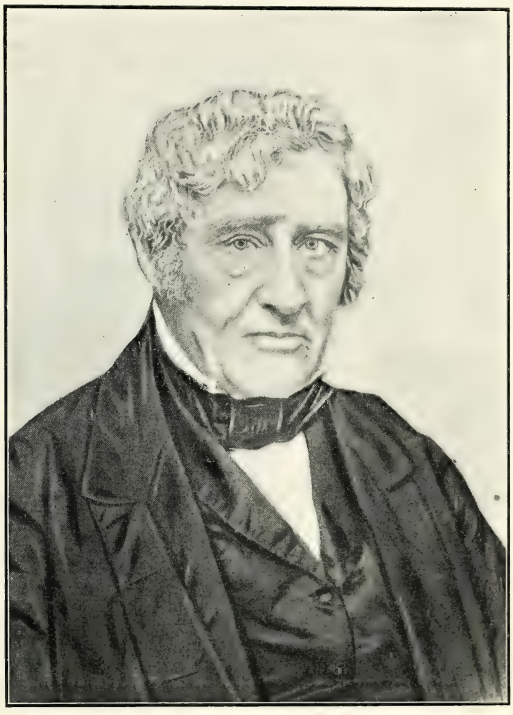
JAMES CARR.

of Gerry and Daniel Russell came to care for the interests of Hanover. Roger Haskell was elected from Mina, Moses Adams from Ripley and Aaron Lyon from Stockton. Otherwise the representation from the towns was unchanged from the previous year. Daniel Sherman was elected Sheriff this year and James B. Lowry County Clerk. Nathaniel Fenton and Nathan Mixer of Hanover served the county in the legislative session of this year.

In 1829 James Hall of Carroll was elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and Thomas A. Osborne Clerk. Emri Davis, Member of Assembly in the session of 1862, came to the Board as the representative of the Town of Busti; Carroll and Chautauqua made no changes. Clymer sent Alexander Wilson, Jr.; Ellery, Robertson Whiteside, who served for a time as County Treasurer between 1836 and 1839 and as Member of Assembly in the session of 1841; Gerry, Nathan Lake; Mina, Nathaniel Throop, who closed his term of service to his town in this year, with five years to his credit. Pomfret once more elected Leverett Barker; Ripley sent Henry Fairchild; Stockton, Hiram Lazelle, and Westfield, which was erected out of parts of the Towns of Portland and Ripley, was represented this year for the first time by Amos Atwater. In this year Abner Hazeltine, of Jamestown, who had been very active in the denunciation of the murderers of Morgan, served his first term in the Assembly, being associated with Nathan Mixer of Hanover, who was also an Anti-Mason. Mr. Hazeltine was subsequently elected as Member of Congress and served from 1833 to 1837, and was County Judge from 1859 to 1863, and was appointed Special County Judge to fill a vacancy, in 1873, but did not qualify. He was also District Attorney from 1847 to 1850.

In 1830 the organization of the previous Board was continued. For the first time Arkwright, organized out of the Towns of Pomfret and Villenova, appeared in the roll of towns, and was represented by William Wilcox, who served as Member of Assembly in the session of 1837. Charlotte, created out of the Town of Gerry, was represented by Nathan Lake, who had been elected the year before from the parent town, and Gerry was once more represented by Hugh B. Patterson. In a like manner, James Carr, who represented Ellington in 1829, became the first Supervisor of the Town of Cherry Creek, which was organized out of the former

town in 1829. John Heath once more appeared in behalf of Clymer, making his third term, and John Hammond became the representative of Ellery. Nathaniel Fenton was again sent from the Town of Ellicott, and Gideon Evans represented Ellington. French Creek, organized out of the territory of Clymer, was first represented in this session by Alexander Willson, Jr., who had represented Clymer the year before.



ABNER HAZELTINE.
Member of Congress and Anti Masonic Leader.

David Russell closed his four years of service for the Town of Hanover at this session. Otis Skinner came from Mina; George A. French, who served as a Member of Assembly in the sessions of 1838, 1840 and 1841, represented the Town of Pomfret, and Nathaniel Fay the Town of Portland. The Town of Westfield sent John McWhorter, the remaining towns making no changes. In speaking of these times the writer of the history of Anti-Masonry in Hammond's Political History says: "After Anti-Masonry began to show evidence of political power, and the principles of the action became more generally known, others joined its ranks; some, doubtless, from the hope of political preferment, but most, it must be believed, from honest convictions of its propriety. Thomas C. Love, Millard Fillmore and Albert H. Tracy of Buffalo; Trumbull Carey, Harvey Putnam, Seth W. Gates, Henry Hawkins and others from Genesee; Abner Hazeltine and George A. French of Chautauqua; George H. Boughton and Judge Deveaux of Niagara; James Wadsworth, Philo C. Fuller, George W. Patterson and John Young of Livingston; Francis Granger, Henry W. Taylor and Samuel M. Hopkins of Ontario; Myron Holley of Wayne; Robert S. Rouse of Seneca; William H. Seward of Cayuga; Thomas Beekman of Madison; Henry C. Martindale of Washington; William H. Maynard of Oneida, and hundreds of others, who have filled prominent and responsible stations in the political

world, to say nothing of John Birdsall the Circuit Judge of the Eighth circuit, and John C. Spencer, Special Counsel, and both Jackson men, could hardly have joined the Anti-Masonic Party from mere personal or selfish considerations." John Birdsall, by the way, was a resident of Mayville, and was appointed a Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit in 1826, serving until 1829. In this year the Anti-Masons nominated Francis Granger for Governor, and Enos T. Throop became the candidate of the Democratic Party. In Chautauqua County the sentiment had continued to grow, and Mr. Granger was given thirty-four hundred seventy votes, against eighteen hundred fifty-four for Mr. Throop, though in the eastern part of the state the result was reversed and Mr. Throop was elected. Abner Hazeltine of Jamestown and Squire White of Fredonia served in the Assembly this year, the latter being re-elected in 1831 and 1832. Mr. White, it will be recollected, was the first Surrogate of the county, serving from 1811 to July, 1813. Abiram Orton of Pomfret and William Prendergast of Chautauqua were appointed Superintendents of the Poor by the Board of Supervisors for a term of three years, and these appear to have been succeeded in 1831 by Solomon Jones of Jamestown, Thomas B. Campbell of Portland and Jonathan Hedges.

In 1831 Nathan Mixer was again returned from Hanover and was made Chairman of the Board, while David Eaton of Portland was once more chosen as Clerk. Bela Tracy was sent from Charlotte; Robert James, Jr., from Cherry Creek; William Rice, who served as Member of Assembly in the session of 1840, from Clymer; Jonadab Winchester from Ellery; Samuel Barrett, who was a member of the Assembly in the session of 1850, from Ellicott; John Woodward, Jr., (grandfather of John Woodward, Justice of the Supreme Court), who served in the Assembly session of 1835, from Ellington; James Scofield, Jr., from Ellery; Elisha Arnold from Portland; Nathaniel Gray, who served in the Assembly in 1833, from Ellington, represented Sheridan; W. Ellsworth represented Stockton and Daniel Wright, Villenova. The other towns retained their former supervisors. John Birdsall of Mayville and Squire White of Pomfret represented the county in the Assembly, and the former was chosen senator in the following year, and was re-elected in 1834, but resigned soon afterward. He was

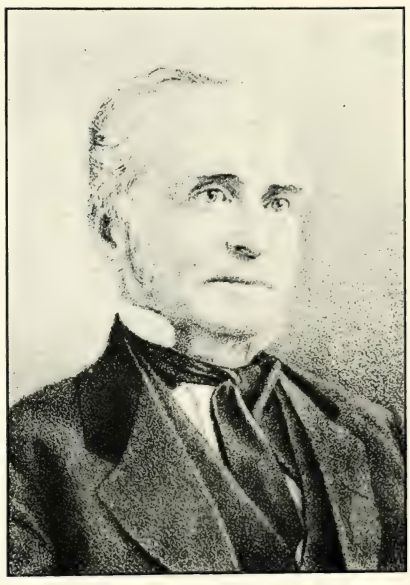
JOHN WOODWARD, Jr.

elected as an Anti-Mason, and was the only anti-Jackson member of the Senate to be chosen in 1832. Benjamin Douglass of Cassadaga, who served in the Assembly session of 1841, was chosen Sheriff this year, and served the full term.

In 1832 George A. French of Pomfret was chosen as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, the Clerk remaining as before. Samuel A. Forbush represented Charlotte; Almon Ives, Ellery; making six years to his credit, and Hugh B. Patterson, after an absence of one year, again represented Gerry. Henry Hill answered for Harmony; Elias E. D. Wood for Mina, and Elisha

Arnold completed a five years' service for Portland. Henry Fairchild closed his services for the Town of Ripley with four years to his credit, and Lyscom Mixer ended a five years' service for the Town of Sheridan. This also marked the close of the services of W. Ellsworth, who served three years for the Town of Stockton. Villeroy Balcom represented Villenova once more and the other towns retained the services of former Supervisors. Another gubernatorial election had rolled around, and Francis Granger was again the candidate of the Anti-Masons, receiving 3,978 votes against 2,242 votes for William M. Marcy, the Jacksonian candidate, the latter being elected by a considerable majority in the state. Theron Bly of Harmony and Squire White of Fredonia represented the county in the Assembly session of this year, and as we have already pointed out, John Birdsall of Mayville began his services in the Senate. Daniel Hazeltine of Ellery, William M. Waggoner and Abiram Dixon were chosen as Superintendents of the Poor, and William Gifford was chosen as Keeper of the Poor House, serving until 1841. Orris Crosby was chosen a presidential elector, voting for Andrew Jackson.

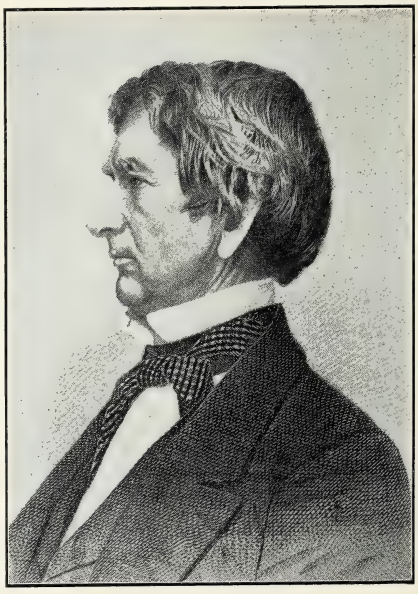
In 1833 there were a good many changes on the Board of Supervisors, and the session was notable from the fact that it marked the close of eighteen years of services on the part of Martin Prendergast for the Town of Chautauqua, this being, up to this time, and with but one exception, the longest service of any man in the county, the exception being Loren B. Sessions of Harmony. Oliver Lee of Hanover, a new man, was chosen Chairman and George A. Green of Chautauqua, Surrogate from 1859 to 1863, was chosen Clerk. Daniel Sherman closed a six years' service for Busti this year. Bela Tracy once more appeared for Gerry and James Carr for Cherry Creek. Odin Benedict, who served in the legislative sessions of 1840 and 1843, represented the Town of Ellery. Nathaniel Thompson was elected from French Creek and Joshua LaDue from Mina. Poland had in the meantime, and in 1832, been erected out of the Town of Ellicott, and Nathaniel Fenton, who had represented the parent town in former years, became its first Supervisor. David Eaton was again returned from Portland, after having served as Clerk of the Board for several years. Ripley sent Orrin Wyllis; Sheridan Nicholas Mallet, and Sherman, which had been erected out of the Town of Mina in 1832, chose as its first Supervisor Otis Skinner, who had previously represented the parent town. Stockton sent John Grant, and Villenova Henry Allen. Amos Atwater of Westfield closed a five years' service with this session of the Board, and the other towns made no changes. Nathaniel Gray of Ellington and Alvin Plumb of Jamestown, the latter of whom was again in service in 1837, and who held the office of County Clerk from 1843 to 1846, served in the Assembly



ODIN BENEDICT.

of this year. Solomon Jones of Jamestown, Jonathan Cass and Jonathan Hedges were chosen as Superintendents of the Poor.

In 1834 Odin Benedict of Ellery was elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and Francis H. Ruggles, of Fredonia, who served in the Senate in 1847, being the last Senator from this county under the constitution of 1821, was chosen clerk. He afterwards served as Chief Clerk of the Canal Auditors Board, serving one month, when he was appointed one of the auditors in April, 1848. Daniel Sherman had completed six years of service for the Town of Busti, and this year Emri Davis was returned from that town. Jabez B. Burrows was elected to succeed Martin Prendergast from Chautauqua, and afterward served as County Treasurer from 1857 to 1860. George H. Frost, grandfather of a subsequent Member of Assembly of the same name, was elected by the people of Cherry Creek; Ira F. Gleason represented French Creek; Joseph Palmer, Mina; Sumner Allen, Poland; Orrin McClure, Member of Assembly in the session of 1835 and Sheriff from 1843 to 1846, Pomfret; L. Farnham, Sheridan; B. H. Kipp, Sherman; A. Lyon, Stockton; Austin Pierce, Member of Assembly in 1842, Villenova, and Robert Cochran, Westfield. The remaining towns retained their former representatives. James Hall of Carroll and Thomas A. Osborne of Mayville, the latter First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1843 to 1845, represented Chautauqua County in the Assembly. George W. Tew of Jamestown was this year chosen as County Clerk, holding the office for two terms. William Sexton of Chautauqua was elected Sheriff and John Birdsall of Mayville was chosen County Treasurer, serving for two years. The Anti-Masonic excitement had by this time largely subsided; the national Republicans and Anti-Masons had agreed upon an electoral ticket in this state in 1832 and had suffered defeat at the hands of the Jacksonian Democrats, and the amalgamation of parties came to be closer as time passed, and the new party was known by the name of Whig. William L. Marcy was re-nominated for Governor by the Jacksonians and William H. Seward became the candidate of the Anti-Masons and National Republicans,



WM. H. SEWARD.
Elected Governor while temporarily residing in Chautauqua County.

or the Whig Party. In Chautauqua County the vote stood forty-five hundred thirty-three for Mr. Seward and twenty-nine hundred forty-two for Mr. Marcy, but in the state at large Mr. Marcy was the favorite, receiving one hundred eighty-one thousand nine hundred five to one hundred sixty-eight thousand nine hundred sixty-one for Mr. Seward.

In 1835 David Eaton of Portland became the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, with Rufus Jones as Clerk. Nathan Lake represented the Town of Charlotte; H. A. Pinney, Clymer; Benjamin Barnard, Ellington; Hugh B. Patterson, Gerry, closing a service of

eleven years; Oliver Lee, Hanover, completing three years' service; Zael Ward, Harmony; Elijah Risley, Jr., (Sheriff from 1825 to 1828; Representative in Congress in the sessions of 1849 and 1850; Major-General of the State Militia), Pomfret; David Eaton, closing six years of service as Supervisor, Portland; G. H. Wattles, Ripley; Nathaniel Gray, Sheridan; Otis Skinner, Mr. Jones being continued as Clerk. Pardon Hazeltine represented Busti; John Chandler, Charlotte; James Carr, Cherry Creek; William Rice, Clymer; Samuel Fargo, Gerry; Nathan Mixer, Hanover, completing ten years of service; Elisha Norton, Pomfret; Asa Andrews, Portland; J. S. Patterson, Sheridan; Loren Park, Sherman; Calvin Smith, Stockton; George Hall, Westfield.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON, Lieutenant Governor.

Sherman, and John Grant, Stockton. The other towns retained the services of former members. Orrin McClure of Fredonia, who served as Sheriff from 1843 to 1846, and John Woodward, Jr., of Clear Creek, represented the county in the Assembly and Abner Hazeltine entered upon his second term in Congress. William T. Howell, Pearson Crosby and Joseph Wait were chosen as Superintendents of the Poor.

In 1836 Odin Benedict of Ellery was again elected Chairman of the Board, No other changes occurred in that year. Thomas B. Campbell, who was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1845 to 1847, and County Clerk in 1820, and Richard P. Marvin of Jamestown, represented the county in the Assembly that year. This was the beginning of the long political and judicial career of Mr. Marvin, who was elected to Congress in 1837, serving two terms, closing in 1841. He was chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, serving with George W. Patter-

son of Westfield, taking a prominent part in the deliberations of that great body, and in 1847 was elected to the Supreme Court, being re-elected in 1855 and in 1863. A gubernatorial election was held this year, William L. Marcy, the Jacksonian Democratic candidate receiving thirty-one hundred fifty-three votes to thirty-eight hundred fifty-five votes for Jesse Buel, the Whig candidate. Mr. Marcy was elected, receiving one hundred sixty-six thousand one hundred twenty-two votes in the state against one hundred thirty-six

HENRY BAKER.

thousand six hundred forty-eight for his rival. In this year Robertson Whiteside was chosen County Treasurer by the Board of Supervisors, and Henry Baker of Jamestown, Nathaniel Gray of Ellington, William M. Waggoner and William Prendergast were chosen as Superintendents of the Poor.

In 1837 the organization was without change. The new members were Levi Baldwin, Arkwright; Nathan Lake, Charlotte; William Prendergast, Jr., Chautauqua; Oliver Carpenter, Cherry Creek; Willard Bucklin, Gerry; William Colville, Jr., Hanover; Theron Bly, Harmony; Pearson Crosby, Pomfret; Timothy Judson, Portland, (served in the Assembly in 1839); Ethan Sawin, Ripley; John C. Dibble, Villenova. The county was now divided into three Assembly Districts, or rather it had three Members of Assembly, chosen upon a general ticket, and Alvin Plumb of Jamestown, Calvin Rumsey of Westfield and William Wilcox of Chautauqua represented the county. These were all Whigs, and, greatly to the surprise of the leaders of both parties, the Whigs were in control of the Legislature for this year, the Jackson men being completely overturned. The legislative session of 1836 enacted a statute which joined the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas with the Supervisors of the county in the selection of County Treasurers and Superintendents of the Poor. Robertson Whiteside, it will be remembered, was appointed County Treasurer in that year, and in the following year the Board of Supervisors, sitting with the Judges in joint session, voted to remove Mr. Whiteside, the ballot standing fifteen to thirteen, and on the following day Ebenezer P. Upham of Chautauqua was chosen to the position thus made vacant. Thus matters stood at the close of the year 1837.

In 1838 Odin Benedict was again elected Chairman of the Board, and John G. Hinckley of Westfield (Supervisor in 1845, County Clerk from 1840 to 1843) was chosen Clerk. The new members this year were Ezbai Kidder, Carroll; Orton Clark, Charlotte, Surrogate from 1847 to 1851; Horace Bronson, Cherry Creek; John Woodward, Jr., Ellington; Daniel Hooker, French Creek; William M. Waggoner, Superintendent of the Poor in 1832 to 1837, Gerry; E. R. Avery, Hanover; David Declow, Mina; Squire White, Member of Assembly in 1830, 1831, 1832, Pomfret; Nathaniel Gray, Sheridan; Otis Skinner, Sherman; Chauncey Warren, Stockton; Luther Pierce, Villenova; William Saxton, Westfield. Theron Bly of Harmony completed eleven years

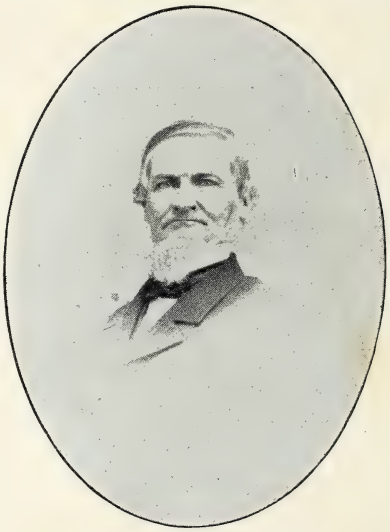
of service for his town in this session. The County Treasurership appears to have been an issue in the election of this Board, for at the first meeting of the body there was a joint session of the Judges and the Board and E. P. Upham was removed by a vote of nineteen to four, and later in the same day a further joint session was held and Robertson Whiteside was again chosen to fill the office of County Treasurer. Mr. Upham took the matter into court, alleging that as the Judges refused to take part in the removal, he was still the County Treasurer. He was sustained in this contention by the Supreme Court, but upon an appeal to the Court for the Correction of Errors the court below was reversed, and it was held that the removal was made in accordance with the law. On the 5th of December, 1839, while the matter was still pending in the courts the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution that it would at present recognize no Treasurer but Robertson Whiteside, and in the following year a resolution was unanimously adopted "to remove the incumbent or incumbents, Ebenezer P. Upham and Robertson Whiteside from the office of County Treasurer, in consequence of the unsettled state of the rights of said claimants and the embarrassments to the fiscal concerns of the county arising therefrom, pending their settlement by the legal tribunals of the state." Matthew P. Bemus of Chautauqua was thereupon elected to the office, holding the same until 1847. In the preceding year William T. Howell, Benjamin Douglass and Stephen May had been chosen as Superintendents of the Poor, and they were succeeded by Henry Bosworth and John Chandler in 1838. The county was represented in the Assembly by Thomas J. Allen of Sinclairville, George A. French of Dunkirk and Abner Lewis of Panama, who became the first County Judge under the constitution of 1846, serving from 1847 to 1852, and also serving as a Representative in Congress from 1845 to 1847. In the meantime a gubernatorial election had come around, and William H. Seward, who had, as the representative of the Holland Land Company, taken up a temporary residence in Chautauqua County, was again the Whig candidate for Governor, being opposed by William L. Marcy. Mr. Seward received forty-nine hundred forty-four votes in the county and one hundred ninety-two thousand eight hundred eighty-two in the state, against three thousand thirty-five in the county and one hundred eighty-two thousand four hundred sixty-one in the state for Mr. Marcy, and was, of course, elected. Joseph Wait was chosen District Attorney this year, serving until 1841.

In 1839 Timothy Judson of Portland became Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and Mr. Hinckley was continued as Clerk. The members not on the previous Board were James Hall of Carroll, who completed twelve years of service with this session; William G. Carr, Cherry Creek; Philo S. Hawley, French Creek; William Bliss, Gerry; A. F. Morrison, Hanover, (Member of Assembly in 1843); Robert Hewes, Harmony; Valorous Lake, Mina; Charles B. Brockway, Ripley; William W. Brigham, Sheridan; Platt C. Osborne, Sherman; Elijah Waters, Westfield, (Member of Assembly in 1844). In the Assembly the county was represented by Timothy Judson of Portland, Waterman Ellsworth of Stockton and Abner Lewis of Panama. Samuel A. Brown of Jamestown was selected as one of the Superintendents of the Poor.

In 1840 the records do not disclose who was elected Chairman. Nelson Rowe was chosen Clerk. The members not on the previous Board were Emri Davis, Busti; Phineas Spencer, Carroll; Alvah Cottrell, Chautauqua; James Carr, Cherry Creek; Ira F. Gleason,

Clymer; Minot Hoyt, Ellery; Willard Bucklin, Gerry; Ezekiel B. Guernsey, Hanover, (Member of Assembly in 1849); Elisha Norton, Pomfret; Asa Andrews, Portland; Lucius Cook, Sherman; Deloss Beebe, Stockton; Nathan Gurney, Villenova. Odin Benedict of Ellery, George A. French of Dunkirk and William Rice of Clymer represented Chautauqua in the Assembly. Amos W. Muzzy of Chautauqua was elected Sheriff; John G. Hinckley of Westfield, County Clerk; David J. Matteson and William Gifford Superintendents of the Poor. This was the year of a Presidential election, as well as for the choice of a Governor. Mr. Seward was re-elected Governor, Chautauqua County giving him fifty-seven hundred fifty-five votes, against thirty-four hundred eighty-five for William C. Bouck and twenty for Garrett Smith. Philo Orton, the veteran Supervisor of Pomfret, was this year nominated as one of the Presidential electors for William Henry Harrison, who received fifty-nine hundred eighty-five votes in this county, against thirty-three hundred forty-five votes for Martin Van Buren and twenty-three for James G. Birney, showing a very decided increase in the Whig vote since 1836, when Henry Clay received only thirty-eight hundred ninety-five votes, against thirty-one hundred twenty for Martin Van Buren.

In 1841 Odin Benedict became Chairman again, with Richard Willing of Chautauqua, Clerk, (County Clerk, 1867 to 1870). The members not of the previous Board were Lewis E. Danforth, Arkwright; Henry C. Sherman, Busti; Judiah E. Budlong, Carroll; William Kilbourn, Cherry Creek; William Rice, Clymer; William Hall, Ellicott; George J. Phipany, Ellington; William R. Wilson, Gerry; Thomas C. Hale, Hanover; Timothy Judson, Portland; Hezekiah Mason, Ripley; Daniel Wright, Villenova. In this year, Benjamin Douglas of Cassadaga, who was Sheriff of the county in 1831, and George A. French of Dunkirk and Robertson Whiteside of Mayville represented the county in the Assembly. Mr. Whiteside was afterward Treasurer of the county and his name is mixed up with the litigation over this office. Austin Smith of Westfield, who had previously served in the Assembly, was elected Surrogate in this year and served as Special Surrogate



GEORGE J. PHIPANY.

from 1861 to 1864. David Mann, of Chautauqua, was elected District Attorney and served until 1847. Staley N. Clark, of Ellicottville, represented the Thirty-first Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

In 1842, Odin Benedict, Chairman; Rufus Jones, Clerk. Members not on last Board, Levi Baldwin, Arkwright; Gordon Swift, Carroll; Nathan Lake, Charlotte; Dexter Barnes, Chautauqua; Jeremiah Ellsworth, Hanover; Daniel Williams, Harmony; Philip Lazell, Stockton; Joseph G. Hopkins, Villenova; Thomas B. Campbell, Westfield. Rossiter P. Johnson of Westfield, Austin Pierce of Villenova and Emory F. Warren of Jamestown, represented the county in the Assembly. The gubernatorial election of this year shows no

substantial change in the vote from 1840, the Whigs carrying the county by about two thousand majority, Luther Bradish being the candidate of this party and William Bouck the standard bearer of the Democracy.

In 1843 Elisha Norton of Pomfret was chosen Chairman and S. Mervin Smith, Clerk. The members not of the previous Board were Lewis E. Danforth, Arkwright; Lorenzo Matthews, Busti; Orton Clark, Charlotte; Cyrus Underwood, Chautauqua; Moses Randall, Clymer; George F. Vandervort, Ellery; Horace Allen, Ellicott; D. L. Gleason, French Creek; Sidney E. Palmer, Gerry, (Member of Assembly in 1859); Orson Stiles, Hanover, (Member of Assembly 1866, 1867, County Clerk 1849 to 1852); John Steward, Harmony, (Member of Assembly in 1863 and 1864); Jesse B. Moore, Mina; W. W. Chandler, Poland; Moses T. Tennant, Ripley; John I. Eacker; Geo. Hart, Sherman; Thomas Ralph, Stockton; James Pratt, Westfield. Odin Benedict of Ellery, Adolphus F. Morrison of Hanover, and Emory F. Warren of Jamestown served in the Assembly session of this year and Thomas A. Osborn was chosen First Judge in this year and served until 1845. He was a resident of Mayville and had served in the Assembly and had been active in the political affairs of the county for many years. Asher Tyler of Ellicottville succeeded Mr. Clark in Congress and served one term. In April of this year, the office of County Superintendent of Schools was created by the Board of Supervisors and Worthy Putnam of Stockton was chosen and held the office until it was abolished in 1847, a sketch of whose interesting and worthy life appears in Mr. Miller's history of the schools. Alvin Plumb of Jamestown, who served as Member of Assembly in the sessions of 1833 and 1837, was chosen County Clerk and served until 1846. Orrin McClure was elected Sheriff, serving a full term.

In 1844 Samuel Barrett of Ellicott served his last of eleven terms as Chairman; Rufus Jones, Clerk. Members not of the previous Board: William Wilcox, Arkwright; Henry C. Sherman, Busti; A. F. Robbins, Cherry Creek; Odin Benedict, Ellery; Jarvis B. Rice, Ellington (Sheriff, 1846, 1849); Silas Terry, French Creek (Member of Assembly, 1849); Willard Bucklin, Gerry; Jeremiah Ellsworth, Hanover; David Declow, Mina; John R. Coney, Portland; John N. Gregg, Sheridan; Platt S. Osborne, Sherman; Nathaniel Gurney, Villenova; Thomas B. Campbell, Westfield. Forbes Johnson of Gerry, Marcus Simmons of Fredonia and Elijah Waters of Westfield were chosen as Chautauqua's Representatives in the Assembly. This was the year in which Henry Clay and James K. Polk contested for the Presidency and Chautauqua County cast five thousand six hundred twelve votes for the former and three thousand four hundred seven for the latter. Millard Fillmore and Silas Wright were the candidates for the office of Governor and the vote in their favor was substantially that cast for the Presidential candidates.

In 1845 Odin Benedict was once more chosen Chairman, with Rufus Jones, Clerk. Members not of the last Board were John Frew of Carroll, (eight terms completed); Nathan Lake, Charlotte, (six terms completed); William Green, Chautauqua, (first Special County Judge in 1855); Oliver B. Main, Cherry Creek; William Rice, Clymer, (completing eleven terms); Henry Baker, Ellicott; William M. Wagoner, Gerry; William Putnam, Mina; Henry N. Hunt, Poland; Leverett Barker, Pomfret; Henry Hall, Sheridan; Chauncey Warren, Stockton; George Hopkins, Villenova; John G. Hinckley, Westfield. Samuel A. Brown of Jamestown, Henry

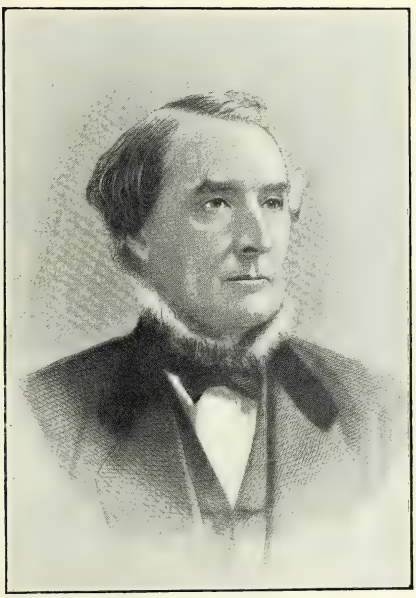
C. Frisbee of Fredonia, and Jeremiah Mann of Ripley served in the Assembly. Orsell Cook of Jamestown became Surrogate of the county in this year and served until 1847. In this year, Abner Lewis of Panama was elected to Congress, serving one term.

In 1846 Odin Benedict was again chosen Chairman, and Walter L. Sessions of Panama made his first official appearance as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of this year. He was a Member of Assembly 1853-4; Senator 1860-61, 1866-7; Member of Congress 1871-2, 1873-4, 1885-6. Members, not of the last Board, were Stephen J. Brown of Busti; Reuben E. Fenton of Carroll (Member of Congress, 1853-4 to 1855; 1857 to Dec. 20th, 1864, when he resigned to become Governor of the State; was again elected in 1866, and was chosen Senator in Congress in 1869 serving to 1875); Randolph W. Seaver of Charlotte; Alvah Cottrell, Chautauqua; James Carr, Cherry Creek; Samuel Bly, Clymer; Nehemiah Royce, French Creek; Willard Bucklin, Gerry; William Calvin, Hanover; Gideon Barlow, Mina; Sumner Allen, Poland; Timothy Judson, Portland; Matthew S. McClintock, Ripley; John P. Hall, Sherman, (Member of Assembly in 1850); Eleazer Flagg, Jr., Stockton. Madison Burnell of Jamestown, Valorous Lake of Mina and Elisha Ward of Silver Creek, the latter of whom served a term in the Senate in 1852-3, represented the county in the Assembly. Thomas B. Campbell of Westfield who had previously served as Member of Assembly and County Clerk, having been appointed April 15, 1820, at the same time that Elial T. Foote was appointed Sheriff, was, this year, chosen First Judge of the county. Matthew P. Bemus of Mayville who afterwards served as Member of Assembly in the sessions of 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, was chosen County Clerk. He was the first man in Chautauqua County to serve five consecutive terms in the State Legislature.

The constitution of 1846 provided for thirty-two separate Senate Districts, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua constituting the Thirty-second District up to the apportionment of 1892, when Allegany County was added only to be dropped from the list under the constitution of 1894, when Cattaraugus and Chautauqua became the Fiftieth District. Frederick S. Martin of Franklinville became the first Senator under the constitution of 1846, being elected in November of 1847, entering upon the duties of the office January 4th, 1848, the term being reduced to two years. Robert Owen Jr., of Randolph succeeded Mr. Martin and then Elisha Ward of Silver Creek, who was a Member of Assembly in 1846, was elected, serving in 1852 and 1853. Alvah H. Walker of Fredonia succeeded Mr. Ward for the next term and then Roderick White of Olean was chosen. He died in 1856 and John P. Darling of New Albion, Cattaraugus County, was elected to fill the vacancy and was re-elected 1857 for the full term. Walter L. Sessions was elected in 1859, serving in 1860 and 1861 and was succeeded by Horace C. Young of New Albion. Norman M. Allen of Dayton was chosen in 1863, serving a full term, and then Walter L. Sessions was again elected. There was a political revolution in the Thirty-second District in 1867 and Lorenzo Morris, of Fredonia, a Democrat, was elected. He was succeeded by Allen D. Scott of Ellicottville, and he, in turn, by Norman M. Allen of Dayton. In 1873 Albert G. Dow, an old-time resident of Hanover and Westfield, was elected, his home being then in Randolph. Commodore P. Vedder of Ellicottville succeeded Mr. Dow, and then Loren B. Sessions of Panama was elected for two terms, and came very nearly breaking the record

with a third term, but was finally obliged to nominate Norman M. Allen of Dayton, who was duly elected. In 1883 Commodore P. Vedder of Ellicottville was again elected to the Senate, and continued in office until defeated at the polls by James T. Edwards of Randolph who ran as an independent candidate in 1891. Dr. Edwards was succeeded by Frank W. Higgins of Olean, who continues to represent this district.

In 1847 the Chairman and Clerk were



AUGUSTUS F. ALLEN.

re-elected. The changes in the Board from last year were Emri Davis, Busti; W. W. Crafts, Chautauqua; Charles A. Spencer, Cherry Creek; Augustus F. Allen, Ellicott, (delegate to Constitutional Convention in 1867; Member of Congress 1875-6); George J. Phipany, Ellington; H. H. Hawkins, Hanover; David Tucker, Poland; Daniel W. Douglass, Pomfret, (Member of Assembly in 1851); Moses A. Tennant, Ripley, and Chauncey Warren, Stockton. Madison Burnell of Jamestown and Charles J. Orton of Fredonia became the representatives of Chautauqua County which had been reduced to two Assembly Districts. Horton Clark of Chautauqua was elected to succeed Orsell Cook as Surrogate and served until 1851. In the meantime the constitution of 1846 had gone into effect and Abner Lewis of Panama, who had served both as a Member of the Assembly and Representative in Congress, was chosen the first County Judge. Abner Hazeltine was chosen District Attorney and served until 1850. He was the father of the present Abner Hazeltine of Jamestown and served in Congress and held many important positions in the affairs of the county.

In 1848, Reuben E. Fenton of Carroll was chosen Chairman of the Board and Daniel Sherman was elected Clerk, (District Attorney in 1850 and Sheriff in 1828). The changes in the Board were Lorenzo Matthews, Busti; Lyman Brown, Clymer; George F. Vandervoort, Ellery; John F. Farman, Ellington; Silas Terry, French Creek, (Assemblyman in 1849); Adolphus F. Morrison, Hanover, (Member of Assembly in 1843); Theron S. Bly, Harmony, (Sheriff in 1858); Rosell Greene, Pomfret; Ebenezer Harris, Portland; Benjamin H. Kipp, Sherman; Milton Smith, Stockton, (Sheriff in 1855); Villeroy Balcom, Villenova; Alvin Plumb, Westfield, (Assemblyman in 1833 and 1837, Sheriff in 1843). John H. Pray of Panama and David H. Treadway of Ellington served Chautauqua in the Assembly session of this year. Under the constitution of 1846, the County Treasurers, who had previously been chosen by the Board of Supervisors, were made elective by the people and in 1848, William Gifford of Ellery was elected and served to 1857, three terms. Another Presidential election occurred in this year and the Whigs seem to have been somewhat divided. Zachary Taylor received forty-two hundred seven, Lewis Cass nineteen hundred eleven and Martin Van Buren sixteen hundred forty-

eight. Practically the same divisions seem to have been made for Governor, Hamilton Fish, Reuben H. Walworth and John A. Dix being the candidates.

In 1849, after being absent one term, Odin Benedict was elected Chairman and Daniel Sherman was re-elected Clerk. The changes in the Board were Joseph E. Kimball, Charlotte; M. Prendergast, Chautauqua; Oliver B. Main, Cherry Creek; Charles Brightman, Clymer; Charles Butler, Ellicott; Nehemiah Royce, French Creek; William Bliss, Gerry; Charles H. Lee, Hanover; Odin Benedict, Ellery; Cyrus Underwood, Mina; Pierce Woodward, Poland; Timothy Judson, Portland; Stephen Prendergast, Ripley; Austin Pierce, Villenova, (Member of Assembly in 1842); Austin Smith, Westfield, (Assemblyman 1851, 1852, and Surrogate in 1841). Silas Terry of Clymer and Ezekiel B. Guernsey of Irving constituted the representation of Chautauqua County in the Assembly. Orson Stiles of Fredonia was elected County Clerk and served until 1852. He was Member of Assembly in the sessions of 1866-7. Elijah Risley, who was long prominent in the political affairs of Northern Chautauqua, was this year elected to Congress and was succeeded in the following term by Frederick S. Martin of Olean. Noah D. Snow was elected Sheriff and served until 1852.

In 1850, Reuben E. Fenton, after an absence of one term, was elected Chairman and Charles Chadwick was elected Clerk. The changes in personnel of the Board were Orsamus A. White, Charlotte, (School Commissioner in 1859-62); Stephen Hunt, Chautauqua; George F. Vandervoort, Ellery; Thomas D. Jones, French Creek; William Mellen, Gerry; William Colville, Hanover; John Steward, Harmony; Luke Grover, Mina; William Risley, Pomfret; Asa Blood, Portland; Edmund Mead, Sheridan; Lester R. Dewey, Sherman; Timothy G. Walker, Villenova. John P. Hall of Sherman and Samuel Barrett of Jamestown served in the Assembly and Daniel Sherman of Busti was elected District Attorney, serving until 1853. Washington Hunt was the Whig candidate for Governor and received forty-seven hundred sixty-six votes against thirty-three hundred twenty-eight for Horatio Seymour. This closed the first half century of the politics of Chautauqua County.

In 1851 Reuben E. Fenton was re-elected Chairman and Charles Chadwick was re-elected Clerk. The changes were Theron Palmiter, Busti; Joseph Kent, Cherry Creek; Stephen W. Steward, Clymer; William S. Aldrich, Ellery; R. V. Cunningham, Ellicott; Nehemiah Royce, French Creek; James Bucklin, Gerry; Edward Buss, Mina; Eliakim Crosby, Poland; Alvah H. Walker, Pomfret, (Senator in 1854-5); John R. Coney, Portland; George Goodrich, Ripley; Loren Park, Sherman; George Hall, Westfield. Austin Smith of Westfield (Surrogate 1841 to 1844, Special Surrogate 1861 to 1864), and Daniel W. Douglass of Fredonia represented the county in the Assembly. Emory T. Warren of Fredonia was elected Surrogate and served to 1855. Frederick S. Martin of Cattaraugus represented the Congressional District from 1851 to 1853. Nicholas Kessler was chosen Keeper of the Poor House and John Chandler, Superintendent of the Poor.

In 1852 Timothy Judson of Portland was elected Chairman and Stukely Ellsworth was chosen Clerk. The changes in the Board were John M. Edson, Charlotte; Hiram A. Pratt, Chautauqua; James Carr, Cherry Creek; Augustus F. Allen, Ellicott; Philo S. Hawley, French Creek; Charles H. Lee, Hanover; Gideon Barlow, Mina; Timothy Judson, Portland; Charles B. Brockway, Ripley; Lewis Sperry, Sherman; Martin Crowell, Villenova, (Mem-

ber of Assembly in 1865); Alvin Plumb, Westfield. Austin Smith of Westfield and Jeremiah Ellsworth of Ellington constituted the membership in the Assembly. William Green of Chautauqua was elected Special County Judge in this year, being the first man to hold this office. In the same year, Francis S. Edwards of Fredonia was chosen first Special Surrogate. He was also Member of Congress in 1855 to 1857, resigning in February of the latter year. Selden Marvin of Ripley was elected County Judge and held the office for a term of six years. Alpheus S. Hawley of Ripley was elected Sheriff of the county and Richard O. Green, County Clerk. Washington Hunt received fifty-seven hundred nine votes for Governor against thirty-seven hundred fifty-eight for Horatio Seymour and one thousand fifty-six for Minthorn Tompkins. Winfield Scott received fifty-six hundred twelve for President against thirty-seven hundred three for Franklin Pierce and twelve hundred nine for John P. Hale.

In 1853 Timothy Judson was re-elected to the Chairmanship and Stukely Ellsworth was re-elected to the Clerkship. The changes in the Board were Levi Baldwin, Arkwright; Lorenzo Matthews, Busti; Edwin Eaton, Carroll; W. W. Crafts, Chautauqua; D. B. Parsons, Cherry Creek; Henry Baker, Ellicott; Nehemiah Royce, French Creek; Lyman L. Eaton, Gerry; Hiram Smith, Hanover; Moses A. Tennant, Ripley; Morris Norton, Harmony; Alexander Eddy, Mina; M. W. Smith, Poland; John I. Eacker, Sheridan; Hiram Cornell, Villenova; Joshua R. Babcock, Westfield. Walter L. Sessions of Panama, (Senator 1860-61, 1866 and 1867, Congress 1871-2, 1873-4, 1885-6); and Jeremiah Ellsworth of Ellington served in the Assembly. In this year George Barker of Fredonia began his long political and judicial career by being chosen District Attorney, serving until 1856. He was again appointed to this office in 1862 and elected at the general election, serving until 1865. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and in the same year was chosen to the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District and served continuously up to 1890. He was a member of the General Term of the Fourth Department in 1883 and in the Fifth Department in 1884. Charles Brightman was chosen Superintendent of the Poor. Reuben E. Fenton of Frewsburg was chosen to Congress and served until 1855, when Francis S. Edwards of Fredonia was chosen to succeed him. In the latter year, Mr. Fenton was again chosen a Representative in Congress and served continuously by re-election up to 1865. He, in turn, was succeeded by Henry Van Aernam of Franklinville, Cattaraugus County. In 1869 Porter Sheldon of Jamestown was elected as Representative in Congress and was succeeded in 1871 by Walter L. Sessions of Panama. Mr. Sessions was re-elected in 1873 and served until 1875. In that year Augustus F. Allen of Jamestown was elected, but died before taking office. Nelson I. Norton of Hinsdale was chosen for the unexpired term of Mr. Allen and was succeeded in 1877 by George W. Patterson of Westfield. In 1879 Henry Van Aernam was again elected to this office and was re-elected in 1881. He was succeeded in 1883 by Francis B. Brewer of Westfield and in 1885 Walter L. Sessions was again elected as Representative in Congress. William G. Laidlaw of Ellicottville was elected to the Fiftieth Congress and was re-elected to the Fifty-first. Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia was chosen to the Fifty-second Congress and continued in office during the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and a part of the Fifty-sixth Congress, when E. B. Vreeland of Salamanca was elected

and has continued to serve up to the present time.

In 1854 Timothy Judson was again elected Chairman of the Board with Elias H. Jenner as Clerk. The changes were Theron Palmiter, Busti; Wm. H. H. Fenton, Carroll; David Woods, Chautauqua; Ira Haskins, Ellery; Sidney E. Palmer, Gerry, (Member of Assembly in 1859); John Steward, Harmony; Ezra Kidder, Kiantone; Ora B. Pelton, Mina; Henry N. Hunt, Poland; Hiram F. Smith, Pomfret; Selden Marvin, Ripley, (County Judge in 1852); Edmund Mead, Sheridan; Benjamin J. Coffin, Sherman; George S. Harrison, Stockton; Martin Crowell, Villenova. W. L. Sessions of Panama and Francis W. Palmer of Jamestown constituted the representation in the Assembly.

In 1855 John G. Hinckley returned to his seat as Chairman of the Board and Elias H. Jenner was re-elected Clerk. The changes were, Chauncev Abbey, Arkwright; John B. Babcock, Busti; Charles L. Norton, Carroll, (County Clerk in 1864); Daniel Arnold, Charlotte; Silas Vinton, Cherry Creek; Elias Clark, Ellery; Simeon W. Parks, Ellicott; Mason D. Hatch, Ellington; Willard Bucklin, Gerry; Clark C. Swift, Hanover; Albert Gleason, Harmony; Lucian V. Axtell, Kiantone; George Ross, Mina; Abner W. Camp, Pomfret; Charles A. Marsh, Portland; C. O. Doughaday, Ripley; Newton P. Smith, Sheridan; Loren Parks, Sherman; Judge L. Bugbee, Stockton; John G. Hinckley, Westfield. Samuel S. Whallon of Mayville, (Canal Commissioner in 1855-58), and Francis W. Palmer of Jamestown were elected to the Assembly. Charles F. Mattison was chosen Special County Judge to fill a vacancy and served until 1858. Albert Richmond of Chautauqua was chosen Surrogate, serving until 1859. Mr. Mattison was also elected Special Surrogate in this year. Richard P. Marvin was, in this year, re-elected a Justice of the Supreme Court and was re-elected in 1863. Milton Smith was elected Sheriff, serving until 1858. Hanson A. Risley of Fredonia was chosen County Clerk and George G. Palmeter was appointed Keeper of the Poor House. Stephen Snow and Sidney Jones of Jamestown were appointed Loan Commissioners, serving two years.

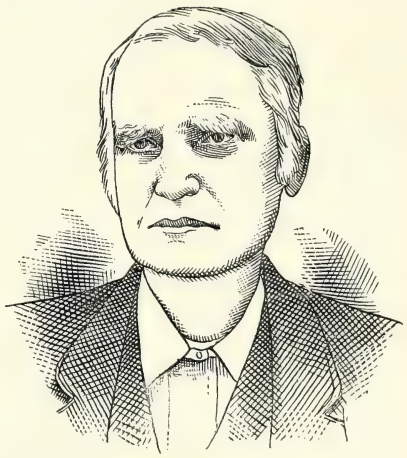
In 1856 James Parker was chosen Chairman and Elias H. Jenner was re-chosen Clerk. The changes in the Board were Emri Davis, Jr., Busti; James Parker, Carroll, (Presidential elector in 1860 and also Secretary to the Electoral College in the same year); William M. Wagoner, Charlotte; John Birdsall, Chautauqua, (Circuit Judge in 1826, Senator in 1832, 1833 and 1834, Member of Assembly in 1813); Joseph Kent, Cherry Creek; Jesse Brown, Clymer; Leman Pickett, Ellery; Augustus F. Allen, Ellicott; Charles B. Green, Ellington, (Member of Assembly 1858); John Sliter, French Creek; Sidney E. Palmer, Gerry, (Member of Assembly in 1859); Ebenezer G. Cook, Harmony, (Member of Assembly in 1860); Luke Grover, Mina; Galusha M. Wait, Poland; Elisha Norton, Pomfret; Darwin G. Goodrich, Portland; Simeon Collins, Ripley; Edmund Mead, Sheridan; William Green, Sherman, (Special County Judge in 1855); Ebenezer Moon, Stockton; James Wright, Villenova; William Vorce, Westfield, (Sheriff in 1858). Henry A. Prendergast of Westfield and Smith Berry of Sheridan represented Chautauqua in the Assembly. John F. Smith of Jamestown was elected District Attorney in this year and served up to 1859. In 1856 the office of School Commissioner was created, Chautauqua County being divided into two districts. The first election occurred in 1859, the term of office being for three years. Amasa C. Moses of Chautauqua was elected for the First District and

O. A. White in the Second. Mr. Moses was succeeded by George W. Putnam and Mr. White by Lucius Hurlburt of Harmony.

In 1857 James Parker was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and Elias H. Jenner was re-elected Clerk. The changes in the Board were Levi Baldwin, Arkwright; Allen A. Stevens, Charlotte; Horatio Hill, Cherry Creek; Stephen W. Steward, Clymer; Francis W. Palmer, Ellicott, (Assemblyman in 1854 and 1855); Marvin Hooker, French Creek; Willard Bucklin, Gerry; Hiram Smith, Jr., Hanover, (Assemblyman in 1860 and 1861); Charles Spencer, Kiantone; Pierce Woodward, Poland; Edmund Day, Pomfret; R. D. Fuller, Portland; Charles B. Brockway, Ripley; Newell Gould, Sheridan; William Burdick, Stockton. Henry A. Prendergast of Westfield and Isaac George of Fredonia constituted Chautauqua's representation in the Assembly. Jabez B. Burrows of ———— was elected County Treasurer and served to 1860.

In 1858 George W. Patterson of Westfield was elected Chairman, Elias H. Jenner was re-elected Clerk and James Parker, editor of the Chautauqua Democrat, was chosen to be the first to occupy the new office of Reporter. The changes in the Board were Chauncey Abbey, Arkwright; Charles L. Norton, Carroll; Henry C. Lake, Charlotte, (Secretary to State Board of Charities in 1867, and Assemblyman in 1862 and 1863); William Gifford, Chautauqua, (County Treasurer in 1848); Charles Brightman, Clymer; John F. Farman, Ellington; William C. Benedict, Ellery; Lewis Hall, Ellicott; S. W. Steward, French Creek; Samuel Griffith, Gerry; Sardius Steward, Harmony; D. G. Morgan, Kiantone; Edward Buss, Mina; Darwin G. Goodrich, Portland; Simeon Collins, Ripley; William O. Strong, Sheridan; Miles J. Clark, Sherman; Martin Crowell, Villenova; George W. Patterson, Westfield. Henry Bliss of Sherman and Charles B. Green of Ellington served in the Assembly. Stephen Snow of Chautauqua was elected Special County Judge and served up to 1861. Samuel A. Brown of Jamestown who had previously been District Attorney and Member of Assembly, was elected Special Surrogate and served for one term. Theron S. Bly was chosen County Clerk.

In 1859 George W. Patterson was re-elected Chairman, Elias H. Jenner was



CHARLES B. GREEN.

re-elected Clerk and James Parker was re-elected Reporter. Stephen Parment was appointed to the new office of Janitor. The changes were John A. Hall, Busti; Orton Clark, Charlotte, (Surrogate in 1847); Silas Vinton, Cherry Creek; H. P. Fenton, French Creek; Russell M. Brown, Kiantone; David DeChow, Mina; Wm. T. Falconer, Poland; Elisha Norton, Pomfret; Horace C. Taylor, Portland; Judge L. Bugbee, Stockton. Henry A. Bliss of Sherman was re-elected to the Assembly and served with Sidney E. Palmer of Gerry. William O. Stevens of Chautauqua was elected District Attorney, succeeding George Barker of Fredonia. Abner Hazeltine of Jamestown was chosen County Judge in this year and served

to November, 1863. Mr. Hazeltine was appointed Special County Judge in place of Judge Cottle in 1873 but refused to qualify. John J. Kinney of Jamestown was appointed in his stead in 1874. George A. Green of Fredonia was elected Surrogate.

In 1860 all officers were re-elected as follows: George W. Patterson, Chairman, Elias H. Jenner, Clerk; James Parker, Reporter, and Stephen Parment, Janitor. The changes in the Board were John C. Griswold, Arkwright, M. G. Freeman, Chautauqua; Hercules Rice, Clymer; George M. Abell, Dunkirk; Augustus F. Allen, Ellicott; Robert Lenox, Gerry; Chander Scott, Hanover; George A. Hall, Kiantone; George Relf, Mina; Gurdon Taylor, Portland; John C. Cranston, Sheridan; Henry Bliss, Sherman, (Member of Assembly in 1858-59); Philip Lazell, Stockton. Ebenezer D. Cook of Panama and Hiram Smith, Jr., of Smith Mills, represented Chautauqua in the Assembly. Although the Republican Party was organized at Angelica, Allegany County, in 1854, and conducted its first national campaign under the leadership of John C. Fremont in 1856, it had not become an efficient force until 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Presidency and Edward D. Morgan became the Governor of the state. Chautauqua County gave, in this election, eighty-four hundred eighty-one votes for Abraham Lincoln against thirty-six hundred seventy for Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckenridge and John Bell who constituted the opposition and received all of the votes cast against Mr. Lincoln. This represented a merger of the old Whig Party and what were known as Free Soilers, Abolitionists and War Democrats and was a new exemplification of the tendency of Chautauqua County to go strongly in one direction. James Parker of Carroll was elected as a Presidential Elector and voted for Abraham Lincoln for President.

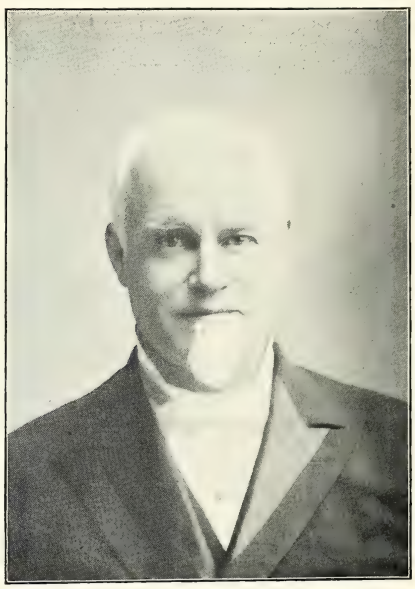
In 1861 Augustus F. Allen was elected Chairman and the other officers were re-elected, Elias H. Jenner, Clerk; James Parker, Reporter, and Stephen Parment, Janitor. The changes were: Emri Davis, Busti; Henry C. Lake, Charlotte; M. Prendergast, Chautauqua; R. W. Parsons, Cherry Creek; L. S. Terry, Clymer; John S. Beggs, Dunkirk; Augustus F. Allen, Ellicott; Charles B. Green, Ellington; R. J. Beach, French Creek; Galusha Beardsley, Gerry; Reuben F. Randolph, Harmony; Russell M. Brown, Kiantone; Orson Stiles, Pomfret, (Member of Assembly 1866-67 and County Clerk in 1849); Horace C. Taylor, Portland; Sextus H. Hungerford, Westfield, (Assemblyman in 1865). Henry A. Prendergast of Westfield was again chosen to the Assembly and served with Hiram Smith, Jr., of Smith Mills, who was chosen for a second term. James Sherwood of Chautauqua was elected Special County Judge in this year. William Leet of Chautauqua was elected County Treasurer in this year and served to 1863. He was succeeded by Byron Ellsworth who served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly in 1855, and served to 1866 when Mr. Leet was again elected and served to 1869. Charles Kennedy of Jamestown was chosen Sheriff in that year. Sidney Jones of Jamestown was elected County Clerk and served to 1864.

In 1862 Augustus F. Allen was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; Lucius Hurlburt was chosen Clerk (School Commissioner in 1859); C. E. Bishop was elected Reporter, and Stephen Parment was re-appointed Janitor. The changes were Chauncey Abbey, Arkwright; Timothy D. Copp, Charlotte, (Presidential Elector in 1868); Anthony Morian, Cherry Creek; Hartson S. Ayer, Clymer; John M.

Furman, Ellington ; John Steward, Harmony; W. Woodward, Kiantone, (School Commissioner in 1859); Thomas R. Coveney, Mina; Henry A. Prendergast, Ripley, (Assemblyman in 1856, 1857 and 1861); Henry W. Sperry, Sherman; Merril Crissey, Stockton. Emri Davis of Busti and Henry C. Lake of Charlotte Center, the latter of whom served as Secretary of the Commissioners of Charities in 1867, represented the county in the Assembly. George Barker of Fredonia was elected District Attorney and served up to 1865. In 1867 he, in company with Augustus F. Allen of Jamestown, Norman M. Allen of Dayton and George Van Campen of Olean, was chosen as a member of the Constitutional Convention and after the close of that service was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court and continued in service by re-election up to 1890.

In 1863 C. L. Norton was elected Chairman of the Board, Lucius Hurlburt was re-chosen Clerk, C. E. Bishop was re-elected Reporter and Stephen Parment was re-appointed Janitor. The changes were John R. Robertson, Busti, (County Clerk in 1870); R. W. Parsons, Cherry Creek; Almond S. Park, French Creek; George A. Aldrich, Gerry; Cyrus D. Angell, Hanover; Walter L. Sessions, Harmony, (Senator in 1860-1 and 1866-7; Member of Assembly in 1853-4; Representative in Congress 1871-3 and 1873-5 and 1885-7); Edward Buss, Mina; Henry B. Benjamin, Pomfret; Albert Haywood, Portland; Simeon Collins, Ripley; Buel Tolles, Sheridan; Horace Burgess, Villenova. John Seward of Panama and Henry C. Lake of Charlotte Center constituted the representation in the Assembly. Orsell Cook of Jamestown, who served as Surrogate from 1844 to 1847, was elected County Judge in this year and served to 1871. Theron Brown of Chautauqua was elected Surrogate, serving until 1866.

In 1864 C. L. Norton, was again chosen Chairman; Lucius Hurlburt, Clerk; C. E. Bishop, Reporter and Stephen Parment was re-chosen Janitor. The changes in the Board were Henry Reynolds, Charlotte; Horatio Hill, Cherry Creek; Joshua Hatton, Clymer; James Hale, Ellery; Samuel Griffith, Ellington; Lawyer S. Terry, French Creek; William D. Talcott, Hanover; George Relf, Mina; Sumner Allen, Po-



LOREN B. SESSIONS.

land; Charles B. Brockway, Ripley; Harlow Crissey, Stockton; M. S. Corey, Villenova. John Steward of Panama and Julien T. Williams of Dunkirk served in the Assembly. Abram Dixon of Westfield who served in the State Senate from 1840 to 1844 was chosen Special Surrogate and served up to 1870. Amos K. Warren of Stockton was elected Sheriff. In this year Abraham Lincoln received eighty-seven hundred eight votes against thirty-nine hundred ninety- two for George B. McClellan. Reuben E. Fenton of Jamestown was elected Governor in 1864, receiving eighty-seven hundred sixty-two votes in Chautauqua County against thirty-nine hundred fifty-two for Horatio

Seymour. Charles L. Norton of Charlotte was elected County Clerk, serving up to 1867.

In 1865 Orson Stiles was elected Chairman, Lucius Hurlburt was re-elected Clerk, C. E. Bishop was re-chosen Reporter and Stephen Parment was re-appointed Janitor. The changes in the Board were Elias H. Jenner, Busti; William H. H. Fenton, Carroll; Daniel H. Hewes, Chautauqua; R. W. Parsons, Cherry Creek; William C. Benedict, Ellery; Galusha Beardsley, Gerry; Nahum S. Scott, Hanover, (District Attorney in 1865); Loren B. Sessions, Harmony, (Senator in 1878-9 and 1880-1); Daniel Griswold, Poland; Orson Stiles, Pomfret; Joseph B. Fay, Portland, (Member of Assembly in 1866-67); Martin Crowell, Villenova. Sextus H. Hungerford of Westfield and Martin Crowell of Hamlet served the county in the Assembly. Nathan S. Scott of Chautauqua was chosen District Attorney.

In 1866 Nahum Scott was chosen Chairman. Lucius Hurlburt was re-elected Clerk, C. E. Bishop, Reporter, and Stephen Parment, Janitor. Changes: John C. Griswold, Arkwright; William B. Martin, Busti, (Special Surogate in 1887); W. P. Whiteside, Chautauqua; George N. Frost, Cherry Creek; George Waith, Ellington; Dana P. Horton, French Creek, (Assemblyman in 1884-85 and 87); Aaron J. Phillips, Kiantone; Franklin DeChow, Mina; Horace White Pomfret; Sylvanus H. Myrick, Sherman; Eliphalet Mitchell, Stockton. Joseph B. Fay of Brocton and Orson Stiles of Fredonia, who was County Clerk from 1849 to 1852, served in the Assembly. Henry O. Lakin was appointed Surrogate to fill the unexpired term of Theodore Brown and was elected for the full term in the following year.

In 1868 C. B. Brockway was re-elect- Chairman. Elias H. Jenner was elected Clerk; C. E. Bishop was re-elected Reporter; Stephen Parment was re-appointed Janitor and Leroy Willing was the first to hold the office of Page. The changes in the Board were Delos J. Rider, Arkwright; Obed Edson, Charlotte, (Member of Assembly in 1875); M. P. Bemus, Chautauqua, (Assemblyman in 1868-69-70-71-72 and County Clerk in 1846); Anthony Morian, Cherry Creek; John R. Russell, Ellery; B. Frank Dennison, Gerry; Chandler Scott, Hanover; George Relf, Mina; George D. Hinckley, Pomfret; Alfred Eaton, Portland; Henry Sheldon, Sherman; George W. Patterson, Westfield. The representation in the Assembly remained unchanged for this year. Richard Willing of Chautauqua was elected County Clerk and served up to 1870. Nelson H. Hill of Dunkirk was elected Special County Judge, serving the full term and was afterward appointed Registrar in Bankruptcy.

In 1868 C. B. Brockway was re-elected Chairman and Elias H. Jenner, Clerk; O. D. Hinckley of Clymer was appointed Deputy Clerk, (Assemblyman in 1875); L. McKinstry was chosen Reporter, Stephen Parment was re-appointed Janitor and Leroy Willing re-appointed Page. The changes were John C. Griswold, Arkwright; John R. Robertson, Busti; Allen A. Stevens, Charlotte; Silas Vinton, Cherry Creek; Hartson S. Ayer, Clymer; John S. Bemus, Ellery; Philip M. Smith, Ellington; James A. Merry, French Creek; John D. Hiller, Hanover, (Member of Assembly in 1873-4); W. Woodward, Kiantone; Joseph C. Doty, Sheridan; Henry W. Sperry, Sherman; Chauncey Warren, Stockton; Tyler H. Searl, Villenova; Francis B. Brewer, Westfield, (Member of Assembly in 1873 and 1874, Representative in Congress in 1883-5). Matthew P. Bemus of Mayville, (County Clerk in 1846), and Winfield S. Cameron of Jamestown became the Representatives of the county in the Assem-

bly. Mr. Bemus was re-elected and served five consecutive terms, being the first man in Chautauqua County to serve more than two terms in succession. Sherman Williams of Sherman was chosen County Treasurer and served up to 1875, making two full terms, and afterwards served in the Assembly. He was subsequently appointed to a position in the custom house in New York where he has continued in service up to the present time. Benjamin Skinner of Fredonia was elected District Attorney.

Loren B. Sessions was elected Chairman in 1869 with Elias H. Jenner as Clerk. O. D. Hinckley and A. V. Hazeltine were appointed assistants. L. McKinstry was elected Reporter, Stephen Parment was re-appointed Janitor and Leroy Willing, Page. Changes: Oscar H. Houck, Arkwright; Harmon G. Mitchell, Busti; George S. Harrison, Charlotte; George H. Frost, Cherry Creek; Jerome Preston, Ellicott, (Assemblyman in 1872); Galusha Beardsley, Gerry; Joel Scudder, Kiantone; Henry Q. Ames, Mina, (School Commissioner in 1859); Harvey S. Elkins, Poland; John P. Hall, Pomfret; Joseph E. Harris, Portland; Addison Mason, Ripley; Buel Tolles, Sheridan; A. W. Benson, Sherman. There was no change in the Assembly representation in this year.

In 1870 Loren B. Sessions was again chosen Chairman; E. H. Jenner, Clerk, and O. D. Hinckley, Deputy Clerk. B. D. Southworth and C. E. Benton were appointed Reporters. Stephen Parment was re-appointed Janitor and L. F. Willing, Page. The changes were Levi C. Baldwin, Arkwright; W. C. Carpenter, Cherry Creek; Oscar Hale, Ellery; Carey Briggs, Ellington; D. M. Hapgood, French Creek; Norman B. Brown, Hanover; Franklin Burrit, Pomfret; Theodore S. Moss, Portland; L. G. Hamilton, Ripley; John T. Green, Sherman; Walker Parkhurst, Stockton; Horatio G. Pope, Villenova; Henry C. Kingsbury, Westfield. Mr. Bemus continued to serve in the Assembly, Orange Winans of Dunkirk being his colleague. Jabez B. Archibald of Chautauqua was chosen Special Surrogate, Charles G. Mapes of Chautauqua was elected Surrogate, serving continuously up to 1882. Philip S. Cottle was in this year elected Special County Judge and died in office. In 1870 John R. Robertson of Busti was elected County Clerk and served up to 1873.

In 1871 Silas Vinton was chosen Chairman and E. H. Jenner was re-chosen Clerk. L. McKinstry was appointed Deputy Clerk and A. M. Clark and C. E. Benton were re-chosen Reporters. Dwight Dutton was appointed Janitor with J. F. Pratt as Page. The changes in the Board were Leander S. Phelps, Arkwright, (Sheriff in 1876); John A. Hall, Busti; Silas Vinton, Cherry Creek; Jesse Brown, Clymer; Augustus F. Allen, Ellicott; Henry R. Case, French Creek; William H. Scott, Gerry; Frank G. Steward, Harmony; Franklin DeChow, Mina; Joseph C. Doty, Sheridan; Rollin L. Shepard, Villenova. There was no change in the Assembly representation this year. Edward R. Bootey of Jamestown was elected to the office of District Attorney and was re-elected in 1873 on the Independent Republican ticket, following the Greeley campaign, which worked a political revolution in Chautauqua County. Emory F. Warren of Jamestown was elected County Judge and served up to 1877.

In 1872 F. B. Brewer was elected Chairman and E. H. Jenner was re-chosen Clerk. O. D. Hinckley was appointed Deputy Clerk. A. M. Clark and C. E. Benton were re-elected Reporters and Dwight Dutton was re-appointed Janitor with J. F. Pratt as Page. The changes were Elias H. Jenner, Busti; Lucius M. Robertson, Carroll,

(School Commissioner in 1859); Horace E. Kimbel, Charlotte; George N. Frost, Cherry Creek; William C. Benedict, Ellery; Samuel Griffith, Ellington; Smith Clark, Hanover, (Assemblyman in 1880); George Relf, Mina; Addison Mason, Ripley; Joseph E. Batchellor, Stockton; Tyler H. Searl, Villenova; Francis B. Brewer, Westfield. Mr. Bemus continued in the Assembly and was associated with Jerome Preston of Jamestown.

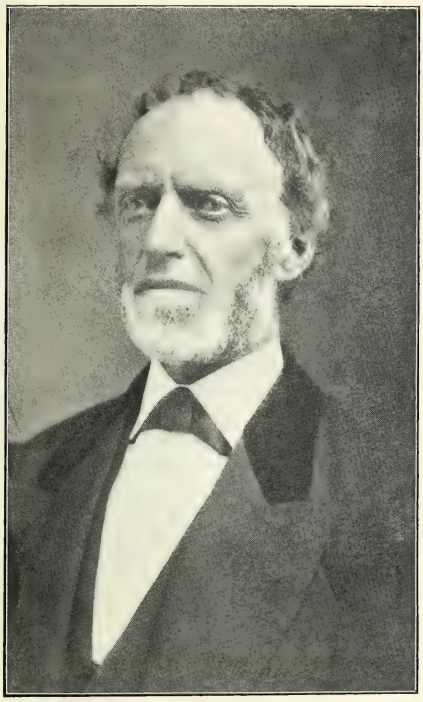
In 1873 F. B. Brewer was re-elected Chairman and E. H. Jenner was re-chosen Clerk. O. D. Hinckley and L. McKinstry were chosen Deputy Clerks. T. Z. Root was elected and C. E. Benton re-elected Reporters. Stephen Parment was chosen Janitor and Edwin Kibbe was appointed Page. The changes were George W. Briggs, Arkwright; Alonzo C. Pickard, Busti, (School Commissioner in 1859); Edwin Eaton, Carroll; John Birdsall, Chautauqua; Otis J. Green, Clymer; George W. Belden, Ellery; John Jones, French Creek; Loren B. Sessions, Harmony; Aaron J. Phillips, Kiantone; John E. Ottaway, Mina; Josiah H. Monroe, Poland; Harmanus C. Clark, Pomfret; Erbin C. Wattles, Ripley; George W. Eacker, Sheridan; Virgil A. Fenner, Sherman. Francis B. Brewer of Westfield and John D. Hiller of Smith Mills represented the county in the Assembly. Herman Sixbey of Mayville was elected County Clerk, serving up to 1876.

In 1874 F. B. Brewer was again chosen Chairman with E. H. Jenner, Clerk; O. D. Hinckley and L. McKinstry were re-chosen Deputy Clerks and C. E. Benton and T. Z. Root were reappointed Reporters. Henry Barden was appointed Janitor and E. A. Kibbe was re-chosen Page. The changes follow: William Sheldon, Carroll; Harry Billings, Cherry Creek; Alexander W. Popple, Dunkirk; Theodore A. Case, Ellington, (Member of Assembly in 1876-7); H. R. Parsons, French Creek; Leroy Andrus, Hanover; John H. Russell, Kiantone; Franklin Burrit, Pomfret; Stewart T. Christy, Sheridan; John T. Green, Sherman; Lucius C. Warren, Stockton; Julius A. Terry, Villenova. There was no change in the Assembly representation. J. Lambert Ingersoll of Westfield was chosen Special County Judge and served for two terms up to 1880.

In 1875 Loren B. Sessions was elected Chairman with E. H. Jenner as Clerk. L. McKinstry and J. P. Mericle were chosen Deputy Clerks and C. E. Benton and T. Z. Root were elected Reporters. Henry Barden was again appointed Janitor with Fred VanCise as Page. The changes were: Albert Fox, Carroll; Albert Richmond, Charlotte, (Surrogate in 1855); Sidney R. Lawson, Chautauqua; George H. Frost, Cherry Creek; Jesse Brown, Clymer; William Bookstaver, Dunkirk, (Prison Labor Reform Commissioner in 1886 and Mayor of Dunkirk in 1887); Oscar Hale, Ellery; Lewis Hall, Ellicott; John Jones, French Creek; Jarvis K. Willson, Gerry; Carlos Ewell, Hanover; Amos Bill, Poland; James D. Wells, Pomfret; Henry J. Cranston, Sheridan; Jerome J. Dean, Sherman; David S. Bennett, Villenova. Otis D. Hinckley of Clymer and Obed Edson of Sinclairville served in the Assembly. Orin Sperry of Mayville began his long career as County Treasurer, serving up to 1884. In this year his extensive embezzlements being discovered, Willis D. Leet of Chautauqua was elected to succeed him, serving until 1887.

In 1876 Loren B. Sessions was re-elected Chairman with Elias H. Jenner as Clerk. H. Q. Ames and F. E. Sessions were chosen Deputy Clerks. (Mr. Sessions was elected Special County Judge in 1880). T. Z. Root and C. E. Benton were re-chosen Reporters. Solon B. West was appointed Janitor

and George Gleason, Page. The changes were as follows: John C. Griswold, Arkwright; Jerome Babcock, Busti, (Assemblyman in 1886); Temple A. Parker, Carroll, (Member of Assembly in 1878); William Reed, Charlotte; O. D. Hinckley, Clymer; Olvin Putnam, Ellington; Reuben J. Beach, French Creek; Charles W. Creal, Kiantone; Ebenezer Skellie, Mina; John S. Russell, Pomfret; George W. Cranston, Sheridan. William H. Whitney of Mayville and Theodore A. Case of Ellington represented the county in the Assembly. John J. Aldrich of Jamestown was elected County Clerk and served two terms up to 1882. John T. McDonough of Dunkirk (Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, Commissioner of Labor and Secretary of State), was elected Special Surrogate in this year.



JOHN C. GRISWOLD.

In 1877, Loren B. Sessions was re-elected Chairman and Elias H. Jenner, Clerk. Henry Q. Ames and J. P. Mericle were chosen Deputy Clerks. T. Z. Root and C. F. White were appointed Reporters and H. E. Barden Janitor and Page. The changes in the Board were: Edson I. Wilcox, Arkwright; James M. Hunt, Chautauqua; Asa Cheney, Ellery; Corydon Hitchcock, Ellicott, (Sheriff in 1873); Oliver Lee Swift, Hanover; W. Woodward, Kiantone; Josiah H. Monroe, Poland; Charles B. Brockway, Ripley; George W. Eacker, Sheridan; Enoch Sperry, Sherman; Rollin L. Shepard, Villenova. Sherman Williams of Sherman (County Treasurer in 1869) and Theodore A. Case of Ellington served in the Assembly. Abner Hazeltine, Jr., was elected District Attorney and served up to 1880. Thomas P. Grosvenor of Dunkirk was elected County Judge and served up to 1881, dying in office, Henry O. Lakin of Jamestown being appointed to fill the vacancy.

In 1878 the officers of the Board of Supervisors were: Chairman, Loren B. Sessions; Clerk, Elias H. Jenner; Deputy Clerks, Henry Q. Ames and John B. Davis; Reporters, C. F. White and William M. Creal; Janitor and Page, Henry E. Barden. The changes were as follows: Edward L. Hall, Carroll; Obed Edson, Charlotte; Lewis T. Harrington, Chautauqua, (Sheriff in 1870); William S. Blaisdell, Cherry Creek; John T. Wilson, Ellicott; Orson Allis, French Creek; William H. Scott, Gerry; Charles W. Creal, Kiantone; Dana P. Horton, Mina; Milton M. Fenner, Pomfret, (Assemblyman in 1881-2); Horace C. Taylor, Portland; Nathan J. Horton, Ripley; Tyler H. Searl, Villenova. Sherman Williams and Temple A. Parker of Frewsburg represented the county in the Assembly. Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia was elected Special Surrogate, serving until 1881. He served as Representative in Congress from 1890 to 1899 and was then appointed as a Justice of the Supreme Court and elected to that office in 1899 for a term of fourteen years. Frank E. Sessions

of Jamestown was appointed Special County Judge in March, 1880, and was elected in November, holding the office up to 1883 when Marvin Smith of Jamestown was chosen to succeed him.

In 1879 the officers of the Board were as follows: Loren B. Sessions, Chairman; O. D. Hinckley and J. B. Davis, Deputy Clerks; E. H. Jenner, Clerk; T. Z. Root, Wm. M. Creal, and C. F. White, Reporters; Henry E. Belden Janitor and Page. The changes in the

JAMES PRENDERGAST.

Board were: Ezra Scott, Arkwright; Barber Babcock, Busti; Lucius M. Robertson, Carroll; Lawyer S. Terry, Clymer; Nehemiah Royce, French Creek; John F. Phelps, Gerry; John G. Record, Hanover; Joel Scudder, Kiantone; J. A. H. Skinner, Portland; Lyman Bennett, Ripley; Asahel C. Brace, Sheridan; Albert B. Sheldon (Assemblyman in 1881-2), Sherman; Manley M. Sessions, Villenova. Charles P. Ingersoll of Westfield and James Prendergast of Jamestown served in the Assembly.

In 1880 the officers of the Board were: Chairman, Loren B. Sessions; Clerk, Elias H. Jenner; Journal Clerk and Reporter, T. Z. Root; Deputy Clerks, O. D. Hinckley and J. B. Davis; Reporter, Geo. R. Dean, Janitor and Page, Henry E. Barden. The changes were: Geo. G. Davis, Carroll; Chas. F. Chapman, Charlotte; Ezra J. Scofield, Chautauqua; I. James Richardson, Cherry Creek; Robert N. Marvin, Ellicott; Henry R. Case, French Creek; Chas. A. Tracy, Gerry; Seth M. Thompkins, Hanover; George S. Josselyn, Pomfret; Herman J. Dean, Portland; Geo. W. Eacker, Sheridan; Chas W. Chapman, Stockton; Tyler H. Searl, Villenova; Ed. A. Skinner, Westfield. Mr. Ingersoll continued in the Assembly and was associated with Smith Clark of Chautauqua. Chester B. Bradley of Dunkirk was elected District Attorney and served up to 1883.

In 1881 the officers were: Chairman, Loren B. Sessions; Chairman pro tem., J. H. Monroe; Clerk, E. H. Jenner; Deputy Clerks, O. D. Hinckley and J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, T. Z. Root; Janitor and Page Matthew Howard. The changes were: Richmond Putnam, Arkwright; Jacob B. Foster, Busti; Silas W. Parker, Carroll; Samuel A. Ferrin, Cherry Creek; Chas. W. Creal, Kiantone; John S. Lambert, Pomfret (County Judge in 1882, Justice of the Supreme Court in 1889); John A. Tennant, Ripley; Eugene A. Dye, Villenova. Albert B. Sheldon of Sherman and Milton M. Fenner of Fredonia represented the county in the Assembly. William Russell of Chautauqua was elected Special Surrogate, serving up to 1884.

In 1882 the officers were as follows: Chairman, Loren B. Sessions; Chairman pro tem., J. H. Monroe; Clerk, Elias H. Jenner; Deputy Clerks, O. D. Hinckley and J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, T. Z. Root; Janitor and Page, Matthew Howard. The changes were: Austin H. Stafford, Ellington (County Clerk in 1885); Jason B. Knapp, Hanover; C. E. Woodworth,

Kiantone; Asahel C. Brace, Sheridan; Charles H. Corbett, Sherman (Assemblyman in 1883); Jay A. Flagg, Stockton; Horace Sanderson, Villenova: There was no change in the Assembly representation. Daniel Sherman of Forestville was elected Surrogate and continued to serve up to the time that Egburt E. Woodbury of Jamestown was elected in 1894. John S. Lambert of Fredonia was elected County Judge and was re-elected in 1888. In 1889 he was elected to the Suprehe Court for a term of fourteen years and continues to hold that position. Timothy D. Baldwin of

FREDERICK W. HYDE.

Mayville was elected County Clerk and served up to 1885.

In 1883 the officers of the Board were: Chairman, Loren B. Sessions; Chairman pro tem., Charles A. Tracy; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, F. W. Hyde; Matthew Howard, Janitor, and Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes in members of the Board were as follows: Eaton Burnham, Arkwright; Fred A. Bentley, Busti; Henry Sylvester, Charlotte; John A. Slotboom, Clymer; Orson Allis, French Creek; George C. Frissell, Kiantone; John E. Ottaway, Mina; Amos Bill, Poland; Benjamin F. Skinner, Pomfret, (District Attorney in 1868); Fred B. Brockway, Ripley; George W. Cranston, Sheridan; Hamilton B. Barker, Villenova; Edwin H. Dickerman, Westfield. Charles H. Corbett of Sherman and Oscar F. Price of Jamestown represented the county in the Assembly. Arthur B. Ottaway of Westfield was elected District Attorney.

In 1884 the officers were: Chairman, Loren B. Sessions; Chairman pro tem., Charles A. Tracy; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, W. D. McKinstry; Janitor, F. G. Cadwell; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes in the Board were: John C. Griswold, Arkwright; Eldred Lott, Chautauqua, (Sheriff in 1879); David Russell, Dunkirk; William C. Benedict, Ellery; Daniel Griswold, Ellicott; Theodore A. Case, Ellington; Edward Jaquins, French Creek; Dana P. Horton, Mina; Ira C. Nichols, Poland; William L. Stanton, Ripley; Harvey M. Bailey, Sheridan; Enoch Sperry, Sherman; Darius G. Pickett, Stockton. Dana P. Horton of Mina and Mr. Price of Jamestown served in the Assembly. Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk, afterward District Attorney and Member of the State Tax Commission, was elected Special Surrogate.

In 1885 the officers were: Chairman, Loren B. Sessions; Chairman pro tem., Charles A. Tracy; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, F. G. Cadwell; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes were: Ezra Scott, Arkwright; J. Franklin Hunt, Chautauqua; William Bookstaver, Dunkirk; John E. Ottaway, Mina; Newel Cheney, Poland, (Assemblyman in 1886); Elisha H. Fay, Portland; William R. Miner, Sheridan; Benjamin J. Coffin, Sherman; Phin M. Miller, Stockton. Mr. Horton was again in service in the Assembly, accompanied by Julien T. Williams of Dunkirk. Clarence H. Lake of Fredonia was elected Sheriff; Austin H. Stafford of Ellington, County

Clerk; S. LeRoy Hurlburt of Hanover, Superintendent of the Poor.

In 1886 the officers were: Chairman, Loren B. Sessions; Chairman pro tem., Charles A. Tracy; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, F. G. Cadwell; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes were: Cassius M. Griswold, Arkwright; Warren A. Frank, Busti; Oscar Hale, Ellery; G. A. Bentley, 2nd, Ellicott; Henry R. Case, French Creek; Albert H. Stebbins, Hanover; Daniel Griswold, Jamestown;

HARVEY ELKINS.

Jerome B. Fisher, Jamestown; Samuel Kidder, Kiantone; Dana P. Horton, Mina; Ira C. Nichols, Poland; Arthur R. Moore, Pomfret; Newton Crissey, Stockton; S. Frederick Nixon, Westfield. Jerome Babcock of Busti and Newel Cheney of Poland served in the State Assembly. Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk was elected District Attorney; George R. Butts of Jamestown Special County Judge; H. C. Taylor of Brocton, Superintendent of the Poor.

In 1887 the officers of the Board were as follows: Chairman, Loren B. Sessions; Chairman pro tem., Charles A. Tracy; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, F. G. Cadwell; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes were Edwin F. Lake, Charlotte; Julien T. Williams, Dunkirk, (Member of Assembly in 1864-85); John Woodward, Jamestown; Henry B. Lammers, Jamestown; Samuel Barringer, Mina; Otis M. Hall, Pomfret; Theodore C. Moss, Portland; William E. Judd, Villenova. Dana P. Horton of Mina and George H. Frost of Cherry Creek represented the county in the Assembly. Sidney M. Hosier of Westfield was elected County Treasurer and Harvey S. Elkins of Poland Superintendent of the Poor.

In 1888 the officers of the Board were as follows: Chairman, Loren B. Sessions; Chairman pro tem., C. A. Tracy; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Assistant Clerk, J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, Frederick W. Hyde; Janitor, F. G. Cadwell; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes were: Richmond Putnam, Arkwright; Jerome Babcock, Busti; Marcus T. Howard, Carroll; Herman Sixbey, Chautauqua; Samuel Weaver, Ellery; John J. Aldrich, Jamestown; Azariah Hall, Kiantone; William A. Knowlton, Mina; Frank M. Waite, Villenova. S. Frederick Nixon of Westfield and George H. Frost of Cherry Creek served in the Assembly. John S. Lambert of Fredonia was re-elected County Judge; Edgar P. Putnam of Jamestown, County Clerk; Henry R. Case of French Creek, Sheriff; Daniel Sherman of Forestville, Surrogate; S. LeRoy Hurlburt, Superintendent of the Poor.

In 1889 the officers of the Board were Chairman, Loren B. Sesions; Chairman pro tem., J. T. Williams; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, Richard O'Brien; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes

in the Board were Charles C. Cole, Arkwright; R. Corydon Seaver, Charlotte; William F. Stetson, Cherry Creek; Benjamin A. Pickard, Ellery; Alonzo Halliday, Ellicott; Ernest F. Rowley, Ellington; James Rhoades, French Creek; Henry Starr, Gerry; Newel Cheney, Poland; Warren B. Hooker, Pomfret; Brewer D. Phillips, Portland; Fred B. Brockway, Ripley. S. Frederick Nixon and George E. Towne of Hanover served in the Assembly. George R. Butts was re-elected Special County Judge and Lester F. Stearns was again chosen District Attorney; Lawyer S. Terry of Clymer was elected Superintendent of the Poor.

In 1890 the officers of the Board were: Chairman, J. J. Aldrich; Chairman pro tem., Ira C. Nichols; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, Richard O'Brien; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes were: William Northrup, Jr., Busti; John A. Love, Charlotte; George W. Hewes, Chautauqua; William J. Phillips, Cherry Creek; J. D. Gallup, Clymer; George I. Hapgood, French Creek; Jared Hewes, Harmony; Samuel Kidder, Kiantone; Ira C. Nichols, Poland; Lyman Bennett, Ripley; Lucien C. Warren, Stockton; Hamilton B. Parker, Villenova. There was no change in the legislative representation. Almon A. Van Dusen of Mayville was elected County Judge, having been previously appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the election of John S. Lambert to the Supreme Court. The other county officers were Marion W. Scofield, Chautauqua, County Treasurer; Marcus T. Howard, Superintendent of the Poor and Charles M. Reed of Sinclairville Special Surrogate.

In 1891 the officers of the Board were: Chairman, J. J. Aldrich; Chairman pro tem., A. H. Stebbins; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, J. B. Davis; Journal Clerk and Reporter, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, Richard O'Brien; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes in the Board were: John Venman, Carroll; Samuel A. Ferrin, Cherry Creek; W. J. Cronyn, Dunkirk; S. Dwight Thum, Ellery; Sardius Frisbee, Ellington; Allen A. Gould, Kiantone; Dana P. Horton, Mina; L. F. Weeden, Poland; D. G. Pickett, Pomfret; Augustus Blood, Portland; Edgar J. Griswold, Sheridan; Charles D. Payne, Stockton. W. C. Gifford of Busti and Egburt E. Woodbury of Jamestown served in the Assembly. Charles J. Jenner of Jamestown was elected Sheriff and Victor A. Albro of Mayville was elected County Clerk.

In 1892 the officers were: Chairman S. F. Nixon; Chairman pro tem., Ira C. Nichols; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Assistant Clerk, L. McKinstry; Journal Clerk and Reporter, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, Charles Pallister; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes in the Board were: Marvin Cardot, Arkwright; Samuel D. Gifford, Dunkirk; Cornelius Stumm, Dunkirk; Henry R. Jones, French Creek; John McAdam, Hanover; F. R. Peterson, Jamestown; Alfred M. Douglass, Mina; Ira C. Nichols, Poland; John R. Adams, Pomfret; Brewer D. Phillips, Portland; Fred N. Randall, Ripley; Edgar O. Buss, Sherman; C. Frank Chapman, Stockton; Austin P. Jay, Villenova. The legislative representation remained as before. John Woodward of Jamestown was elected District Attorney and Vernon E. Peckham of Jamestown was elected to the office of Special County Judge. In 1895 Mr. Woodward was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court; was elected for a full term in 1896 and in January, 1898, he was appointed for five years to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department.

In 1893 the officers of the Board

GROUP COMPRISING MOST OF THE SHERIFFS OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

were: Chairman, S. F. Nixon; Chairman pro tem., Alonzo Halladay ; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, L. McKinstry; Journal Clerk and Reporter, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, Henry A. Cadwell; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes in the Board were Richard A. Hall, Cherry Creek; Ralph Day, Dunkirk; Albert H. Stebbins, Hanover; James A. Clary, Jamestown; Willis D. Leet, Pomfret; O. L. Porter, Portland; M. L. Edmunds, Sherman. In this year Chautauqua County was reduced to a single representative and Mr. Woodbury was chosen for a third term. Charles M. Reed of Sinclairville was elected Special Surrogate; Marion W. Scofield of Chautauqua was chosen County Treasurer; Marcus T. Howard Superintendent of the Poor; Benjamin S. Dean of Jamestown and Louis McKinstry of Fredonia, delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

In 1894 the officers were: Chairman, S. F. Nixon; Chairman pro tem., Dana P. Horton; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, L. McKinstry; Journal Clerk, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, John H. Johnson; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes were: Charles E. Dodge, Carroll; John H. Dickie, Charlotte; Thomas Hutson, Chautauqua; Samuel J. Gifford, Dunkirk; John C. Platte, Dunkirk; Henry R. Case, French Creek; Asa E. Dye, Hanover; Dana P. Horton, Mina; Ernest R. Rowley, Poland; Charles O. Furman, Portland; Charles B. Brockway, Ripley; Albert H. Libby, Villenova. Mr. Nixon returned to the Assembly this year and has continued in office up to the present time, having been Speaker of the Assembly for the past four years. Egburt E. Woodbury of Jamestown was elected Surrogate; Victor A. Albro of Mayville, County Clerk and John Gelm of Jamestown Sheriff.

In 1895 the officers of the Board were as follows: Chairman, S. F. Nixon; Chairman pro tem., Dana P. Horton; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Assistant Clerk, L. McKinstry; Journal Clerk and Reporter, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, John H. Johnson; Page, Edmund Dearing. The only change in membership was Clarence H. Lake, Jamestown. Chautauqua continued to have but one representative, Mr. Nixon. Frank S. Wheeler of Jamestown was elected Special County Judge and Eleazer Green of Jamestown was elected District Attorney.

In 1898 the officers of the Board were : Chairman, S. F. Nixon ; Chairman pro tem., D. P. Horton; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Assistant Clerk, L. McKinstry; Journal Clerk, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, J. H. Johnson; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes were: Frank W. Horton, Arkwright; Edwin F. Lake, Charlotte ; Charles L. Wheeler, Cherry Creek; James C. Russell, Dunkirk; Henry K. Williams, Dunkirk; Theodore A. Case, Ellington; John A. Almy, Gerry; J. S. Fowler, Harmony; John H. Anderson, Poland; J. A. McGinnies, Ripley; Blair F. Simons, Villenova. In this year Chautauqua County was again given two Representatives, Jerome Babcock of Jamestown and Mr. Nixon of Westfield serving. Jerome B. Fisher of Jamestown was elected County Judge; Leslie A. Pease of Dunkirk, Special Surrogate; Thomas Hutson of Mayville, County Treasurer; Alonzo Halladay, Superintendent of the Poor.

In 1897 the officers were Chairman, S. F. Nixon; Chairman pro tem., D. P. Horton; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley, Assistant Clerk, L. McKinstry; Journal Clerk, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, J. H. Johnson; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes were Willis H. Tennant, Chautauqua; Lorenzo P. McCray, Clymer; Frank G. Gould, Dunkirk; Willis G. Price, Ellicott; James A. Clary, Jamestown; William J. Maddox, Jamestown.

There was no change in the legislative representation from the Second District and Frederick R. Peterson was chosen for the first district. Edgar J. Griswold of Sheridan was elected Sheriff and James D. Gallup of Clymer, County Clerk.

In 1898 the officers were: Chairman, S. F. Nixon; Chairman pro tem., T. A. Case; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Assistant Clerk, L. McKinstry; Journal Clerk, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, J. H. Johnson; Fireman, Edmund Dearing. The changes were: Andrew J. Bennett, Busti; John Venman, Carroll; John K. Patterson, Jr., Dunkirk; Henry Mayo, Dunkirk; Frank F. Pickard, Ellery; M. B. Pratt, Ellicott; A. B. Carter, Kiantone; John A. Hill, Mina; Theodore C. Moss, Portland; George E. McLaury, Sheridan; Frank E. Miller, Sherman; M. C. Donovan, Stockton; Andrew N. Warner, Villenova. We were once more represented by Messrs. Peterson and Nixon in the Assembly session of 1898. Eleazer Green of Jamestown was re-elected District Attorney, as was Frank S. Wheeler to the office of Special County Judge.

In 1899 the officers were: Chairman, S. F. Nixon; Chairman pro tem., J. A. Clary; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Assistant Clerk, L. McKinstry; Journal Clerk, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, J. H. Johnson; Page, Joseph Dornbargar. The only change was Archibald D. Falconer, Jamestown. J. Samuel Fowler of Harmony was called to serve the people of the First District in the legislative session of this year and Mr. Nixon for the Second. Emmons J. Swift of Forestville was elected County Treasurer; Marcus T. Howard of Frewsburg, Superintendent of the Poor, and Leslie A. Pease of Dunkirk, Special Surrogate.

In 1900 the officers of the Board were: Chairman, S. F. Nixon; Chairman pro tem., J. A. Clary; Clerk, O. D. Hinckley; Deputy Clerk, L. McKinstry; Journal Clerk, F. W. Hyde; Janitor, J. H. Johnson; Page, Matthew J. Howard. The changes were: Marvin Cardot, Arkwright; R. Corydon Seaver, Charlotte; August Anderson, Chautauqua; Thomas J. Cummings, Dunkirk; Frank L. Smith, Hanover; James Hawkins, Harmony; G. M. Tremaine, Jr., Pomfret; C. F. Crandall, Portland; W. H. Whitney, Sherman; L. C. Warren, Stockton; Albert H. Libby, Villenova. There was no change of Assemblymen this year. Egburt E. Woodbury of Jamestown was re-elected Surrogate; James D. Gallup of Clymer was again chosen County Clerk and Henry H. Cooper of Jamestown was elected Sheriff.

Messrs. Fowler and Nixon continued to serve in this and the succeeding year. Eleazer Green of Jamestown was again elected District Attorney and Frank S. Wheeler Special County Judge, and thus begins the second century of Chautauqua County's civil and political history.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, 1903.

1, Arkwright—Marvin Horton. 2, Busti—Fred A. Bentley. 3, Carroll—John Venman 4, Charlotte—Edwin F. Lake. 5, Chautauqua—August Anderson. 6, Cherry Creek—Charles L. Wheeler. 7, Clymer—Lorenzo P. McCray. 8, Dunkirk—John K. Patterson Jr., 9, Dunkirk—Thos. J. Cummings, 10, Ellery —Frank F. Pickard. 11, Ellington—Theo. A Case. 12, French Creek—Henry R Case. 13, Gerry—Orson N. Salisbury. 14, Ellicott—M B Pratt. 15, Hanover—David T. Smith. 16, Harmony—E. W Connelly. 17, Jamestown—Luther S. Lakin. 18, Jamestown—John W. Willard. 19, Jamestown—James A. Clary. 20 Kiantone—Alonzo J. Martin, 21, Poland—John H. Anderson. 22, Pomfret—G. M. Tremaine Jr., 23, Portland—C. F. Crandall. 24, Ripley—J. A McGinnies, 25, Sheridan—Geo. E. McLaury 26, Mina—W. L. Nuttall. 27, Sherman—Albert B. Sheldon. 28, Stockton—L. C. Warren. 29, Villenova—Wallace J. French. 30, Charles J. Shults, Journal Clerk. 31, Lewis McKinstry, Asst. Clerk. 32 Frederick W. Hyde, Clerk, 33, Westfield—S. Fred Nixon, Chairman, 34. O. D. Hinchley, Ex. Clerk.

POLITICAL EQUALITY MOVEMENT.

By ELNORA MONROE BABCOCK.

ELNORA M. BABCOCK

It is highly gratifying that the compilers of the History of Chautauqua County should recognize the part taken by the women in the affairs of the county as worthy a place in its political history.

Chautauqua County is noted for its broad and liberal men and women and as a natural result it has been the cradle of many progressive movements. Not only is it the birthplace of the Grange, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the great Chautauqua Assembly, but it bears the proud distinction of being the first county in the state to organize a County Political Equality Club, with the various local clubs in the county auxiliary to it.

While individual women throughout the county were believers in the principle of Political Equality, special interest in the movement was not awakened until Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, gave an address in the Opera House, Jamestown, on July 24th, 1885. She urged organization at that time of a local club but it was not until November, 1887, when Mary Seymour Howell addressed an assemblage at Institute Hall, Jamestown, that the women decided to organize. The following day Mrs. Howell met the women interested at the home of Mrs. Daniel Griswold and there helped to organize the first Political Equality Club in the county with thirteen members. Mrs. D. H. Grandin was made President; Mrs. N. R. Thompson, Secretary; Mrs. C. W. Scofield, Treasurer. The membership rapidly increased and the large club soon aroused the interest of women in neighboring towns and villages, and the following year clubs were organized in Kennedy, Kiantone, Frewsburg, Lily Dale, Ellington, Sinclairville and South Stockton. It was through the efforts of the Jamestown Club that these clubs were organized. They were soon followed by nearly every town in the county.

MRS. D. H. GRANDIN,
President of the First Political Equality Club.

So great was the interest manifested throughout the county that the following call for the purpose of organizing a Western New York Political Equality Club was sent out by the Jamestown Club:

"Notice is hereby given that pursuant to resolution and approval of the Jamestown Political Equality Club, there will be a convention of citizens, both men and women, who are favorable to impartial suffrage, in Allen's Opera House, in the City of Jamestown, New York,

on the 31st day of October, 1888, at 2 o'clock P. M., and also at half-past 7 P. M. The purposes of this convention are to consider the political status of our women citizens; to organize a Western New York Political Equality Club, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such a meeting.

Delegates and other persons interested from all the towns and cities of Western New York or elsewhere are invited; and such convention will be open for discussion and consideration of all questions pertinent to the proposed enfranchisement of women and their rights and privileges. Eminent speakers will be in attendance.

Entertainment furnished free.

Mrs. D. H. Grandin, President.

Mrs. N. R. Thompson, Secretary.

Jamestown, New York, October 13th, 1888."

In response to this call delegates were present from Jamestown, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellery, Gerry, Harmony, Kiantone, Kennedy, Mayville, Stockton, Sinclairville, Randolph, Pomona Grange and Ross Grange.

Before the meeting it was decided by those having it in charge to organize a County Club instead of a Western New York Club, leaving Cattaraugus people to organize by county also.

Mrs. D. H. Grandin, President of the Jamestown Club, called the meeting to order. C. R. Lockwood of Jamestown offered the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, That believing in organization and unity there is strength, we hereby form a society, to be called the Political Equality Club of Chautauqua County, the purpose of which shall be, first, To elevate woman to an equality with man in municipal, state and national rights and privileges. Second, To seek information in political economy; and, so far as consistent with this organization, to aid in the dissemination of like knowledge."

Mrs. Martha R. Almy of Mayville was made Chairman of the meeting. A Constitution and By-laws were adopted and a county organization formed with Mrs. Martha T. Henderson of Jamestown, President; Mrs. Anna C. Shaw, Kennedy, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Kate Thompson, Jamestown, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lois M. Lott, Mayville, Treasurer.

The organization was greatly assisted by C. R. Lockwood of Jamestown, who generously donated the use of the

MRS. N. R. THOMPSON.
Secretary of the First Political Equality Club.

Opera House for the convention and opened the evening meeting with a profound legal argument in favor of woman suffrage. Rev. W. D. Henry of Jamestown was also an enthusiastic and energetic supporter and ably assisted in the organization. Mary Seymour Howell gave the address of the evening.

A semi-annual meeting was held in Sinclairville, February 20th, 1889, when the organization was perfected and future action discussed.

It was arranged that Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake should spend three weeks in the county, visiting every town and organizing a club wherever possible.

Illness prevented her visiting but few of the towns. Kate O. Peate, however, was secured to fill the engagements which she did in a most acceptable manner.

On June 30th, 1889, a convention and picnic was held in the church at Bemus Point; addresses were made by C. R. Lockwood, Rev. Henry Frank and Miss Kate O. Peate.

On the 4th of July Mrs. Marion T.

C. R. LOCKWOOD.

Skidmore arranged for a celebration at Lily Dale and invited all the clubs in the county to be present. A fine program was carried out, consisting of music, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Josh Ramsdell and addresses by Rev. Henry Frank of Jamestown, Mrs. R. S. Lily, Miss Kate O. Peate and Mrs. Hannah B. Stearns.

The first annual convention was held in Temperance Hall, Fredonia, in the afternoon and Normal Chapel in the evening, October 31st, 1889, twenty-seven delegates being present from Mayville, Sinclairville, Dewittville, Cassadaga, Jamestown, Carroll, Kennedy, Kiantone, Lily Dale, South Stockton, Ellington, Frewsburg, Fredonia and Bemus Point. Cherry Creek did not send delegates, but reported by letter.

Mrs. Martha T. Henderson was re-elected President. Rev. Anna H. Shaw spoke in the evening.

The semi-annual meeting was held in fourteen clubs, Dunkirk having organ- Jamestown with representatives from ized since the last annual convention The G. A. R. kindly donated their hall for the occasion. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Opera House which was addressed by Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace of Indiana. Dr. J. E. Almy also made a short speech.

This year was one of unusual activity among the women of Jamestown who determined that they should be represented by two women on the School Board. As is usually the case, the men while believing in the theory of equal rights, were loth to give the women any of the positions of public trust or honor. Both the Journal and Sun expressed their disapproval of the proposed effort to make any change in the Board of Education saying that they should let well enough alone. The Morning News, however, edited by Benjamin S. Dean, advocated the election of the women. The Political Equality Club worked with a will and elected both their candidates, Mrs. N. R. Thompson and Mrs. Daniel Griswold, both highly accomplished women, well qualified for the positions. The success of the election was largely due to Mrs. C. M. Cheney, who was Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

After the election the Jamestown Journal said editorially:

"Usually a school election in Jamestown is a tame and spiritless affair. The members of the Board of Education who have charge of the voting have heretofore had plenty of leisure to read the newspapers, talk, or even take a nap between the little squads of voters that

now and then came up to deposit their ballots. But Wednesday there was a small cyclone around the voting precincts. The staid and conservative members of the Board who kept the list of those who put their little pieces of paper in the ballot box had all they could do to register the constant throng. The women had come to the front. They were going to show the men what they could do, and they did it. For days previous the work had been carried on and the community was thoroughly aroused, and instead of

MRS. MARTHA T. HENDERSON.

a vote of eighty to a hundred, the total vote amounted to one thousand sixty-five, and the women beat the men two to one. They elected both their candidates. The contest was good natured all through. There was no great issue at stake. There was no personal feeling against the male candidates. It was simply the women were determined to have a representation on the School Board and they carried their point as women usually do when they make up their minds. And yesterday shows what vim we may look to see infused into elections when women get control of the ballot. In other places women when chosen to such positions have proved valuable acquisitions to School Boards. The Journal wishes the newly elected members such success as will abundantly justify the wisdom of the electors in the choice they have made."

Since that time there has been no opposition to women on the School Board in Jamestown and consequently no effort has been necessary on the part of the women to secure their election.

During the year 1889 Mrs. E. R. Clarke edited a magazine called "Equality" which was devoted to the interests of woman's political, legal and industrial enfranchisement. Archie McLean of Sinclairville was the publisher, but like so many publications in the interest of any one propaganda, it died through lack of financial support, greatly to the regret of its editor and friends. The magazine was finely edited and up to date in every respect.

During the years from 1890 to 1894 the women of Dunkirk made a strong effort to secure the election of one or more women on the School Board but they were outvoted every time by the large foreign element composing the city.

The second annual convention was held in the New Woman's Union building, Dunkirk, New York, October 31 and November 1st, 1890, it being the first meeting ever held in the building. Fifty-three delegates were present and much interest manifested. Mrs. E. R. Clarke moved that the county become auxiliary to the State Association which brought out a heated discussion. There seemed to be widely differing views regarding the advisability of so doing. The matter was finally dropped by adjournment. Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins of Cleveland, Ohio, was the speaker of the evening. Dr. J. T. Williams of Dunkirk gave the address of welcome. Mrs. Elnora M. Babcock of Dunkirk was made President; Miss Lotta G. Cheney, Jamestown, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. C. Parker, Dunkirk, Cor-

responding Secretary; Mrs. Lois M. Lott, Mayville, Treasurer; Mrs. E. R. Clarke, South Stockton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Martha T. Henderson Chairman of Chautauqua Committee.

In the summer of 1890 the desirability of having an address upon woman suffrage from the Chautauqua platform was suggested and Mrs. Henderson, then President of the County Club, began a correspondence with the Chautauqua management, which resulted in the request being granted. The following year witnessed a large attendance at Chautauqua from clubs all over the county, over one hundred driving to Chautauqua from Lily Dale. Elnora M. Babcock, President of the county organization, presided. Bishop Vincent welcomed the clubs in a happy manner. The speakers of the day were Susan B. Antony, Zerelda G. Wallace, Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Kate O. Peate. A song entitled "Welcome Wyoming" written by Amanda T. Cheney of Poland Center was sung on this occasion. Frances Willard in writing Susan B. Anthony from the Assembly Grounds a few days later, said: "Dearest Susan, I could sing hallelujah over you and our Anna Shaw and 'Deborah' Wallace! It was the best and biggest day Chautauqua ever saw." From that day to the present, Political Equality Day has been on the Chautauqua program. Some of the ablest speakers in the country have been heard there upon this question. Among the speakers may be mentioned Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Zerelda G. Wallace, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Henry B. Blackwell, Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, Alice Freeman Palmer, Rev. C. C. Albertson, Kate O. Peate and others. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of sentiment that has been made for woman suffrage at this famous educational institution.

On the 8th and 9th of August, 1892, the management at Chautauqua arranged for addresses upon the pro and con of woman suffrage by Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Dr. J. T. Buckley respectively. Each address was prepared upon the merits of the question irrespective of what the other might say. The enthusiasm that followed the address of Miss Shaw and the absence of the same at the close of Dr. Buckley's address told plainly on which side the audience stood.

MRS. MARION T. SKIDMORE.

The same year that the Chautauqua management incorporated woman suffrage as one of the subjects to be discussed from their platform, the management at Cassadaga Camp set apart a whole day for the discussion of the same subject. In describing this day in her biography Miss Anthony says: "People came from far and near. Fully three thousand were assembled in that beautiful amphitheatre decorated with the yellow and the red, white and blue. There, hanging by itself, was our national flag, ten by fourteen feet, with its regulation red and white stripes, and in the center of its blue corner just one great golden star, Wyoming, blazing out all alone. Every cottage in the camp was festooned with yellow, and

when at night the Chinese lanterns on the piazzas were lighted, Lily Dale was as gorgeous as any Fourth of July, all in honor of Woman's Day and her coming freedom and equality." They, too, have had the best speakers to be found and Woman's Day has become a fixture upon their program. Among the speakers at Lily Dale on Woman's Day have been Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Mary Seymour Howell, Kate O. Peate, Clara B. Colby, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Jean Brooks Greenleaf, Mary Ellen Lease, Gail Laughlin and many others from their regular program speakers.

These courtesies on the part of the management of both these summer assemblies are the direct result of the Political Equality movement in Chautauqua County.

At Lily Dale it was directly through the efforts of Mrs. Marion T. Skidmore, that staunch advocate and supporter of woman suffrage, that a permanent place was made for woman suffrage on the Cassadaga Camp program.

The third annual convention was held in Sinclairville October 8-9, 1891, delegates being present from twenty clubs and a membership of one thousand reported. Elnora M. Babcock was unanimously re-elected President. It was voted at this convention to become auxiliary to the State Suffrage Association. For several years Chautauqua County was the largest club in the United States and when it united with the state organization it infused new life and energy into that body.

During the year 1891 the Executive Committee of the Chautauqua County Club made a strong effort to secure the passage of a bill giving women the right to vote for County School Commissioners. This bill was drawn up by Dr. J. T. Williams of Dunkirk at the request of the County President. Senator Vedder introduced it in the Senate and succeeded in passing it with a good majority. Hon. W. C. Gifford, then Member of the Assembly from Jamestown, worked faithfully for its passage in the House, but owing to the rush of business together with a party wrangle the bill did not come to a vote in the House that year. The following year, 1892, however, it became a law through the efforts of Hon. W. C. Gifford in the House and Hon. J. T. Edwards in the Senate.

The following year, 1893, the County Club put in the field Mrs. Martha R. Almy of Jamestown as their candidate for County School Commissioner in the Third Commissioner District. An effort was made to secure the endorsement of their candidate by the various political parties, but without avail, except by the Prohibition Party. Mrs. Babcock of Dunkirk and Mrs. B. B. Lord of Sinclairville appeared before the Democratic County Convention in behalf of their candidate. While there was a strong feeling among some of the delegates in favor of endorsing the women's candidate, the majority were opposed. This resulted in the defeat of Mrs. Almy at the polls. Furthermore, just previous to the election three Judges in various portions of the state had declared the law unconstitutional which frightened many women from offering their votes, nevertheless, eighteen hundred seventy-five women voted in the rural districts for County School Commissioner. Later the Court of Appeals pronounced the law unconstitutional and thus ended the three years of hard labor for this one little crumb from the great political loaf. The inconsistency of not allowing a person to vote for an office which they can and do fill is clearly manifest to any thinking person.

The County Club worked for many other bills affecting women, among

which was one providing for the representation of women in the Constitutional Convention and also to allow them to vote upon the amended constitution when it came before the people.

The Fourth Annual Convention was held in Mayville, October 13-14, 1892. Twenty-three clubs sent delegates. Fraternal delegates were also present from the County W. C. T. U., Cattaraugus Political Equality Club, Pomona Grange and Pennsylvania State Grange. Judge Albion W. Tourgee welcomed the delegates. Mrs. Babcock was re-elected President. It was reported that there were twenty-nine women serving on school boards in the county and women generally voted in all school district elections. In Dunkirk some six hundred women voted that year.

The Fifth Annual Convention was held in Kennedy, October 18-19, 1893, fifty-nine delegates being present. Fraternal delegates were present from the County W. C. T. U., Pomona Grange and Cattaraugus County Club. Rev. C. C. Albertson of Jamestown gave the principal address of the evening. Mrs. Evaline R. Clarke was made President. That year eight hundred and fourteen women voted at the school election in Dunkirk and in the other towns in about the same proportion.

The following year was one of great activity among the various Clubs in the county, it being the year in which the Constitutional Convention met. A strenuous effort was made to have the word "male" stricken from the revised constitution. Petitions with an aggregate of six hundred thousand names were presented to the Constitutional Convention asking that the word male be stricken from the constitution. The suffrage women of Chautauqua County secured thirteen thousand nine hundred ninety-three names to their petition and the W. C. T. U. secured on their separate petition fifteen hundred more, making a total of fifteen thousand four hundred ninety-three names. It was also ascertained that there were forty-six hundred twenty-seven women in this county paying taxes on four million six hundred eighteen thousand six hundred fifty-five dollars real estate and five hundred thirty-two thousand, nine hundred ten dollars personal property. This amount did not represent by any means all the property owned by women as it was found that in many cases the property was assessed to the husband when owned by the wife.

A semi-annual meeting was held in Columbus Hall, Dunkirk, April 5th and 6th, 1894, in connection with a two days' mass meeting under the auspices of the State Association, to arouse interest in the coming Constitutional Convention. Over one hundred delegates and visitors from out of town were entertained by the Dunkirk Club. Mrs. Mary A. Fullager welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union and Mayor Charles E. Hequembourg in behalf of the city.

The speakers at this convention were Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mary G. Hay, Louis McKinstry and Dr. Williams. Two hundred sixty-five dollars was raised in a short time to help carry on the campaign.

No more pathetic stories are told of the struggle for liberty in the days of the Revolution than could be told of the women of this state and this county during this campaign. The refusal of that Constitutional Convention to submit this amendment, thereby ignoring the mammoth petition secured by the women, was the most flagrant abuse of power ever witnesed in this country. The arbitrary vote of ninety-seven men overruled the desire expressed by six hundred thousand petitioners. It is, however, gratifying to know that the

delegates from Chautauqua County, Benjamin S. Dean and Louis McKinstry, not only voted but worked and spoke in behalf of the women citizens of this state. In his address before the Convention Mr. McKinstry of Fredonia said in part:

"Mr. President, if ever a disfranchised class earned the right to have their political disabilities removed, these women have earned it. Their symposium of addresses will go into history and will become more famous and resplendent each succeeding year as present prejudices melt away. My vote is ready to be cast for any of the propositions presented for equal suffrage, upon the plain principle of equitable right. I will not say natural right, because that proposition is fiercely disputed, but I defy any man who prizes his right to vote to give any good reason why the average, intelligent, conscientious, law-abiding and tax-paying woman has not the same equitable right to a voice in the government that he insists upon having.

"There is not one of the tenets of our theory of government which justifies your claim to recording at the polls your will as a freeman, which does not guarantee in theory the right of every free woman to record her will at the polls.

"The submission of no other proposition before this convention has been prayed for by so many people nor by so many voters. Of the nearly six hundred thousand names attached to these petitions, I am proud to say that twelve thousand five hundred seventy-one were signed in Chautauqua County—the county where the seat of the great People's College is located, the center of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, whose members come from every state and even foreign lands to find there their Alma Mater. Those twelve thousand five hundred seventy-one names represent a population as intelligent, as cultivated, as advanced in all the arts and refinements that glorify civilization, as any equal division of population upon the face of the globe. And I am proud to add, sir, that I was informed by reliable canvassers, who circulated those petitions in the vicinity where I am best acquainted, that ninety per cent. of the male voters solicted, promptly placed their names upon the petition and very frequently with expressions of goodwill and Godspeed."

Our delegate, Benjamin S. Dean, said: "Our public school system is based upon the theory that the safety of the state demands the education of those who are to discharge its functions. These schools have been thrown open to women. The census reports show that only six per cent. of the women of this state are illiterate. The usages of society have established and insist upon a higher standard of morality for women than for men. The state today is in need of the infusion of this new life current of intelligence and virtue into the body politic. Therefore, the question whether this or that woman wants to vote or not, is of no consequence. The state has reached a point where it demands the services of the women whom it has been educating, and we have no right to interpose our personal protest. It is our duty to submit this question to the people, the final arbiters of the government."

During this campaign Mrs. Martha R. Almy acted as chairman of legislative work where she labored unceasingly both at the State Headquarters in Rochester and in Albany. She spoke before the Suffrage Committee in behalf of the women of Chautauqua County. She said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: The great majority of the women in the Thirty-second Senate Dis-

trict are what some members of your honorable committee have happily designated "home women." Nowhere on the green earth can be found a larger proportion of ideal homes; possessing the truest essentials, love, respect, mutual helpfulness and the highest, holiest companionship. I make this statement advisedly, and without fear of contradiction. These conditions exist, gentlemen, in a district so distinctively equal-suffrage in sentiment that it was deemed by the honorable Chairman of this Convention not advisable to give it a representative on this Suffrage Committee.

"I do not question the wisdom of the Chairman, but I beg you to study the homes, the community and the politics of a district where, probably to a greater extent than in any other portion of the state, women have been interested in the affairs of government. For fourteen years we have availed ourselves of the school suffrage, and we point with pride to the unexampled prosperity of our public schools.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the news came flashing over the wires that a Supreme Court Judge had decided the School-commissioner bill unconstitutional, at last November's election some two thousand women, outside of the Union Free School Districts, went to the polls and voted at a general election. Our women, by hundreds, went to the caucuses and to the county political conventions.

"Most of the men and women in this western district have toiled side by side in the accumulation of a competence, and under such circumstances men rarely speak of 'supporting their wives.' They very naturally recognize the dignity of an equal co-partnership in the family concern, even though each may superintend a different department."

The Sixth Annual Convention was held at Cassadaga Camp September 18-19, 1894. The action of the Constitutional Convention instead of dampening the ardor of the suffragists, seemed to arouse their indignation just enough to make them enter the work with all the more zeal and determination. Mrs. Ellen L. Cheney of Poland Center was elected President. Mrs. Cheney continued to serve the county as President until the fall of 1900 with the exception of the year 1898, when Mrs. Jennie Allen of Fredonia acted in that capacity. Mrs. Cheney having held the office of President longer than any other incumbent may be said to have been actively engaged in the work for a longer time than almost any woman in the county. She presided on Political Equality Day at Chautauqua during the six years that she was President of the county. Mrs. Cheney was a member of the Chautauqua Committee from the first and for many years its Chairman.

In the fall of 1900 Mrs. Martha Fuller Prather of Jamestown was made President and the succeeding year (1901) Mrs. Agnes J. Williams of Kennedy was elected President. Conventions have been held each year in the different towns of the county and while the clubs are not so active as at one time, the sentiment is all there ready to burst into activity whenever needed.

Much of the suffrage sentiment in Chautauqua County is undoubtedly the outgrowth of the teachings of the Grange which has always stood for equal rights. As long ago as 1881 the New York State Grange adopted a resolution in behalf of equal civic rights for men and women, and this action has been followed every year by similar resolutions in State, County and subordinate Granges.

In 1893 Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford of Jamestown, as Chairman of Legislative Committee for Chautauqua County Political Equality Club, prepared a set of resolutions and presented to the State Grange at Ithaca, where they were

adopted. These resolutions petitioned the Legislature to enact a law empowering women citizens to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention and also upon the amended constitution.

Mrs. Carrie E. S. Twing of Westfield presented to the Constitutional Convention a memorial from the State Grange asking that the word "male" be omitted from the suffrage clause in the revised constitution.

In 1892 Miss Lotta P. Cheney of Jamestown served as State Organizer, speaking and organizing clubs in various portions of the state, in many towns doing regular pioneer work.

Elnora M. Babcock of Dunkirk was appointed Superintendent of Press Work for the State Suffrage Association in 1894 and has held the office ever since. Her success along this line attracted the attention of the National Association and in 1899 she was appointed National Superintendent of Press Work, which office she now holds, sending out some two hundred thousand articles each year.

Mrs. Kate S. Thompson of Jamestown served as Treasurer of the State Association from 1895 to 1898.

It is impossible to even mention the many men and women in the county who have aided this cause through their labors, influence or financial support. Many who have held no official positions have done valliant work. Every worker in this reform does so entirely from an unselfish motive.

It must not be forgotten that every Legislator that ever went to either State or National Legislature from Chautauqua County has without exception voted for all measures tending towards greater political liberties for women. These are men whom the women of Chautauqua County will always hold in grateful remembrance.

CHAUTAUQUA.

By LeRoy Whitford.

These hills hold up an ample cup,
  Which Heaven, low-stooping, fills;
And lavish stores kind nature pours
  To bless the helpful hills.

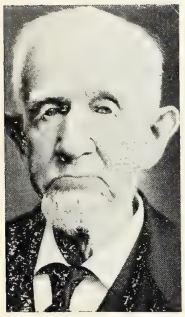
A cool retreat from Summer's heat,
  Whence springs Pierian flow,
To irrigate and renovate
  The thirsty plains below.

Within these groves Christ's spirit moves
  And highest hopes revive.
Beneath their shade a feast is laid
  On which immortals thrive.

Here culture comes to scatter crumbs
  From Reason's rich repast;
With glowing face, and measured pace,
  And ever widening cast.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

By H. C. TAYLOR, M. D.



DR. H. C. TAYLOR

It is not pleasant for us to dwell upon the scenes of war and military strife, especially when loved ones are or have been at the front, but our County History would not be complete without it. Many agreeable and pleasant things have been said yesterday and today as to our county, its citizens and its development, we have felt proud of it all, but there is a dark feature yet to be introduced. War in our present state of existence seems to be a necessity of every community, state and nation. A thought of strife and bloodshed must enter into all our rejoicings today that we may better appreciate what we possess and enjoy. In fact Heaven would be less than Heaven to us if we were to reach it through other than unhappy scenes.

As a matter of necessity the Military History of Chautauqua County for this occasion must be very largely abbreviated. It would please me to occupy at least half a day in presenting to you this feature of our county history, but this would hardly be admissible. Before speaking definitely with reference to our county as now seen, I mean as to territory aspect, allow me to antedate our hundred years for a few moments and note a few facts in history that may seem necessary to a full understanding of later developments. But I will be brief.

Can any of you imagine what Chautauqua County was in 1749? One vast unbroken wilderness. The gloom of solitude rested upon every foot of its territory, and aside from the discoverer of Chautauqua Lake in 1682, the noted traveler, Robert Cavalier de La Salle, no white person, as far as known, had tarried for a night within our borders; yet long before the first settler built his log cabin in the now town of Westfield and began the task of making a home "in the western wilds," in fact fifteen years before James McMahan was born, the space between Lake Erie at Barcelona and Lake Chautauqua at Mayville was made a military highway by a large body of Frenchmen. This movement on the part of the French may be called in some sense a military exepdition for the benefit of future military movements. It was a very select party, made up of the very best material to be obtained by the French government in Canada. It was comprised of eight subaltern officers, six cadets, one armorer, twenty soldiers, one hundred and eighty Canadians, thirty Iroquois and twenty-five Abnekis Indians, under the command of that popular and ambitious leader, Captain Bienville de Celoron. Their starting point was Montreal. They left that point June 15, 1749, and reached Niagara July 6th. At noon on the 16th they reached Chadakoin, now Barcelona. After reaching this point, fifty men under M. de Villers and Le Borgne, were sent forward to explore the Portage and clear the way before proceeding further. It is pertinent to

NOTE—The portraits of James M. Brown, E. F. Carpenter, J. C. Drake, William O. Stevens, John F. Smith, General Stoneman, General Schofield and W. B. Cushing will be found in Chapter XV, and David Eaton and James Mullett in Civil and Political History of this volume.

inquire why these two hundred seventy men were thus deep in the western forest, five hundred miles from home. Every student of history knows of the fierce struggle for the control of the North American Continent for many years on the part of the French and English governments. The French settled in Canada in 1605 and at the time of which I speak were occupying the territory along the St. Lawrence and to some extent along some of the western rivers.

The English settled in Virginia in 1607 and occupied the Atlantic seaboard and New England. It was the intention of the English to push their possessions westward over the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge and secure the rich trade in furs with the natives as well as to acquire territory, and check the advance of the French along the lakes. It was the intention of the French to confine the English east of the mountains by a line of forts from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and an expedition was sent out, the one to which I have referred, to explore a feasible route from the lakes to the Ohio River and take possession of the country in the name of the King of France.

After the return of the advance party of De Villers and Le Borgne, the portage between the lakes along the valley of Chautauqua Creek and the hills in the south was a busy scene—the transportation of boats and supplies occupying seven days. After a short rest at the landing at Chautauqua Lake, they again set forth. Of their passage over the lake I have heard a tradition as to the many and beautiful Canadian songs of the voyagers as they floated over the sparkling waters of our inland sea, and the streams below to La Belle Riviere, and the echoes and answering echoes from side to side, lingering in wierd tones in the thick foliage of the shores and the contour of the heavily wooded hills. It is quite certain that a party encamped for a night, July 24, on the ground now occupied by the city of Jamestown. Their passage from this point to the Allegheny River was slow and tedious, owing to the very low waters in the outlet and the Conewango, and it was in part the occasion of an adverse report by Celoron to Governor Du Quesne. At Warren, Pennsylvania, they planted a tablet of lead one-fourth of an inch thick and fifteen inches square at the foot of a large tree to certify the fact that they had taken possession of the country in the name of the King of France. They passed down the Allegheny and the Ohio rivers to the mouth of the Great Miami, planting a tablet of lead like the first at a point twelve miles below the mouth of French Creek; one at the mouth of Wheeling Creek in Ohio; another at the mouth of the Muskingum; another at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and the last plate was buried at the mouth of the Great Miami on the 30th of August. To identify the points where the lead plates were buried, a large sheet of tin stamped with the fact and date was nailed to the body of the tree at the foot of which might be found the evidence of possession. At two of these points the act of depositing the lead plates was accompanied with great pomp and solemn ceremony. From the mouth of the Great Miami, Celoron and his party started northward up the Miami to the mouth of what is now called Lorami Creek, where was situated an Indian Village called Piqua Town or Pickawillany, by the English. Their worn out canoes were here burned and the whole party made its way with great difficulty over the long portage to a French fort on the Miami River where they were furnished wooden canoes in which they embarked and reached Lake Erie early in October. A month later they were at Fort Frontenac and soon

after reached Montreal, a dejected, emaciated and worn-out company of men. Even the heart of Governor Du Quesne was touched at their appearance as they passed him in review.

Owing to the various conditions in connection with the Canadian affairs, no effort was made to carry out the program of 1749, until 1752. An army of several hundred men were then put in commission for the grand scheme of planting military posts and initiating the building up of an empire in the heart of the continent.

A division of this army (two hundred fifty men) left LaChine, near Montreal, January 1, 1753, for Niagara, and in the early spring came to Chadakoin, now Barcelona, under the command of Mons. Babeer. They at once commenced building a fort on the west side of the creek according to instructions from the Governor; but the next day another division of the army of five hundred men and twenty Indians arrived in boats under Monsieur Marin. Marin was not pleased with the location and after a heated discussion by the two commanders, and a further exploration westward, the whole expedition removed to Presque Isle, now Erie, Pa., and an attempt was made to establish a portage from that point to the Allegheny. A fort was built at Presque Isle and another at La Boeuf, now Waterford, and all things were placed in readiness for an advance in the next spring or the spring of 1754, and the army with the exception of three hundred men to garrison the forts was ordered home to Canada. At the last moment there came an order from the Governor for the cutting out of the portage by way of Chadakoin and for building two forts, one at Chadakoin or Barcelona, and the other at Chadaqua or Lake Chautauqua.

M. Peon, an energetic and popular commander was directed with one hundred fifty men to perform the task, and late in October it was completed. The men at once followed to Canada that portion of the army already mentioned. Marin was a man of remarkable energy and ability, but the undertaking for the season was beyond his ability, his health failed him, he became sour and morose and the next day after the army left for Canada he died and his remains are still resting in the Soldiers' burial ground at Waterford. The English were ever watchful of the movements of the French and after the departure of the French from Fort Niagara in the spring of 1753, a party of five men and a youth of twelve years were dispatched from Fort Oswego to watch this movement and were witnesses in ambush of the cutting out of this portage from Barcelona to Lake Chautauqua as stated. That youth, Samuel Shattuck, was born in Massachusetts, and was a remarkable character, he was a soldier from birth. He was through the French and Indian War, so called, and the Revolution, to the surrender of Yorktown and was discharged with the army of Washington. In after years, in his old age, he came to this county, to Portland, to spend his few remaining days with a son, and died there in 1827.

This scheme of the French was a grand one and worthy of a better outcome, but all their efforts were a failure, and they were finally driven from nearly all of their possessions on the continent by the decisive conflict on the Plains of Abraham in 1759.

This you may say is a foreign affair, but it nevertheless refers solely to our county and antedates all other military matters in the county, and I know I shall be pardoned in introducing it.

Chautauqua County, then, was once French territory, but I apprehend that fact will in no sense disturb our English-American status today. The territory certainly passed from French claim

when the treaty of peace was signed, thirty-eight years before James McMahan could in any sense lay claim to the honor of first settler.

Formation of the First Military Company.

Chautauqua County was in fact settled in 1802, and was made a county in 1808. As fast as the settlers came in they were required to report at New Amsterdam, now Buffalo, for military drill, at least twice a year, as this county was at first a part of Genesee County and then a part of Niagara County for nearly all purposes until 1811. It was an enormous task and the project of forming a new military company, independent of Niagara County, was earnestly discussed for one or two years when the settlers were few, but did not culminate until 1808, after the bounds of the county became defined. It was recognized that a military organization might at some time become a necessity and a factor for defense, and besides that a military spirit existed that does not now exist, and an ambition for distinction in that direction, for it was a fact that a settler elected to a military position by the votes of his neighbors and friends, was an object of envy in a sense, and actually enjoyed a degree of note and confidence in advance in most cases of civil position within the same territory. This is said from my own knowledge for my memory carries me back a long distance into the past, but it is said in derogation of no man's patriotism. Immediately after the bill was passed forming the county, on the 11th day of March, 1808, in answer to a petition, an order was made for the formation of a military company for the county, the bounds of the county being the same as at present. Each man by law was to be personally "warned out," necessitating more than a hundred miles travel by those designated for that duty and largely through an unbroken forest. The point designated for the meeting was the ancient Cross-roads, now Westfield, at the log tavern of Mrs. Perry, formerly Mrs. McHenry, on the west side of the creek near the monumental stone now standing there. This was in May. The parade ground was a field west of the corners and was well covered with stumps and logs, though a very strenuous effort had been made to clear the grounds of logs, the stumps offering a resistance that was a little too much for even an old settler. The Cross-roads was then the hub of the county, while Jamestown was several miles down the creek and Fredonia was well scattered over a wilderness territory of considerable extent. There was a general attendance, hardly a man liable to do military duty in the county was absent. Under the direction of a Major of some regiment east of Buffalo, whose name my informant had forgotten, the company was legally formed with ninety men and a full set of officers. I regret that I cannot fully officer this company. The names of some of the officers were not distinctly remembered, though it was the opinion of the late David Eaton of Portland, who was present and was elected a Sergeant, that the first Captain was William Prendergast of Mayville who was already a Captain of a company in the Niagara Militia. He was for the time being a medical student with an uncle in Canada, but returned to this county for permanent residence in 1811. He was a young man and an accomplished officer. He was made a Major probably in the fall of 1812 or the spring of 1813. Young's History of the County says that John McMahan was the first Captain of this company, but it is well known that John McMahan was made a Major in a regiment outside of the county in 1807 and it is not known that he was ever reduced in grade—there seems to be little doubt in regard to this. I am sorry that official records furnish no facts in regard

to the formation of this first company.

Major Prendergast was specially efficient as an officer at the Battle of Black Rock later on, and was a conspicuous target for British soldiers on account of the white horse that he rode, but though his clothing was literally riddled by bullets he was not wounded. He was made Lieutenant Colonel March 22, 1816.

The First Lieutenant of this company it seems certain was James Atkins. The facts in regard to the election of the second officer of this company I obtained from the late Colonel William Bell of Westfield, a year or two before his death. Lieutenant Atkins was a merchant recently settled in town and a very popular man. However, he very soon dropped out of military affairs—he was not a military man. James McMahan was the Second Lieutenant and rose by regular grade to the command of a regiment. The ensign has fairly escaped this bit of notoriety. David Eaton was elected a Sergeant, and Joseph Thayer a Fifer. This is the best it seems possible to do as to the formation of the first military company for the county. The reason there is so much uncertainty in regard to the matter comes from the fact that there is no record to be found with reference to it. A letter from the Adjutant General's office some months ago says that no scrap of evidence exists in that office in regard to this early military move in Chautauqua County, and in a later communication gives as a reason for this that all military records up to 1812 were sent to Washington and have never been returned and that they were destroyed by fire when the Capitol was burned in 1814.

John McMahan was made a Lieutenant Colonel in 1809 or 1810. James McMahan was made a Captain in the fall of 1809 or the spring of 1810 and David Eaton a First Lieutenant at the same date. John McMahan was made a Colonel in the spring of 1814 and was Lieutenant Colonel to that date, and was made a Brigadier General March 22, 1816. James McMahan was made a Major on April 6th, 1815, and a Colonel in 1816.

Of this first company John and James McMahan were decidedly competent officers and discharged well every duty that came to them. Lieutenant Eaton in speaking of the men of this first company said: "They came to the meeting on horseback or on foot, mostly on foot, over the few almost impassable roads, and many of them through the forest with no roads at all. Most of them appeared in the homespun of the early settler, with hats, boots or shoes that served them in tasks of every day life, or with such boots or shoes only as nature provided, and with a musket that came down to them from their Revolutionary sires, possibly a rifle, one or more of a very early date, or a huge staff, the nearest to a weapon that they possessed, and a hat of straw of homemake.

Notwithstanding this singular display, a specimen of which you see before you under the command of Captain Curtice, there was a large degree of military pride that manifested itself in every movement. Every settler was a soldier, in fact, and a patriot from the commanding officer down. In connection with this display the modern soldier is also present under the command of Captain Fenton. These are typical representatives of 1808 and 1902. The comparison I believe will hold good in all senses except as to moral worth. That is a quality that lives in the heart of every true soldier and lover of his country and home, then as now.

So scattered were the settlers that for the next two years drills were ordered to be held by squads or battalions after

the second meeting which was held at the Cross-roads within a few days after the formation of the company. The squad meetings were held at the Cross-roads, Bemus Point and Canadaway in 1809; one at Mayville in 1810 and one or two at other points, but these drills were not satisfactory to regimental officers and on consultation, in 1811, Lieutenant Colonel John McMahan issued an order for a regimental muster to be held within the present Town of Portland, on the farm of Captain Dunn, the first settler of the town. The population had very largely increased and the number of settlers liable to do military duty had increased to about four hundred men, and instead of a single company to which I called your attention, four companies appeared, very nearly or quite full and fully officered.

The meeting took place in October and the field is still pointed out, and is now covered with vines of the Concord and Niagara grapes.

The gathering was accompanied by all the insignia and trappings of wear capable of being gathered together, with the usual accompaniment also of peddlers' carts and stalls, ginger bread venders, retailers of cherry brandies and a large sprinkling of young America—genuine growths from the forests and fallows of Chautauqua County. It was an epoch in the military affairs of the county and Portland especially as that town had the honor of the first military review of the kind in the county, though Portland as now seen was not a town until 1829.

If I had time I should be pleased to review a hundred things in connection with the early effort at display of military affairs as they were given to me, but must leave that for the present.

Of the formation of these companies and their officers I am not able to speak, for reasons already given—lack of records.

The War of 1812.

June 18th, 1812, war was declared with England and from the security of the home parade the settlers were introduced to the scenes, dangers and horrors of actual military strife. I will not now refer to the causes of the war, but briefly, as I must, to the part this county had in the fearful strife. The causes of the war are well known, and have long since passed into history.

I have spoken of the formation of the first military company in the county and the first military muster. Four military companies had thus far been formed under the provisionary laws of the state, and but a few months previous to the first general muster had been formed into a regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John McMahan and numbered one hundred sixty-two. Early in June of 1812 Lieutenant Colonel McMahan received an order from Governor Tompkins to detach from his regiment a full company to consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Drummer, one Fifer and one hundred Privates. Colonel McMahan immediately issued an order calling the officers of the regiment together at Dunn's Tavern in the Town of Portland, the great rallying point for most military gatherings of the day. After an address from a large stump as a rostrum, he read the order for the call, which was for a draft, and he expressed the hope that the whole number would be obtained without resort to extreme measures—the idea of a draft being extremely repulsive to freemen. War was not yet declared, but the Government was desirous that an army should be ready to take the field when an edict to that effect should be finally pronounced by Congress. In calling for volunteer officers Jehial Moore of Forestville, Lieutenant David Eaton of Portland and Ensign Burritt of Canadaway, now Fre-

donia, offered their services. An order was at once issued for one battalion to meet at Mayville, and one at Canadaway on a certain day to "beat up" for volunteers. On the day of the meeting the whole number assigned to each battalion "turned out" and within a few days the ranks were filled. Very soon news came that war was declared. Scarcely had the minds of the settlers become familiarized with the fact when Captain Moore was ordered to call out his company and march to Lewiston and join the Eighteenth Regiment of detached militia under the command of Colonel Hugh W. Dobbin of Geneva. A part of this company was assembled at the Cross-roads, now Westfield, and the balance at Canadaway, now Fredonia. After the two parts of the company were united at Fredonia and roll call was made it was found that every man was present, one hundred thirteen in all. They reached Lewiston on the 9th of July but from difficulties and delays, which I need not mention, and not until the 13th of October was a descent upon Canada deemed advisable. The Battle of Queenstown Heights was fought on that date by the volunteers of the American army under General Van Rensselaer. In this action the Chautauqua men were engaged and largely to their credit, not one of them refusing to volunteer for the movement. The question had been raised as to the power of the United States to remove state troops to foreign soil, the men not yet having been mustered into the United States service, and about twelve hundred to fifteen hundred refused to cross the river, falling back upon their supposed constitutional rights. These men remained idle spectators of the bloody strife. The constitutional question had occupied the attention of the militia for several days, especially the regiment of Colonel Dobbin to which the Chautauqua men belonged and it was found that no reliance could be placed upon a considerable portion of the regiment, many of them being outspoken in their opposition to the movement. The outlook was decidedly unfavorable for an attack upon the enemy's works on the heights and the Eighteenth was liable to be placed in the same class. To test the matter as to the Eighteenth Major Morrison of Niagara who was then in command, Colonel Dobbin being away, ordered the regiment to be paraded early on the morning of the battle, in fact before light, when he proceeded to make a flaming address in which he sought to inspire them with enthusiasm and zeal and expressed the hope that the whole regiment would volunteer for the enterprise and show their devotion to their country and their willingness to defend its honor; that they would not falter in the hour of danger, but be true to the principles of patriotism that should and did inspire every loyal heart. He did not ask them to jeopardize their lives unnecessarily, but hoped they would go as far as he did and he would ask them to go no farther. All those willing to volunteer in the enterprise against the enemy on the opposite side of the river were requested to advance eight paces, and with the exception of fifty or sixty the whole regiment advanced and formed a new line. The fifty or sixty who refused to advance were formed into a company under a Lieutenant, one of their own number, and called the "Coward Company," and became a part, as to members, of the "Sticklers Brigade," or those claiming immunity from duty on account of constitutional scruples. The Chautauqua Company as far as known all volunteered and were among the first troops to embark, and among the first to land on the west side of the river. That a portion of the Chautauqua men were the first to scale the heights is true, and Captain Moore was the first to set foot

on the field. Through the day the Chautauqua men were noted for their bravery and daring and in common with all engaged did all that men could do under like circumstances and in the end only yielded to superior numbers! Three several times were the Americans victorious, but as often were the British reinforced from sources supposed depleted for sections in the west, and the Americans forced to retire and finally to surender. While speaking of the daring and dash of officers and men and their professions, allow me to refer to a single instance that shows of what material human courage is made. While passing over the river in the early morning, and while halting for a moment under the bank, the inquiry went quietly around, "Where is Major Morrison? Who has seen Major Marrison!" and through the day, notwithstanding their fearful surroundings, some stentorian voice of the Eighteenth might occasionally be heard calling out, "Where is Major Morrison?" The Major was not to be found and was not seen on the west side of the river that day, and not until night was closing in did he make his appearance. His patriotism very suddenly ran out at the moment of embarcation; but the cowardly Lieutenant who had been left in command of the "Coward Company" seeing the peril of his countrymen on the other side of the river, seized a musket, passed over and fought bravely to the close. But he went alone, not a soul of the "Sticklers Brigade," fifteen hundred strong, could he induce to follow.

In this battle sixty of the Americans were killed and seven hundred were taken prisoners. Three only of the Chautauqua men were killed, Nathaniel Owen of Villenova, Daniel Spencer of Charlotte and Ira Stevens, and one, a Mr. Winsor, died of his wounds. Lieutenant David Eaton, Alpheus McIntyre, Erastus Taylor and Alexander Kelly were wounded; Lieut. Eaton by a ball through his wrist, but he bound it with his handkerchief and refused to leave the field until ordered to do so by his commanding officer. The wounded, beside Lieutenant Eaton, after remaining in the Hospital at Lewiston two months were taken by friends to their homes in the central part of the state, but did not return to their own homes in this County for three years. Jared Taylor and John Ingersoll were taken prisoners but paroled the next day. The militia were paroled but the majority of the prisoners were taken to Montreal. The terms of the Chautauqua men having expired they returned to their homes. This was not a favorable showing for the first campaign on the Niagara frontier. It was not the work of trained men, it was the hurry and dash of American freemen. I have a habit that has come down with me from boyhood of studying the features of every battle of which I read and noting the various factors that make for success or otherwise, but I could never analyze the Battle of Queenstown. The elements of success were absolutely wanting with but one thing, bravery and dash. Bravery and dash are necessary, but what is gained should be secured. In this case there was no effort made to secure the means of a safe retreat even. The boatmen were allowed to wander at will from their duty until they became imbued to a large extent with the half disloyal spirit of the "Coward Company," and the large company of "Sticklers" for constitutional rights had conveyed themselves and their boats to a safe distance. Otherwise the seven hundred men taken prisoners would have been saved to the army—they had been placed where retreat was not possible, a precipice on one hand and an army of three times their own number in front. That the issue of the battle would have been different if the

whole army had crossed the river is not doubted though the British were reinforced three several times by eight hundred men, twice by regulars and once by eight hundred Indians. But perhaps it is not the province of a civilian to criticize the acts of military men.

From this, calls were made for men from the Chautauqua Regiment from time to time as the exigencies of the service seemed to demand, and each call was promptly met, except in a single instance to which I will refer later on.

The next call was made very soon after the Battle of Queenstown, for filling the ranks of the army so fearfully depleted as we have seen and for the purpose of making another attempt that fall at an invasion of Canada. This effort was to be made under the command of Brigadier General Smythe of the Regular Army. An army of forty-five hundred men were collected at Buffalo and prepartions were hurried to completion before the setting in of winter and the army were ready for embarkation by the 30th of November.

Chautauqua had sent one hundred men under the command of Captain Jehial Moore, and it was said that the men of the whole army were highly elated at the prospect of active work and moved with alacrity. On that day, the 30th, the boats were moored along the river and all things seemed to presage a successful forward movement. But when all was ready an order came for the men to disembark as the project had been given up for the season. It was said by those present that a murmur of disappointment and disgust even, went through the army, a murmur that seemed like the loud mutterings of an approaching cyclone. The effect upon the men was fearful, yet they obeyed the order with sullen countenances. Many of the Chautauqua men in command with others it is said, "threw down their arms and returned to their homes." General Porter criticized General Smythe very sharply for this failure, charging him with "cowardice and unofficer-like conduct." It was the more humiliating to General Smythe, as he like Major Morrison at Lewiston had issued a flaming address to the soldiers on that morning, calling upon them in the most earnest and patriotic language to retrieve the lost fortunes at Queenstown and saved their families from the murderous weapons of the Indians. Eastman's History of the State furnishes us with another reason for this failure beside the one usually given—the incompetency of the commanding General. He says that the reason for this failure occurred from the same cause as the failure at Queenstown, "a refusal of the militia to cross the lines." If this be true there is at least a shadow of excuse for his order for disembarkation. It is true that two hundred men were left at the point of embarkation, but for what purpose has not been to me quite clear. The excuse has been given that they were left to "guard supplies," but the thought now seems to be that they were left to guard supplies because they would go no farther.

Those of the troops that did not leave for home went into winter quarters. As we see it, this was another unfortunate failure, at all events it was another mark of discredit for the Niagara frontier soldiers.

No further calls were made upon Chautauqua County for men until early in December, 1813, when the call was for the entire regiment of four hundred men, but two hundred, however, responded. Buffalo was thought to be in danger, in fact the entire eastern shore of the Niagara from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie and the southern shore of Lake Erie westward. There was good reason for these alarms from the fact of the wanton burning of the Village

of Newark near the mouth of the river by order of the American General McClure and other unnecessary severities and a retaliation might with reason be expected. The Chautauqua men were to meet at the Cross-roads, now Westfield, and march to Buffalo under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John McMahan. William Prendergast, Captain of the first company formed in the county and Isaac Barnes were Majors in this expedition. The commanding officer at Buffalo was General Hall.

The season was very inclement and the men suffered severely. They were without blankets, except now and then one brought from their homes; were without tents, rations, camp equipage or transportation, in fact had little for their comfort or necessities even. Their families were, many of them, left without a male adult, or any one but the women to cut their firewood and browse the cattle.

In the march to Buffalo they were divided into four companies and officered as I will state later on, beside a company of Silver Grays in which many of the Chautauqua men were placed. On the night of the 30th of December they were paraded in front of Pomeroy's Tavern, in Buffalo, where they remained the entire night, expecting every moment an order to move. Of the Battle of Black Rock on the 30th and the burning of Buffalo on the 31st, I will not particularize. The affair left the army in a sad condition. Two hundred of the Chautauqua men were there, and a good degree of enthusiasm existed among them until the march from Buffalo to Black Rock on the day of battle. General Hall had been at the front during early morning directing the movements of the troops, but later on was returning with his staff to Buffalo as the Chautauqua Regiment was on its way to the scene of action. The regiment was halted and the General and Colonel McMahan in an undertone held a consultation, which of course was not understood by the men, but on leaving the General said sufficiently loud to be heard by the whole regiment, "Colonel, do your duty, but if you must retreat, the rendezvous is at Miller's." This important speech of General Hall, with his hurried movement away from the scene of conflict, lost him the confidence of the Chautauqua men. It was said in a tone that was evidence to them that the contest was hopeless, their enthusiasm went out at once and they moved on mechanically rather than with zeal and ardor. They were posted in the rear of a battery, but as in the case of those preceding them they were soon routed and fled to the woods in the rear of the battery, where some of them were killed and scalped by the Indians, who occupied the forest for a mile or two on the north and east. Of the Battle of Black Rock participants have said to me that there was little military knowledge or skill manifest on the part of the commanding officer, and that the Americans were marched to the conflict in squads of a few hundred and were absolutely beaten in detail. I have no heart to write of these details. Large numbers of the Americans were killed, eighty-nine being collected and buried in one grave, while others lay exposed upon the ground through the winter and were buried in the spring. A good many however were exhumed in the spring and removed by friends. It was a fearful winter. It was said that the Chautauqua troops behaved admirably until overcome by over-whelming numbers, but the British advanced with little opposition and the next day burned the Village of Buffalo and destroyed the log quarters of the American troops, leaving most of them without a shelter of any kind whatever. A large proportion of the Chautauqua men returned to their homes, some of them on furlough, but most of them without leave. Those of

them without leave did not return, but those on furlough, as far as known honored their engagement and at the specified time were on duty. A few were quartered at Miller's Tavern, two miles east of Buffalo for several weeks. Those of them that did not return stand checked on the rolls today as deserters and I am sorry to say that very few stand thus checked but those of Colonel McMahan's Regiment. This is a sorry record. I regret this record after what I have said in their favor, but the government never made an attempt to call them to account, and no opportunity was afforded them to clear themselves of the just, yet unjust imputation. It all came about from two facts, the very easy defeat of raw and undisciplined troops by veteran soldiers and the incompetency of the commanding officers. There were reasons too for the desertions that took place, if we ought to call them desertions. After the burning of Buffalo, the defeat, disorganization and dispersion of the army, unorganized squads roamed at will. There was hardly an organized squad to be seen for two days. It was extremely cold and the Chautauqua men had none of the comforts of the common soldier—not a house or tent in town for them, they could not procure food or lodging; when night came they ate a crust if they had one, wrapped about them a blanket if they had that, brought from home, as a few of them had done, lay down in the snow or on the frozen ground, with the keen blasts from the lake sweeping over them. If they had no blanket, as many of them had none, they lay down without one, but their sleep was light and their naps short. Action was necessary or death was as certain as the bullet or the tomahawk of the enemy. There was not an enemy in sight, or on this side of the Niagara and the Chautauqua men went home because they were obliged to do so. They went openly and boldly with the knowledge of their officers, without their consent to be sure, and without their opposition. These men knew of the sufferings of their families in the forests of Chautauqua fifty miles away, and in many cases felt that their presence was necessary to save them from starvation. No British soldiers at any time came far west of Buffalo, or a hostile Indian disturbed a Chautauqua settler; yet stories of burning buildings, massacres by British soldiers and Indians were everywhere and a perfect panic over the lake region from Buffalo to Erie seemed equal to a reality. I have had some exciting revelations by returning soldiers, made to me in after years, and some of them would have been a little amusing had it not been for the horrifying reports with which the settlers had been furnished. Westfield was not exempt from the influence of the excitement. One of my informants, then a young man and living on the east border of this town, in writing of the matter, said: "Our militia and some of our neighbors had gone to Black Rock to face the enemy, when we were very much frightened by the report of a messenger that Buffalo was burned and all our militia were shot or taken prisoners, and that the British and Indians were marching west, destroying people and property, all that came in their way. As may well be supposed in our thinly settled county, there was a sensation. Old Mr. Haines and his son were in the war, and the rest of the family left their home and joined our family, and there we were laying plans how to do in case of necessity. Some said, 'go to the mountains,' as the hills were then called, and every one had their plan of action. Reports were conflicting, and there was but little sleep or rest for two days. On the third day about nine o'clock in the evening we were all up and wide awake as usual, old Mr. Haines came to our door and called for admittance, and he

was welcomed as he had never been before. The panic was quieted, the presence of the old man was like oil upon troubled waters. As it proved comparatively few of the Chautauqua men were killed or hurt. There was a great letting down of the excitement of the past few days." But I will return for a few moments to the idea I had in mind, the desertion of the Chautauqua men from the ranks of the One Hundred Sixty-second or Chautauqua Regiment. I have yet to learn that anyone, not even their officers, with the exceptions of their commanding General, blamed them then, has blamed them since and we will not blame them today. I have heard heart rending stories of privation and suffering of some of the families of soldiers from Portland, given me by old ladies who were young matrons then, but the ladies before me must imagine if they can as to this, it seems almost beyond belief.

But the Chautauqua men in fact did not bear the odium of desertion alone. Lieutenant Eaton said to me that very many of the soldiers from east of Buffalo, Ontario and other counties left as speedily for home as the Chautauqua men, but escaped the recorded odium from the fact, as he believed, that they came to the front late and had not yet been mustered into the United States service, the muster roll being returned as clean or nearly so, as when sent forward. The Chautauqua men were promptly on the ground and as promptly mustered in. I am pleased to be able to furnish a circumstance just here that in the best sense corroborates the opinion of Lieutenant Eaton. I take it from the "Recollections of the War of 1812" by an old veteran. "I joined a company at ———— Monroe County. We were slow in starting for Buffalo, though we were ordered to move at double quick. At that we failed to be in at the Battle of Black Rock and only arrived after the rout and the army was on the run. There was no time for formation, and we had nothing to do but to run with the rest. We were in no service and directly returned home."

The Chautauqua men were singularly unfortunate as regards their reputation as soldiers after the Battle of Queenstown Heights, and the invasion of Canada under General Brown and under Generals Scott and Ripley, not only as to the charge of desertion, but as to their firmness and courage, on the field.

In the report of the Battle of Black Rock by General Hall he complained bitterly of the Chautauqua Regiment being so easily routed, and thought if they had manifested greater firmness and maintained their position as he thought they might, the issue of the day would have been different; but does not say a word as to the fact of trained soldiers on the part of the opposing force and as to the raw recruits on the other, not many days from their homes, or his own imprudent speech on the way from Buffalo to Black Rock on the day of the battle as I have stated. It is true that the war on the Niagara Frontier up to the unfortunate issue of the Battle of Black Rock and the burning of Buffalo, was not as a whole creditable to the American Arms. As I have mentioned, two things contributed to this very largely, raw troops and incompetent general officers.

A word further in regard to the panic after the Battle of Black Rock and the burning of Buffalo, which will redeem my promise as to the failure of our county to fill its quota of the call for the entire regiment at that time—in no other instance did they fail. The Chautauqua regiment at that time, December, 1813, was composed of about four hundred effective men and but two hundred responded. The Indians on our eastern border, though professing to be

friendly, from circumstances it was feared were not so in fact. Emissaries had recently been sent among them from the British army and a small matter might send them off on the war path and all the families of the county would be at their mercy. By an understanding on the part of the settlers about two hundred enlisted and the balance stayed at home to defend the families and firesides of the county. Not understanding the real attitude of the Indians, there was an uneasy, restless feeling that extended to every settlement and which was participated in by every family, and was a very great factor in causing the Chautauqua men departing for home without leave and gave high coloring to the reports as to the result of the Battle of Black Rock.

In June, 1814, a company from this county volunteered under the command of Captain John Silsby for one month's service in Canada. This company participated in the taking of Fort Erie nearly opposite Black Rock, by the Americans under Generals Brown, Scott and Ripley, on the 3rd of July; in the Battle of Chippewa on the morning of the 5th of July; and the Battle of Lundy's Lane on the evening of the 25th of July. From this the Americans fell back to Fort Erie, and the Chautauqua men went home as their time had expired.

In July this year, 1814, two full companies were called for from this county. The call was promptly answered and the men marched to Black Rock under command of Colonel John McMahan and were stationed in a malarious district well calculated to create agues and fevers, and a large portion of the time, from July to November, when they returned, many of the men were on the sick list and unable to do duty. These men had been called in anticipation of another descent of the British from Canada, but they were happily relieved from another conflict. Occasionally, however, between the 4th of August and the 17th of September a company was conveyed across the river to Fort Erie to assist in preparations for the defense of that fort, but none of the Chautauqua troop were present at the attempt of the enemy to storm the fort on the 15th day of August or at the sortie from the fort on the 17th of September. The three hundred eighty-five prisoners taken at the sortie by the Americans, however, were placed under the care of Colonel McMahan of the Chautauqua Regiment and by him marched to some point in the vicinity of Albany. The duties of camp life, surounded by unseen and unknown dangers were performed with as much of cheerfulness as could be expected under the circumstances by the Chautauqua men and they with patience kept "watch and ward" over the great avenue by which the British and their "northern hordes" in an unguarded hour might rush with fire and sword and the barbarities of frontier warfare upon our defenceless families and firesides, until the danger had passed.

I am not aware that further calls for men from this county were made for the War of 1812.

Men Furnished for the War of 1812.

The only regiment in this county at the opening of the War of 1812 was the One Hundred Sixty-second and was composed of from four hundred to four hundred twenty men. The men answering the several calls were seven hundred sixteen, very many enlisting twice and many three times. The companies were officered and sent forward as follows:

1. From July 4 to October 4, 1812, Captain Jehial Moore of Forestville; Lieutenant David Eaton of Portland.

2. From October 4 to December 31, 1812, Captain Jehial Moore of Forestville; Lieutenant Samuel D. Wells.

These two companies were placed under the command of Colonel Hugh W. Dobbin of Geneva of the Eighteenth

Detached Regiment of New York Militia.

3. From December 20, 1813, to February 3, 1814, Captain John Silsby; Lieutenant Charles Bemus.

4. From December 20, 1813, to February 3, 1814. This was a part of the company of Captain John Silsby and Solomon Jones was appointed Captain but declined to serve and Lieutenant Forbes was in command.

5. From December 20, 1813, to February 3, 1814, Captain Moses Adams; Lieutenant David Eaton.

6. From December 20, 1813, to February 3, 1814, Captain Martin B. Tubbs, Forestville; Lieutenant Peter Ingersoll, Portland.

7. From August 1, 1814, to September 26, 1814, Captain Martin B. Tubbs, Forestville; Lieutenant Benjamin Perry, Pomfret.

8. From ——— to August 1, 1814, Captain James McMahan, Westfield; Lieutenant Charles Bemus.

Besides the above there was an Independent Company of Silver Grays under the command of Captain Ozias Hart of Pomfret and a portion of the Chautauqua men went forward in this company on the call for December 20, 1813, before the Battle of Black Rock and the burning of Buffalo.

Men furnished on the call of June 1812, one hundred thirteen; October, 1812, one hundred; early in December, 1813, (Dec. 20) two hundred; June, 1814, service in Canada, one hundred; July 1814, two hundred; for the navy, three; total seven hundred sixteen.

I have been thus particular with reference to the War of 1812, as it was really the war of our independence. After the War of the Revolution, England did not give up the thought of yet controlling the colonies and kept up a system of annoyances that finally culminated in the War of 1812, in fact the thought was not dismissed finally until the signing of the treaty of peace, December 24, 1814 and not then, until a battle of considerable magnitude had been fought by the members of the British Cabinet. A severe battle occured however after this, before the news of the settlement had reached this side of the Atlantic but of course none of the Chautauqua men were present—the Battle of New Orleans under General Andrew Jackson, in which the Americans gained a splendid victory January 8, 1815. The British Commander, General Packenham was killed, yet it is said that after the battle he went home to England in high spirits—a hogshead of rum, with both heads tight in their places.

Invasions.

The settlers, especially on our own northern and eastern borders, lived in the midst of constant alarms, and their alarms were not causeless. Previous to the Battle of Lake Erie in the fall of 1813, the British had entire command of the lake, but only the poverty of the settlers it is thought saved them from frequent invasions and destruction of their property. The British cruisers seemed satisfied with pilfering and preying upon the small craft of Americans that ventured from their hiding places. These pilferings and the destruction of every species of small craft effectually broke up the trade in salt and other goods by way of the Portage Road to the Ohio Valley. Late in 1812 two or three small boats, under the command of Captain Harmon of Ashtabula, Ohio, laden with salt, were passing up the lake and were driven into the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek by two British vessels, the Queen Charlotte and the Hunter. The salt boats lay in the Creek under guard of a large body of Indians and settlers—the Indians lined up on either side of the creek. The British commanders after firing a few shots from

their six-pounders withdrew, not liking the appearance of such a display of dusky warriors ready to receive them. The Indians were elated at the prospect of a brush with the British, but disgusted when they withdrew; the settlers were rejoiced to see them go. After night fall the boats stealthily moved out of the creek and after a hard night's rowing reached no farther than the mouth of Canadaway Creek, where they took refuge until another night should further them on. The creek was then deep and wide enough to float boats of several tons burden. Here they felt comparatively safe, as a few soldiers, about forty, had been stationed here at Widow Cole's house, under the command of a Lieutenant of Captain Tubbs' Company of Colonel McMahan's regiment. In the morning they were surprised to see a British armed schooner, the Lucy Provost, anchored in the offing, half a mile from shore.

The British had not discovered the fact that the entrance to the creek was guarded but manned a boat with thirteen men and started for the salt boats, thinking no doubt their victory would be an easy one. As they were nearing the mouth of the creek they were fired upon by the soldiers and settlers in hiding behind a sand bank. This reception was more earnest than they expected and they immediately put back to their vessel. The Americans were not injured and what loss the British sustained is not definitely known, but the next year Lucy Provost was captured by Commodore Perry and the crew stated that their loss in the matter at Canadaway was three wounded and none killed.

Seth Cole came into the county in 1805 and settled near the mouth of the creek. His widow still lived on the homestead and proved herself a heroine on this occasion. As soon as the vessel was discovered in the offing she at once ran to the barn, led out a horse, mounted and with the speed of the wind rode to Canadaway, now Fredonia, and in an incredibly short space of time a company of settlers had collected to the support of the soldiers and among them Judge Zattu Cushing, but the enemy by this time had left for their vessel. Not until the vessel had lifted its anchor, well along in the afternoon, did they relax their vigilance. Mrs. Cole was very nearly omnipresent—she was everywhere furnishing food and water to the men. At this moment she had a son in the army at Lewiston under Colonel John McMahan. For many years older citizens were pleased to call this incident "the first naval fight after the declaration of war." I knew Mrs. Cole and her family in after years. She was a woman of remarkable energy and endurance. When a youth my lake fishing station was not far from their house.

The boats of Captain Harmon reached their destination, the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, now Barcelona, in safety. At this point another squad of men were stationed under the command of Lieutenant James McMahan, for the protection of the settlers and the merchandise passing over the Portage Road for the valley of the Allegheny and the Ohio.

Another instance, though not so flagrant occurred within the county and served well to keep up the state of alarm. Lay's Tavern, west of Buffalo, near the lake, had been wantonly pillaged by the British and everything of value carried away, but on a remonstrance of the American commander, the goods and valuables were ordered to be restored. They were placed in boxes and on an armed vessel, the British Queen, carrying a flag of truce, and sent to Chadwick's Bay, now Dunkirk. They were sent on shore in a boat with thirteen men and an officer. After depositing the goods upon the beach, twelve of the men raised their caps and in a very polite manner bade the com-

mander adieu. Judge Cushing, who had become popular with the people was there with a yoke of oxen to remove goods from a small log warehouse he had built for his own and the accommodation of others, and very earnestly entered into a parley with the officer of the boat and detained him until the arrival of a company of men, that he felt sure were on the way. The men very soon came and not noticing the flag of truce fired upon the captain and his party of one wounding the man, breaking a leg. The man with the broken leg proved of little use to his Captain in getting on board and leaving the bay. The Captain very politely invited the Judge to assist him in removing his man to the vessel, but the Judge declined, saying that he had no need of an outing of that sort. The next year after the Battle of Lake Erie, and while the prisoners were being sent east, these men again met, the Judge and the Captain, and the Captain asked the Judge if he remembered the circumstances and on being assured that he did, the Captain said it was well for him that he did not comply, as it would have been a long time before he would have seen home again.

This was not a hostile invasion, but rather to return stolen goods.

The Battle of Lake Erie.

The Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, under Commodore O. H. Perry was of course fought in connection with the War of 1812. Chautauqua County furnished some men for Perry's fleet, just how many cannot now be told. Three only have come to my notice; there must have been others.

Portland furnished one, Samuel Perry, a cousin of the Commodore and as daring as the Commodore himself. He was desperately wounded near the close of the battle. The next day with four others, hopeless cases like himself, he was landed at the mouth of Chautauqua Creek at the now Village of Barcelona. He lingered until the season of 1814, cared for by friends and a generous public and died and his remains are now resting somewhere near the lake with those of three of his companions, one only recovering, who wandered away to his home in some section of Western Pennsylvania.

Pomfret furnished one, Abner Williams, the eldest son of Richard Williams, an early settler. He was killed on the Lawrence early in the battle, and his body, with others thrown into the lake.

Charlotte furnished one, a young man by the name of Gooderich, then in the employ of Major Sinclear. It is said that he greatly distinguished himself in the engagement and in due time returned.

It is supposed that Samuel Perry was a younger brother of the Commodore. This was so claimed by a nephew living in Portland.

Chautauqua Men Killed During the War of 1812.

I am not able to state as to the number of men from this county killed in the war. It was large in proportion to the number sent forward and considering the length of the conflict—two years six months and five days.

In the Battle of Queenstown, the following of the Chautauqua men were killed, Daniel Spencer of Charlotte, Nathan Borden of Villenova and Ira Stevens. A Mr. Windsor died of his wounds.

The following were wounded: Lieutenant Eaton by a ball through his wrist; Erastus Taylor by a ball striking him in the knee, shattering the bone in a shocking manner. He was in the hospital at Lewistown for two months when he was removed by friends; he did not return to his own home in Portland for two years. Alpheus McIntyre and Alexander Kelly were also wounded. Jared Taylor, John Ongersol and Hiram Burch, with the wounded and a few of the Chautauqua men not wounded were

taken prisoners, but the prisoners of the militia were paroled the next day. The regulars were taken to Montreal.

Those killed in the Battle of Black Rock were: James Brackett of Mayville, Joseph Frank of Busti, William Smiley of Ellery, Ephraim Pease and John Lewis of Pomfret, Aaron Nash, ——— Bovee and ——— Hubbard of Hanover and as Mr. Young has it in his History of the County "and several others," so I am obliged to close this list, the number will never be known.

Peace.

But peace came at last; and at its return the current of population again set strongly to the fertile regions of Western New York, which, through the enterprise of its citizens, has become the garden of the Empire State.

Chautauqua County was settled mostly by poor men, a large majority of them had little or nothing to pay for their land, and at the close of the war it was a new departure, in fact nearly equal to their first location in the forest, yet from the close of the War of 1812 to the War of 1861—forty-seven years, there was a development that none of us, I apprehend are able to fully comprehend—the wilderness was in fact made to blossom as the rose. I don't know but some of these gray heads can travel farther into the past and to better purpose than I can, and can tell all how it came about, but it seems like a dream, but this we know, that the rapidity of its growth was unexampled, and its fame abroad for the patriotism and integrity of its population, kept pace with its material growth.

War With Mexico, 1846-1848.

Whatever interest Chautauqua County may have had or felt in the War with Mexico, it was apparently of a negative character. Very few responded to the call for men. In reading up the history of the war I find but a single reference to New York men in the entire volume, and but one reference to Ohio men, without further reference to northern troops. Some reason for this will appear as we pass along, in fact so little interest had the county in the war that my relations will of necessity be very brief.

Texas had been an independent state or nation for over nine years or from April 21, 1836, to March 1, 1845, when it made application for admission to the American Union as a state. It had gained its independence from Mexico, but the latter still claimed it as a part of its territory, especially that part lying between the rivers, Rio Grande and the Neuces, a territory of over a hundred miles in extent along the Gulf coast, Texas claiming to the Rio Grande as its boundary on the west and south and Mexico claiming to the Neuces.

From the last election in the United States it was seen that the proposition of annexation was a popular one with the government and with the people, especially those of the Southern States, though it was well known that if the government passed the annexation ordinance as proposed and thus admitted Texas to the Union it meant war with Mexico. Several of the European governments had acknowledged the independence of Texas, as had the United States, but the Mexican Congress steadily refused to do so, its object being still the subjugation of the refractory territory and its return to the Central Republic. The annexation scheme carried and Mexican troops took possession of the disputed territory or the territory between the Rio Grande and the Neuces, one hundred and nineteen miles in extent along the Gulf from North to South—Mexico deeming the annexation scheme a declaration of war. As soon as it became evident that Mexico was decided as to the question of receiving the envoy of

the United States, Mr. John Slidell who had been sent by the government to negotiate for a settlement of the difficulties between the two countries, and that Mexico was assembling troops on her northern border with the avowed object of reconquering Texas, war was seen to be inevitable. The Mexican Minister at Washington protested against the measure as an act of warlike aggression and declared that Mexico would resist to the utmost of its power, demanded his passports and returned home. Congress authorized the President to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers and placed at his disposal ten millions of dollars to carry on the war. Excitement now ran high over the whole country, especially in the South and three hundred thousand volunteers were tendered the government. The excitement, however, was no less in the Northern States and in New England, but it rose from different motives, those of opposition, bitter opposition to the annexation scheme, as it was understood that the whole movement was for the extension and perpetuation of human bondage, but the slave power with the northern allies controlled the government, and the friends of human freedom and human progress were greatly disappointed and discouraged, but the act of annexing a territory larger than any country of Europe except Russia and which was to be carved into states that would of course become slave states, had been passed and become a law and it was accepted for the time being.

Chautauqua County, as I well remember, while not opposed to the annexation of Texas simply, without war, and provided it came to us without the stain and blight of slavery, expressed in no uncertain terms its disapproval. General Taylor was ordered by the President to the disputed territory with a small army of about forty-five hundred regulars, and to advance his forces to the Rio Grande. The Mexican General Ampudia, the President of Mexico, gave notice to General Taylor that he considered hostilities commenced and he should press them to the utmost. The first action of the war occurred the next day, the 27th of April, by an attack of a small company of American Dragoons under the command of Captain Thornton; sixteen of his men were killed or wounded and the balance taken prisoners. On the 8th day of May General Taylor with his small command of but twenty-three hundred met the Mexicans six thousand strong under General Arista and after five hours' hard fighting defeated them and encamped on the field. This was the Battle of Palo Alto so often lauded in story and song.

From this there were fought a series of battles by the army of General Taylor hardly equalled for brilliancy in the annals of history, and always with success. At Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May; Sacramento, Chehuahua, Monterey, Buena Visteo, Mondova, Victoria and others under General Kearney in New Mexico seconded by Colonels Doniphan and Price; under General Kearney and Freemont and Colonel Doniphan in California, and the series of battles under General Scott, Vera Cruz, which surrendered March 29th, 1847; Cerro Gordo, Pueblo Jalappa, El Paso, Conturas, Moleno del Rey, Cherubusco, San Antonio, Chapultepec and the storming of the defences of the City of Mexico. General Scott was recalled from Mexico before the close of the war. Political reasons made this move necessary. His grand success had won for General Scott both unstinted praise and envy. Partisan politics were the motives for this, and Major General Butler by order of the government took command. On the 8th day of January, 1848, a constitutional President was elected in Mexico. Mr. Slidell had been

superseded as Commissioner on the part of the United States and Mr. Trist appointed to take his place.

Articles of Peace were signed on the 2nd of February, 1848, and the act of ratification occurred May 30th following, and the last of the United States troops left the city on the 12th of June. Thus ended the war.

As a result of the war the United States acquired a vast territory, eight hundred fifty-one thousand five hundred ninety square miles. Texas to the Rio Grande, New Mexico and all of Northern California.

The number of volunteers engaged in the war was fifty-six thousand nine hundred twenty-six; the number of regular troops twenty-six thousand six hundred ninety; naval forces, recruits and teamsters thirteen thousand; the number of men all told did not fall short of one hundred thousand; the records, with careful estimate place the number killed in battle at five thousand; the total loss from wounds and death from disease fifteen thousand; the cost of the war including the amount paid for territory ceded under articles of peace and the payment of citizens' claims as per articles of peace one hundred thirty million dollars.

I have thus referred to the prominent features of the War with Mexico, in which this county showed but a slight interest. It was an important war, however, and should of course receive due consideration. In this war as in others, where the Americans have been engaged, their bravery and dash were noticeable.

War with Mexico, 1846-1848.

Men furnished by this county: Portland, 2; Stockton, 1; Mina, 1; Hanover, 3; Charlotte, 1.

It is quite probable that there were many more, but there are no records to be found, and no further response from towns.

Change of Regime.

After the close of the War of 1812 and by common consent a short respite, there was a return to the old system of company and regimental drills, and it was continued for about forty-seven years, but for some years previous very little interest was felt in military affairs, except by a part of our population denominated Young America. The martial spirit of the county with the love of military display was fast dying out, and so utterly inefficient were the exercises and so little productive of good in preparing men for the duties of actual service that a law was passed in April, 1862, reorganizing the forces of the state, which is still in force. One of the most potent causes of the decline as to military affairs, was the means resorted to in the election of commanding officers, not dissimilar to the tactics of the professional politician and resulting in the election often of men in no way fitted for the office to which they aspired. The prestige of the military officer was in a large sense gone, he was in no sense the man of influence and of social regard he had been in the past, a change seemed necessary and a change came about in due course of time, a deluge of blood, however, intervening before the consummation.

As showing something of the means resorted to in the election of officers in that far off time, full sixty-five years ago, allow me to relate a circumstance that passed under my own observation. I was then in the ranks, but had very little pride in the display of interest in the maneuvers. It was in October I very well remember, the parade was over and a preliminary election of officers was to take place. As a means of influencing votes, and to show the whole-heartedness of the candidates, a barrel of whiskey was purchased, set upon a saw-buck at a convenient point and every man was permitted to help

himself. You may well imagine the condition of more than half of that regiment as they went to their homes after night fall, waking the echoes from every hillside by their loud shoutings. The military displays soon lost their hold upon the people and came to be considered a nuisance. In the south part of the county the prejudice was still greater than in the northern sections. Open demonstrations were made and officers insulted on the streets, while in the discharge of duty as early as 1842.

A venerable legal gentleman of the county who at that time was in command of a regiment, the Two Hundred Seventh, sends to me the following facts as evidence of the feeling existing at that time in regard to the miiitary drills. Although the younger portion of the town were the principal actors in the demonstration, it was well understood that older heads were furnishing the motive power. It was a day of frolic for the boys and well enjoyed by a portion of those of mature years. Prior to 1840 there were no joys that the boys of Chautauqua County as well as the boys of other counties of the state, looked forward to with as much heartiness as to fun and frolic on the annual general training days. The usual practice was to set aside these days for the boys' freedom and frolic, but they did not always keep within proper bounds as I well remember, especially when prompted by their elders. Their eyes glowed and their mouths watered in anticipation of those large cards of gingerbread and goblets of cider which the yankee peddler always supplied on regimental days. But there came a time when those joys, like many others that furnished amusemeut and recreation, ceased.

The old military law required the enrollment of all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residents of the several towns of the state. The persons thus enrolled were formed into companies and the companies into regiments. The officers of the several companies comprising the regiment were required to meet on appointed days for what was called the officers drill. A competent drill master was instructed to drill the officers until they were expert in manual exercise. In 1842 a drill of this character was ordered at the village of Jamestown. There was a large attendance of the officers of the regiment with hardly a failure. The General of the Brigade, Charles S. Williams, and Col. Augustus F. Allen were prominent, and Major Ward as Drill Master with a uniform of unexceptional brilliancy. While occupying some section of Main street, between Shaws hotel and Nathaniel Lowry's store, on a signal the hatch doors of the store flew open revealing several kegs or boxes of eggs, while a dozen or twenty boys at once appeared on the scene who well understood the use to be made of the eggs. In an incredibly short space of time the kegs and boxes were emptied of their contents and the magnificent uniform of Maj. Ward was a sorry looking sight. Sulphur and albumen had done its work and was ready to be taken away by the sorry and angry drillmaster. The boys had also done their work and left for parts unknown—not a boy was to be seen. The street was filled with citizens and men from the surrounding towns, but not a hand or voice was raised to stay the destruction of eggs or shield the object of the boys' practical joke. Just then a company of fantastics who had paraded the streets took possession of the parade ground, obeying most implicitly the orders of their leader, who manifested in a large degree a knowledge of military tactics, and sent word to the General that they were ready for inspection. All of the officers present including the General were very much

excited, and threatenings of prosecutions were heard on every hand. What would have been the outcome it is not possible to say, had it not been for the voice and manner of that incomparable citizen that we all knew so well, Hon. Richard P. Marvin, which was like oil upon troubled waters. The General had resort to a courtmartial and fines were placed, but on appeal were remitted. The boys were arrested and at the next term of court two sleigh loads appeared for trial, but kind and persuasive words were used and they were allowed to return. Major Ward was paid for his uniform in legal tender dollars; and thus ended this military escapade.

It was said that this was the last officers' drill in the county, except in connection with the regimental drills.

Notwithstanding the unsavory military status as compared with that of earlier years, military drills took place with more or less regularity up to the time of the Civil War or to 1861. At that time there were nine companies of militia in the county, well officered and under the command of Colonel David S. Forbes of Fredonia. I will name the regimental staff and dates of commissions as it will be of interest in this connection, also the companies.

REGEMENTAL STAFF

NAME	RANK	COMMISSIONED
David S. Forbes	Colonel	Dec. 1, 1855
Jared R. Babcock	Major	Dec. 1, 1860
Henry Prendergast	Lieut. Col.	Dec 1, 1851
Stephen M. Doyle	Adjutant	Mar. 22, 1860
James E. Mayhen	Engineer	Mar. 20, 1856
Thomas D. Strong	Surgeon	Dec. 22, 1855
Charles K Irwin	Surgeon's Mate	May 25, 1860
Selden E. Marvin	Quartermaster	May 15, 1860
Thomas W. Glissan	Paymaster	Dec. 22, 1855
Levi W. Norton	Chaplain	May 5, 1857

COMPANIES

NAME	RANK	COMMISSIONED
Co. "A"		
Henry W. Marsh	Captain	May 24, 1861
Phillip S Cottle	1st Lieut.	May 24, 1861
James W. Stead	2nd Lieut.	May 24, 1861
Co. "B"		
James M. Brown	Captain	July 18, 1859
Darwin Willard	1st Lieut	May 24. 1861
Alfred S. Mason	2nd Lieut.	May 24. 1861
Co. "C"		
Harmon J. Bliss	Captain	May 24, 1861
Thomas W. Barker	1st Lieut.	Dec. 28, 1859
William Baker	2nd Lieut	Dec. 28, 1859
Co. "D"		
William O. Stevens	Captain	Feb. 8, 1858
	1st Lieut.	Apr. 6, 1858
James Kane	2nd Lieut.	Feb. 8, 1858
Co. "E"		
Patrick Barrett	Captain	Mar. 18, 1858
Wm. I. O'Neil	1st Lieut.	Mar. 18, 1858
David Donagan	2nd Lieut	Mar. 18, 1858
Co. "F"		
Oliver L. Swift	Captain	July 27, 1860
Chancey T. Talcott	1st Lieut.	July 27, 1860
Asa G. Talcott	2nd Lieut.	July 27, 1860

Co. "G"

Justin G. Tompson	Captain	July 16, 1861
Hiram D. Hart	1st Lieut.	July 16, 1861
Norman R. Tompson	2nd Lieut.	July 16, 1861

Co. "H"

Martin Crowell	Captain	Oct. 10, 1862
Gurden L. Pierce	1st Lieut.	Oct. 10, 1862
Lewis M. Law	2nd Lieut.	Oct. 10, 1862

Co. "K"

Horace N Grover	Captain	Dec. 4, 1862
Samuel J. Dutton	1st Lieut.	Dec. 4, 1862
Edward Jennings	2nd Lieut.	Dec. 4, 1862

On the call by the President for men in the spring of 1861 this county furnished as its quota five companies very largely made up from the military organizations then existing and to which I have referred. In a sense there was a breaking up of those older organizations and new ones were formed. The military status of many years never again was a controlling factor and the companies that I have named were all legally disbanded June 8, 1868. The change from militia to that of National Guards was made under the act of the Legislature of April, 1862. There is at this date March, 1902, but a single military company in the county, to which I will refer further on. The One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment, the number of the county organization to which I referred, was an honor to the county under the command of Colonel D. S. Forbes and was nearly nine hundred strong, but became nearly annihilated from the repeated calls for men by the government as the war went on, so much so that when ordered to the field by Governor Seymour in June, 1863, but three hundred men responded. They marched to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to aid in repelling the advance of General Lee from the South, but saw no active service. Their term of service was three months, at the end of which they returned.

Under Certain Regulations

Independent Military Companies were allowed in the state. Some time previous to 1812 an Independent Rifle Company was organized at Fredonia or Canadaway with Ozias Hart as Captain. A part of this company was engaged in the Battle of Black Rock and was present at the burning of Buffalo on December 31, 1813. The commission of Noah H. Whitcomb as First Lieutenant dated 1824 was shown the writer a few days since. Lieutenant Whitcomb was for some years Captain of this company. Of its earlier officers, with the exception of Ozias Hart, its first Captain, the writer can learn nothing. It was a very popular company. The writer remembers it very well and with what pride they appeared on parade, and with what care and precision they went through their drill.

An Independent Rifle Company was organized at Sinclairville in 1817 with Obed Edson as its Captain. I find no other records of independent companies until March 27, 1819, when John Jackson, Lemon Averill and Obed Edson were appointed Captains of Rifle Companies, with Alexander Simmons, Asahel Sellew, John D. Seaver and A. O. Martin as Lieutenants and Dexter Hatch, David Page and Peter Pickard as Ensigns, indicating that at least three companies existed in the county. The company having Lemon Averill as Captain was probably located in the northwest part of the county as the Captain was a citizen of Westfield for some

years and a Justice of the Peace. He was a popular and efficient officer. He died in Ripley.

It seems true that four independent companies existed in the county after 1812, but were in fact comparatively short lived, as about 1840 or 1842 there came a decline in all military matters and they were eventually disbanded. These companies were apparently popular for some years, as they were always well cheered by the citizens when they came on the ground and gave an exhibit of their superior evolutions and thorough drill.

CIVIL WAR, 1861.

72d Regiment N. Y. Infantry—Third Regiment, Excelsior, or Sickles Brigade.

As with the War of 1812 I will not stop to inquire as to the causes or conduct of the war, for refer but briefly to the results of the four years of fearful conflict. All that, like the other, has passed into history, but I shall confine myself to the part Chautauqua County had in the great carnival of blood. Whatever else may be said with reference to Chautauqua County, its patriotism cannot be called in question. It poured out its blood like water and handed forth its treasure with a lavish hand. The facts I propose to present in connection with the war I have gleaned from many sources, and for the freedom I have taken with the various histories of the strife, state, county and town, as well as personal relations, I shall hope to be pardoned. From the material presented it did not seem possible to write an entire original historical sketch.

The day after the surrender of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, April 14, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand men for three months, mainly for the immediate defense of the Capitol. In regard to the call of the President for men, few at first responded. The people had lived so long under the conditions of peace—forty-seven years with the exception of the War with Mexico—that the call to the conditions of war was answered but hesitatingly. The public mind had yet to be educated to such a state of things. But the transition was rapid and almost immediately enlistments for the service began in earnest. Twenty days after the first call a call for forty-two thousand additional was made for three year men and ten regiments for the regular army. Under these calls Chautauqua County furnished as its quota five companies, B, D, E, G, H. These companies were recruited mainly, Company B at Jamestown; Companies D and E at Dunkirk; Company G. at Westfield. A few men enlisted at Dunkirk for Company H of the old Sixty-Eighth Regiment, making the five companies. A few also were enlisted at Sinclairville for Company L later in the season, the balance of the company being recruited in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delhi and Plattsburgh. The regiment, except Companies H and L, which joined October 25, 1861, left the state July 24th, 1861. Served at and near Washington, District of Columbia, from July, 1861, in Sickles's Brigade, Hooker's Division Army Potomac, from October 15, 1861; in same Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, Army Potomac, from March, 1862; in Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Second Corps, Army Potomac, from April, 1864; in Fourth Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, Army Potomac, from May 13th, 1864; the companies remaining attached to the One Hundred Twentieth New York Volunteers in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, Army Potomac, from July 1864. Companies A, B, D, E, F, I and K, under command of Lieutenant Colonel John Leonard, after being ordered to the rear, were honorably discharged and mustered out at

Petersburg, Virginia, June 23-24, 1864. Companies C, G and H remaining were mustered out July 21 and 24, and October 31, 1864, respectively.

The regiment was mustered into the service under the command of Colonel Nelson Taylor at Camp Scott, Staten Island, near New York, in June, July, August and October, 1861. The men not entitled to be mustered out with the regiment were formed into a detachment, which from June, 1864, served with the One Hundred Twentieth New York Volunteers, to which the remaining men were finally transferred November, 1864; Company L, however, had been transferred to Companies A, I and K February 25, 1862.

Original Companies of Chautauqua men in the Seventy-second Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Captain James M. Brown, an officer of great energy and ability, who had been through the Mexican War of 1846, had for some time been busy enlisting men for the service at Jamestown and vicinity and by the 28th of May had secured one hundred ten men, old Company B, and at that date left with his company for Camp Scott.

Company B—James M. Brown, Captain; Darwin Willard, Alfred S. Mason, Lieutenants. Ninety-four men.

Company D—William O. Stevens, Captain; Casper K. Abell, Hugh C. Hinman, Lieutenants. Seventy-six men.

Company E—Patrick Barrett, Captain; William Toomey, G. W. Wallace, Lieutenants. Eighty-seven men.

Company G—Harmon J. Bliss, Captain; G. W. Bliss, J. A. Smith, Lieutenants. Seventy-two men.

Company H—S. M. Doyle, Captain; L. Marcus, D. Loeb, Lieutenants. Seventy-six men.

Captain James M. Brown of Company B resigned as Captain November 5, 1861, and was appointed Colonel of the One Hundredth Regiment then forming, and First Lieutenant Darwin Willard was made Captain.

Captain William O. Stevens of Company D was promoted to Acting Major June 25, 1861, and Lieutenant Casper K. Abell was made Captain; Lieutenant H. C. Hinman was made First Lieutenant and John Howard Second Lieutenant.

A very large proportion of the members of these five companies were already members of military companies, which of course ceased to exist in fact, but were not for some time legally disbanded, in fact not until after the war.

As stated the Regiment reached Washington July 26, 1861. It was one of the first three year regiments to reach the Capitol after the first Battle of Bull Run. Its military attachments have already been stated. It had its share of hard service and ill fortune to the close of its term of enlistment. It was engaged in many a hard fought battle and among them as follows:

1861.

Near Budd's Ferry, Maryland, October 23.

1862.

Stafford Court House, Virginia, April 3.

Siege of Yorktown, Virginia, April 10 to May 4.

Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5.

Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31-June 1.

Fair Oaks, Virginia, June 12.

Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25 to July 2.

Oak Grove, Virginia, June 25.

Glendale, Virginia, June 30.

Malvern Hill, Virginia, July 1.

General Pope's Campaign, Virginia, August 26-September 2.

Kettle Run, Virginia, August 26.

Bristoe Station, Virginia, August 27.

Groveton, Virginia, August 29.

Bull Run, Virginia, August 30.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 11-15.

1863.

Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1-3.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3.

Wapping Heights, Virginia, July 23.

Kelley's Ford, Virginia, November 7.

Mine Run Camp, Virginia, November 26-December 2.

Locust Grove, Virginia, November 27.

1864.

Wilderness, Virginia, May 5-7.

Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 8-21.

Landron Farm, Virginia, May 10.

Salient, Virginia, May 12.

North Anna, Virginia, May 22-26.

Totopotomoy, Virginia, May 27-31.

Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1-12.

Before Petersburg, Virginia, June 15-October 31.

Assault of Petersburg, Virginia, June 15-19.

Weldon Railroad, Virginia, June 21-23.

Deep Bottom, Virginia, July 27-29.

Strawberry Plains, Virginia, August 14-18.

Poplar Springs Church, Virginia, October 2.

Boydton Plank Road, Virginia, October 27-28.

On Picket, June 21, 1862.

Death of Officers.

Colonel William O. Stevens, killed May 3, 1863, in action at Chancellorsville, Virginia.

Captain Darwin Willard, killed May 5, 1862, in action at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Captain Patrick Barrett, died May 6, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Captain George Grecheneck died May 17, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Captain Stephen M. Doyle, killed July 1, 1862, in action at Malvern Hill, Virginia.

Captain Horatio B. Pennock, died August 4, 1862, of disease at Harrison's Landing, Virginia.

Captain Harmon J. Bliss, died June 6, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Virginia.

Captain Henry J. McDonough, killed November 27, 1863, in action at Locust Grove, Virginia.

First Lieutenant William C. Brooks, killed May 3, 1863, in action at Chancellorsville, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Hydorn, killed May 3, 1863, in action at Chancellorsville, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Harrison F. Ellis, killed May 3, 1863, in action at Chancellorsville, Virginia.

First Lieutenant John Kiener, killed June 16, 1864, in action at Petersburg, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Foss, died July 7, 1863, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The regiment lost by death, killed in action, nine officers, one hundred eleven enlisted men; of wounds received in action three officers, fifty-one enlisted men; of diseases and other causes one officer, ninety-five enlisted men; total thirteen officers, two hundred fifty-seven enlisted men, in the aggregate two hundred seventy, of whom ten enlisted men died at the hands of the enemy.

I have been thus particular in regard to the Seventy-second Regiment as one-half of it was furnished by this county and it was the first to leave the county for active duty, and there was a large interest felt as to its welfare. The discharge from service has already been notice l.

Regimental Roster.

Colonel—Nelson Taylor.
Lieutenant Colonel—I. Moses.
Major—William O. Stevens.
Surgeon—C. K. Irwin.
Chaplain—Rev. L. W. Norton.
Adjutant—S. M. Doyle.
Quartermaster—Thomas W. G. Frey.
Quartermaster Sergeant—John McN. Grant.
Commissary Sergeant — Isaac A. Brooks.
Sergeant-Major—Samuel Bailey.
Hospital Steward — Frederick M. Fincke.

CIVIL WAR.

Ninth New York Cavalry.

Much of the material for this notice of the Ninth New York Cavalry was obtained from a history of the regiment by Hon. Newel Cheney.

In August and September, 1861, a volunteer cavalry regiment was enlisted in this county and Cattaraugus. I do not find that any orders had been issued for the formation (1) but it began its organization by the "volunteering of men for cavalry service in the Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Wyoming in this state, and in the adjoining towns of Warren County, Pa." It had progressed so far and successfully that on September 9, 1861, an order was issued for the regiment to go into camp at Westfield in this county. The camp was the old Fair Grounds south of the village and was named Camp Seward in honor of William H. Seward then the Secretary of State in President Lincoln's Cabinet. Company officers were at once elected, as provided by law, and Dr. John Spencer of Westfield was appointed Regimental Surgeon and examined the men as to their fitness for the service. The following companies were found to be in camp, about half of them quartered in barracks and the balance in tents:

Company 1 Westfield Company, Captain H. J. Cowden; Company F, Busti Company, Captain William B. Martin; Company C, Jamestown Company, Captain J. R. Dinnin; Company K, Fredonia Company, Captain T. W. Glisson; Company D Portland Company, Captain J. G. Weld; Company E Randolph Company, Captain B. F. Chamberlain; Company B, Little Valley Company, Captain E. A. Anderson; Company A, Wyoming County Company, Captain Stimson; Company G, Wyoming County Company, Captain Tozier; Company H, Wyoming County Company, Captain Bentley.

A Sherman Company, Captain B. J. Coffin, was consolidated with the Randolph Company and Captain Coffin succeeded to the command in July, 1862.

A portion of Captain Anderson's Company had enlisted from Sugargrove, Pennsylvania, where Captain Anderson had been pastor of a church before going to Little Valley. The Companies from this county were enlisted as follows: Company A from Warsaw, Wyoming County; Company B from Little Valley and Sugargrove; Company C from the towns of Ellicott, Ellery, Ellington, Poland and Carroll; Company D from Portland, Hanover and Stockton; Company E from Randolph, Sherman, Harmony, Clymer and Napoli; Company F from Harmony, Busti, Farmington and Sugargrove; Companies G and H from Wyoming County; Company I from Westfield and Ripley, Chautauqua County, and Harbor Creek and North East, Pennsylvania; Company K from Pomfret, Hanover and Cherry Creek; Company L

NOTE.—(1) There was no authority issued by the State for the formation of any Regiment, the State authorizing only the formation of Companies.

from St. Lawrence County; Company M from New York City, Rouse's Point, Troy and Geneva. Companies L and M joined the regiment at Albany in November.

October 10 Colonel Burr Porter came from Albany and took command at Camp Seward. October 31 uniforms, clothing and canteens were distributed to most of the men. November 1 Colonel Porter having returned to Albany, Major William B. Hyde came and took command. A single death occurred at Camp Seward, Amus Kellogg of the Busti Company. He was buried in the Westfield cemetery with military honors.

At Albany the Commander-in-chief named as regimental field officers: Colonel John Beardsley; Lieut.-Colonel, William B. Hyde; Majors, William Sackett, Charles McLean Knox, George S. Nichols. The regiment left the state November 26, 1861, for Washington, having left Camp Seward November 9. At Washington they went into camp which they named Camp Fenton in honor of Hon. R. E. Fenton then in Congress from this district. They were not mounted however until after their return from the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan, and not until the last of June, 1862. Allow me to give here a synopsis of camp life of the cavalryman, it will be of interest to those of us who were not obliged to learn the routine.

At sunrise, reveille, fall in for roll call.

At six o'clock A. M., stable call, feed and groom your horses.

At seven, breakfast call, pork, hard-tack and coffee.

At seven-thirty water call, water your horses and feed some hay.

At seven-forty-five, sick call, come and get your quinine.

At eight A. M., guard mounting, two hours on and four hours off.

At nine A. M., company drill, one-half hour.

At nine-thirty fatigue call, clean camp and company streets.

At one P. M., dinner call, potatoes, beans, pork, hard-tack and coffee.

At three P. M., battalion drill, one hour.

At four-thirty P. M., call for parade, fall in for dress parade.

Five P. M., dress parade, half to one hour.

Six P. M., water call, soon as dress parade is over.

Six-fifteen, stable call, feed and groom your horses.

Six-thirty P. M., supper call, pork, hard-tack and coffee.

Eight-thirty P. M., tattoo, get to your quarters.

Nine P. M., roll call and soon after comes taps, lights out, go to sleep.

Subject to variations according to orders.

It is said that the regiment was well served by the several officers who supplied it with clothing, arms and ammunition, horses, horse equipments, forage and rations, in fact this is acknowledged to be true with all the organizations from this county. Lieutenant W. H. Knapp did active and efficient service in helping to organize the regiment and served as its first Quartermaster, and in the summer of 1862 in recruiting service enlisted many men for the regiment. Lieutenant Knapp was succeeded by Lieutenant E. A. Skinner who entered upon his duties as Quartermaster with the active service of the regiment in the field. Lieutenant Skinner's business capacity and integrity added greatly to the credit of the department and to the efficiency of the regiment. It will not be possible for me to follow the fortunes of this regiment specially, but will refer to their services in a general way by which you will see that the life of the Chautauqua

soldiers was no sinecure. They participated as a regiment or as parts of regiments in one hundred forty engagements.

1862—Yorktown, Virginia, April 5-May 4; before Williamsburg, Virginia; May 5; near Slatersville, Virginia, May 9; General Pope's Campaign, Virginia, July 19-September 2; near Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 12; Freeman's Ford, August 22; Great Run, Virginia, August 23; Sulphur Springs, August 23-24; Jones's Ford, August 24; Deep Creek, August 25; Salem and White Plains, August 27; Groveton, August 29; Bull Run, August 30; near Centerville, August 31; Chantilly, September 1; near Fairfax Court House, Virginia, September 2-4; Bristoe Station and Brentsville, Virginia, September 24; Warrenton, White Plains and Salem, September 29; Aldie, Virginia, October 1; Snickersville and Middleburg, Virginia, October 13; Paris, Virginia, October 17; Salem, Virginia, October 17; near New Baltimore, October 18; Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, October 18; Haymarket, Virginia, November 18; Warrenton, Virginia, October 19; Thoroughfare Gap, November 3; New Baltimore, November 9; Upperville, Virginia, November 28; Aldie and Berryville, Virginia, November 29; Snickers Gap, Virginia, November 30; Kelleysville, Virginia, December 22.

1863—Alcock, Virginia, January 21; Morrisville, Virginia, January 26; Rappahanock Station, Virginia, February 2; Morrisville, Virginia, February 5; Somersville, Virginia, February 9; Freeman's Ford, Virginia, April 15; near Warrenton, Virginia, April 28; Kelly's Ford, April 29; Culpepper, Virginia, April 30; Rapidan Station, Virginia, May 1; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2; Beverly's Ford, Virginia, June 9; Warrenton Junction, Virginia, June 10; Ashby's Gap, Virginia, June 20; Philomont, Virginia, June 22; Sulphur Springs, June 24; Haymarket and Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, June 24-25; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3; Williamsport, Maryland, July 6; Downsville, Maryland, July 7; Boonsboro, Maryland, July 8; Beaver Creek, July 9; Frunkstown, Maryland, July 10-13; Falling Waters, Maryland, July 14; Emmittsburg, Maryland, July 18; Manassas Gap, Virginia, July 21-22; Wapping Heights, July 23; Barber's Cross Roads, Virginia, July 25; Rixey's Ford, Virginia, July 29; Brandy Station, Virginia, August 1; Stafford Store, Virginia, August 23; Mt. Gilead, Virginia, September 1; Brandy Station, Virginia, September 13; Rapidan Station, Virginia, September 14-15; Raccoon Ford, Virginia, September 19; Barnett's Ford, Virginia, September 22-23; Germanna Ford, Virginia, October 10; Stevensburg, and Brandy Station, Virginia, October 11; Hunters Ford, Virginia, October 17-18; Bealton Station, Virginia, October 24-26; Muddy Run, Virginia, November 8; Mine Run Campaign, Virginia, November 26-December 2.

1864—Barnett's Ford, Virginia, February 6-7; Wilderness, Virginia, May 5-7; Todd's Tavern, Virginia, May 7-8; Sheridan's Raid, James River, May 9-24; North Anna, Virginia, May 9-10; Yellow Tavern, Virginia, May 11; Meadow Bridge, Virginia, May 12; Jones Bridge, Virginia, May 17; Hanoverton and Cramp's Creek, Virginia, May 27; Old Church, Virginia, May 30; Cold Harbor, Virginia, May 31-June 1; Gaines Mills, Virginia, June 2; General Sheridan's Trevilian Raid, Virginia, June 7-24; Trevilian Station, Virginia, June 11-12; White House, Virginia, June 21; Jones Bridge, June 23; Charles City Court House, Virginia, June 24; before Petersburg, Virginia, June 26-July 3; Prince George Court House, Virginia, June 29; Prince George Court

House, Virginia, July 16-20; Deep Bottom, Virginia, July 27-29; Shenandoah Campaign, August 10, 1864, to March 5, 1865; Berrysville, Virginia, August 10; Newtown, Virginia, August 11; Berrysville, Virginia, August 12; Cedar Creek, ginia, August 14; Cedarsville, Virginia, August 16; Old Tollgate, Virginia, August 17; Front Royal, Virginia; August 18; Kearneysville, Virginia, August 19; Summit Point, Virginia, August 21; Kearneysville, Virginia, August 25; Smithfield, Virginia, August 29; Berrysville, Virginia, September 3-4; Winchester, Virginia, September 9; Bunker Hill, Virginia, September 13; Opequon, or Winchester, Virginia, September 19; Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22; Mount Jackson, Virginia, September 23-24; Port Republic, Virginia, September 26-27; New Market, Virginia, September 28; Mt. Crawford, Virginia, October 1; Columbia Furnace, Virginia, October 8; Tom's Brook, Virginia, October 9; Mt. Jackson, October 10; near Strasburg, Virginia, October 14; Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 17; Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19; Woodstock, Virginia, October 20; Middleton, Virginia; November 11; Rood's Hill, Virginia, November 22; Snickersville, Virginia, November 30; Liberty Mills, Virginia, December 21; Gordonsville, Virginia, December 22; Warrenton, Virginia, December 26.

1865—Waynesboro, Virginia, March 2; Charlottesville, Virginia, March 3; Goochland Court House, Virginia, March 11; White House, Virginia, March 18; Appomattox Campaign, Virginia, March 28-April 9; Dinwiddie Court House March 30-31; Five Forks, Virginia, April 1; fall of Petersburg, Virginia, April 2; Deep Creek, Virginia, April 3; near Amelia Court House, Virginia, April 4; Sailors Creek, Virginia, Apirl 6; Appomattox Station, Virginia, April 8; Appomattox Court House, Virginia, surrender of Lee's army, April 9.

Colonel Beardsley resigned April 8, 1863, and William Sackett was made Colonel May 1, 1863, but died June 14, 1864, from wounds received near Trevilian Station June 11, 1864. George Nichols was made Colonel March 1, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment July 17, 1865, at Clouds Mills.

Death of Officers.

Colonel William Sackett died June 14, 1864, of wounds received in action at Trevilian Station, Virginia, June 11.

Major A. McQuinn Corrigan died May 28, 1864, of wounds received in action at Meadow Bridge, Virginia, May 12.

Captain Harmon J. Cowden died May 2, 1862, of disease near White House, Virginia.

Captain Asa B. Merrill died June 23, 1862, of disease at Washington, District of Columbia.

Captain John Q. Brown died July 18, 1864, of wounds received in action May 11 at Yellow Tavern, Virginia.

Captain C. W. Ayers killed September 19, 1864, in action at Opequon, Battle of Winchester, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Lyman J. Cobb died September 6, 1862, of disease.

First Lieutenant Zebedee Truesdale died September 29, 1862, of disease at Washington, District of Columbia.

First Lieutenant George B. Stockwell, died October 3, 1863, of disease near Falmouth, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Perry Bly died May 17, 1864, of wounds received in action at Todd's Tavern, Virginia, May 8, 1864.

First Lieutenant James P. Burrows killed August 25, 1864, in action at Kearneysville, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Judson W. Lowe died November 19, 1863, of wounds re-

ceived in action at Brandy Station, August 1, 1863.

Surgeon W. H. Rulison killed August 29, 1864, in action at Smithfield, Virginia.

The regiment lost during its service, by death, killed in action three officers and sixty enlisted men; died of wounds received in action five officers and twenty-nine enlisted men; died of disease and other causes five officers and one hundred twenty-two enlisted men, an aggregate of two hundred twenty-four of whom sixteen enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. Wounded and recovered, thirty-two officers and two hundred forty-two enlisted men. Captured, four officers and one hundred thirty-nine men.

100th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry.

In the fall of 1861 and the winter following the One Hundredth Regiment was enlisted at Buffalo and vicinity it is said, this county furnishing but one company. The facts are, the portion of the regiment furnished from this county was enlisted at Jamestown, Brocton, Dunkirk, Mayville, Portland, Westfield, Arkwright, Cherry Creek, Smith Mills and Villenova. It was mustered into the United States service at Buffalo and left the state March 10, 1862. I regret that I cannot give the number from each town in the county and its organization, but I am advised that it is not possible. It served in various brigades and divisions, commencing in Nagli's regiment, Casey's division, Fourth Corps and was mustered out under Colonel George F. Danby, August 28, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia. It was very unfortunate as to losses in action and otherwise, eight officers killed in action and one hundred fifteen enlisted men; died of wounds received in action four officers and sixty-seven enlisted men; of disease and other causes, one officer and two hundred two enlisted men, in full three hundred ninety-seven, of whom two officers and seventy-nine enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy.

Death of Officers.

Colonel James M. Brown was killed May 31, 1862, in action at Fair Oaks, Virginia.

Major James H. Danby was killed April 2, 1865, in action at Petersburg, Virginia.

Captain William Richardson died July 27, 1864, of wounds received in action at Deep Bottom, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Samuel S. Kellogg was killed May 31, 1862, in action at Fair Oaks, Virginia.

First Lieutenant John Wilkeyson, Jr., was killed May 31, 1862, in action at Fair Oaks, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Rodney B. Smith, Jr., died June 29, 1862, of disease at Savage Station, Virginia.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Herbert H. Haddock killed July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner, South Carolina.

First Lieutenant James Kavanaugh killed July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, in action.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Farnum died May 12, 1862, of disease at Yorktown, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Runkle killed July 18, 1863, in action at Fort Wagner, South Carolina.

Second Lieutenant Cyrus Brown died August 13, 1863, of wounds received in action at Fort Wagner, South Carolina.

Second Lieutenant Azor H. Hoyt killed May 16, 1864, in action at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant James H. French died May 22, 1864, at Libby Prison of wounds received in action at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia.

The One Hundredth Regiment is on record as having participated in thirty-eight engagements.

1862—Siege of Yorktown, Virginia, April 15-May 4; Lee's Mills, April 28; Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5; Savage Station, Virginia, May 25; Seven Pines, Virginia, May 29; Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 30; Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31-June 1; Seven Days' Battle, June 25-July 2; Railroad and Battoons Bridge, June 28-29; White Oak Swamp Bridge, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Carter's Hill, July 2; Wood's Cross Roads, Virginia, December 14.

1863—Cole's Island, South Carolina, March 31; Folly Island, South Carolina, April 10-11; Morris Island, South Carolina, July 10; Battery Wagner, South Carolina, July 18; Siege of Battery Wagner, South Carolina, July 19-September 7; Vincents Creek, August 4; Bombardment of Fort Sumter, August 17-23; Operations in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, September 8-December 31; Bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, October 26-November 9.

1864—Operations against Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, May 5-31; Fort Walthal and Chester Station, May 6-7; Swift Creek, Virginia, May 9-10; Proctor's Creek, Virginia, May 12; Drewry's Bluff, Virginia, May 14-16; Bermuda Hundred, May 18-26; Before Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, June 15-April 2, 1865. Assault of Petersburg, Virginia, June 15-19; Grover's House, Deep Bottom, Virginia, June 21; Deep Bottom, Virginia, July 27-29; Strawberry Plains, Virginia, August 14-18; Chaffin's Farm, Virginia, September 29-October 1; Daley's Tower Road, Virginia, October 27-29.

1865—Appomattox Campaign, Virginia, March 28-April 2; Fall of Petersburg, Virginia, April 7; Appomattox Court House, April 9.

49th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry.

Four companies of this regiment were enlisted late in 1861 at Dunkirk, Fredonia, Westfield, Forestville and Jamestown. They were incorporated at Buffalo with six other companies, September 18 as the Forty-ninth Regiment and placed under the command of Colonel D. D. Bidwell of Buffalo. Colonel Bidwell afterward resigned and was made Brigadier General, but was killed at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. Lieutenant Cluney had recruited a number of men at Jamestown which he took with him to Buffalo and they were assigned to Company A, Captain Marsh.

Regimental officers—Daniel D. Bidwell, Colonel; William A. Alberger, Lieutenant Colonel; G. W. Johnson, Major; H. D. Tillinghast, Quartermaster; William A. Bullymore, Adjutant; James A. Hall, Surgeon; W. W. Potter, Assistant Surgeon.

Companies enlisted in Chautauqua County—Company A, H. N. Marsh, Captain; P. S. Cottle, T. T. Cluney, Lieutenants.

Company G—J. C. Drake, Captain; P. Stevens, J. G. Thompson, Lieutenants.

Company I—Rasselaus Dickenson, Captain; E. D. Holt, J. A. Boyd, Lieutenants.

Company K—A. J. Marsh, Captain; A. J. Bowen, E. F. Carpenter, Lieutenants.

The regiment left Buffalo the 16th of September, 1861, and the state September 20, and served at or near Washington for a year, when it was sent to other sections as will be seen when the list of engagements is presented. They were a part of the Army of the Potomac, "in the field." In all the severe struggles through which the Army of the Potomac passed from McClellan's first campaign toward Richmond to the final issue at Appomattox under Grant the Forty-ninth had its share. While engaged in the Shenandoah Valley its time of enlistment expired and it was honorably discharged and mustered out

under Colonel George H. Selkirk in September, 1864. The regiment was afterward re-organized and continued in service until June 27, 1865, when it was finally mustered out at Washington, District of Columbia. In the three years of its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, ten officers, eighty-four enlisted men; those dying of wounds received in action five officers, forty-two men; from disease and other causes, five officers, one hundred seventy-five men, a total of twenty officers, three hundred one enlisted men or three hundred twenty-one in the aggregate; twenty-three enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. Their losses were severe.

Deaths.

Lieutenant Colonel George W. Johnson, died July 27, 1864, of wounds received in action July 12, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Colonel Erastus D. Holt, died April 7, 1865, of wounds received in action April 2, 1865.

Major William Ellis, died August 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864.

Captain Rasselaus Dickenson died October 12, 1861, of paralysis at Georgetown, District of Columbia.

Captain Charles H. Moss died March 25, 1862, of typhoid fever at Lockport, New York.

Captain William T. Wiggins, killed May 5, 1864, in action at Wilderness, Virginia.

Captain Charles H. Hickmott, died May 6, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Virginia.

Captain John F. E. Plogsted, died May 6, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Virginia.

Captain Seward H. Terry, killed May 12,1864,in action at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.

Captain Reuben B. Heacock, killed May 18, 1864, in action at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant William Bullymore died May, 1862, of disease at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Henry D. Tillinghast, died May 31, 1862, of disease at Buffalo, New York.

First Lieutenant Frederick Van Gayle died June 12, 1862, of disease in Hospital at White House, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Valentine, killed May 6, 1864, in action at Wilderness, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Reuben M. Preston killed May 6, 1864, in action at Wilderness, Virginia.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Herman Hass, killed May 12, 1864, in action at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.

First Lieutenant David Lambert, Jr., killed July 12, 1864, in action at Washington, District Columbia.

Second Lieutenant M. L. V. Tyler, killed May 10, 1864, in action at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant J. P. McVean, killed May 12, 1864, in action at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Sayers killed September 19, 1864, in action at Winchester, Virginia.

It will be seen that the Forty-ninth was not idle during the term of its enlistment, as it was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes of greater or less importance:

1861—Lewinsville, Virginia, October 13.

1862—Waits Creek, Virginia, April 1; Watts and Youngs Mills, Virginia, April 4; Siege of Yorktown, April 5-May 4; Lee's Mills, April 5-16; Before Yorktown, April 26; Williamsburg, May 5; Mechanicsville, Virginia, May 24; Goldings Farm, Virginia, June 5; New Bridge, Virginia, June 18; Seven

Days' Battle, June 25-July 2; Garnetts Farm, June 27; Savage Station, Virginia, June 29; White Oak Swamp Bridge, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Harrison's Landing, Virginia, July 3; Crampton Pass, Maryland, September 14; Antietam, Maryland, September 17-18; Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 11-15.

1863—Maryes Heights and Salem Church, Virginia, May 3-4; Deep Run Crossing, Virginia, June 5; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-2-3; Fairfield Gap, July 6; Antietam and Marsh Run, Maryland, July 7; Funkstown, Maryland, July 13; Williamsport, Maryland, July 14; Rappahannock Station, Virginia, November 7; Mine Run Campaign, Virginia, November 26-December 2.

1864—Wilderness, Virginia, May 5-7; Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 8-21; Piney Branch Church, May 8; Landron's Farm, May 10; The Salient, Virginia, May 12; Totopotomoy, Virginia, May 27-31; North Anna, Virginia, May 22-26; Cold Harbor, Virginia, May 31-June 1; Before Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, July 9, April 2; Assault on Petersburg, Virginia, June 18-19; Gurley House, Weldon Railroad, Virginia, June 21-23; Fort Stevens, District Columbia, July 12-13; Charlestown, West Virginia, August 21; Opegnon Creek, Virginia, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 22; Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19.

1865—Petersburg, Virginia, Works, March 25; Appomattox Campaign, Virginia, March 28-April 9; Fall of Petersburg, Virginia, April 2; Sailors Creek, Virginia, April 6; Appomattox Court House, April 9.

CHAUTAUQUA REGIMENT.

112th N. Y. Infantry.

This regiment was recruited mainly in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties in 1862 and organized at Jamestown and mustered into the United States service for three years September 11, 1862.

The companies were recruited with few exceptions, Company A at Ellicott, Carroll, Poland and Gerry; Company B at Pomfret, Stockton, Charlotte, Gerry; Company C at Hanover, Villenova, Cherry Creek and Arkwright; Company D at Harmony, Mina, French Creek, Clymer, Busti and Kiantone; Company E at Westfield, Ripley, Chautauqua, Sherman and Ellery; Company F at Ellicott, Harmony and Gerry; Company G at Dunkirk, Portland and Sheridan; Company H at Chautauqua; Company I at Pomfret and Stockton and K at Hanover, Villenova and Cherry Creek.

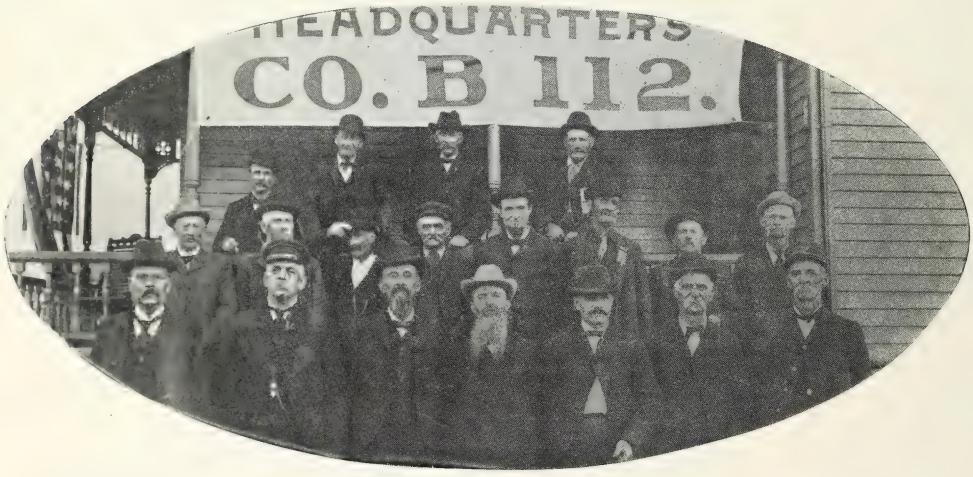
Of their various fields of operation you may judge when I name the battles in which they were engaged. The summer of 1862 was a gloomy period in the history of the war, victories had been won, but disaster had followed hard after. These disasters had the effect of showing the earnestness of the rebellion and of prompting our government to more earnest work.

The call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers for three years in July of this year, followed soon by a call for a like number by draft for nine months electrified the whole land. The answer from every Northern State was cheering, as I remember. Notwithstanding Chautauqua had thus far honored every call and furnished her full quota, now she was called upon for eighteen hundred six men or one out of every sixty-four of the entire population, men, women and children. It was not surprising that the country was electrified. All this called for earnest work. The County Military Committee which had some time since been appointed and composed of Colonel A. F. Allen, Hon. G. W. Patterson, J. G. Hinckley, Milton Smith, John F. Phelps and Charles Kennedy, in agreement

REUNION OF SURVIVORS OF 112TH NEW YORK INFANTRY AT MAYVILLE, SEPT. 12, 1903.

with a similar committee in Cattaraugus County, resolved to raise ten companies—Chautauqua to raise six companies and Cattaraugus to raise four. This was accomplished by the 22d of August and each company was filled. At a meeting of the Chautauqua Committee on the 14th of August it was resolved to raise four more companies to answer the call for that month for drafted men, and by the 31st of August in many towns the required number was obtained. The work of recruiting resulted in raising in both counties thirteen full companies of one hundred men each. Ten of these companies constituted the One Hundred Twelfth or Chautauqua Regiment. All these companies were officered by those who had been most active in their enlistment in the localities where they were raised as we shall soon see. Colonel A. F. Allen of Jamestown was appointed provisional Colonel, but eventually Captain Jeremiah C. Drake of the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, a prominent minister of the Baptist Church at Westfield, was chosen Colonel. It was a fact that this regiment was composed of the best material the county afforded, from walks of civil life. Before the close of August the regiment was in camp at Jamestown, this county—the camp having been named Camp Brown in honor of Colonel James M. Brown of the One Hundredth New York Regiment, recently killed at the Battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. The Chautauqua Regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 11th day of September, 1862, and the next day started for the seat of war. The Chautauqua Regiment contained many more Chautauqua men than any other regiment, and great interest was felt in its fortunes.

Before leaving for the front a stand of regimental colors was presented by the state. Judge R. P. Marvin whom we all remember so favorably and well, made the presentation speech, and was responded to by Colonel Drake. Several thousand people were assembled to see them off and with all of us the scene is still remembered and in many homes with saddened hearts. Afterward they were donated by the Board of Supervisors, the flag belonging to the county and it was sent to them while in the field. On the 17th day of September they landed at Fortress Monroe and soon after marched to Suffolk, Virginia. As the regiment was a namesake of ours I desire to name Colonel Drake's regimental family:



SURVIVORS OF CO. B, 112TH N. Y. REGIMENT, AT CELORON, N. Y., JUNE 12, 1903.

Jeremiah Drake, Colonel; F. A. Red-

dington, Lieutenant Colonel; E. F. Carpenter, Major; S. E. Marvin, Adjutant; F. A. Waters, Quartermaster; C. E. Washburn, Surgeon; E. Boyd, Assistant Surgeon; J. R. Thomas, Assistant Surgeon; W. L. Hyde, Chaplain.

Non-commissioned staff — Sergeant-Major, A. M. Lowry; Quartermaster Sergeant, W. N. Shaw; Commissary Sergeant, G. S. Parmenter; U. S., George Comstock; A. S., Hiram Vorce.

Company Officers.

Company A—J. F. Smith, Captain; A. Dunham, First Lieutenant; H. R. Barrows, Second Lieutenant.

Company B—W. H. Chaddock, Captain; J. H. Maynard, First Lieutenant; J. C. Russ, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—N. S. Scott, Captain; G. L. Pierce, First Lieutenant; G. S. Talcott, Second Lieutenant.

Company D—E. A. Curtis, Captain; R. A. L. Corbett, A. M. Thayer, Lieutenants.

Company E—Frank Waters, Captain; S. N. Myrick, N. Randall, Lieutenants.

Company F—J. H. Mathews, Captain; L. Andrews, C. W. Hoyt, Lieutenants.

Company G—P. Stevens, Captain; G. W. Barber, G. W. Fox, Lieutenants.

Company H—J. H. Palmeter, Captain; L. T. Damon, E. F. Smith, Lieutenants.

Company I—C. H. Only, Captain; L. J. Parker, C. A. Crane, Lieutenants.

Company K—E. A. Ludwick, Captain; G. F. Mount, George Colville, Lieutenants.

As stated the regiment was sent to Suffolk, Virginia, a malarious district, where it suffered greatly from sickness which greatly thinned its ranks, and it was further largely depleted by battalions of artillery being recruited from its ranks. The record of the One Hundred Twelfth is a fearful, yet honorable one; they have a record of participating in thirty-seven engagements.

1862—Franklin, Virginia, November 18; Zuni, Virginia, December 11-12.

1863—Deserted House, Virginia, January 30; Siege of Suffolk, Virginia, April 11-May 4; Somerton Road, April 13; Edenton, Virginia, April 24; Cawsville, Virginia, May 15-16; Siege of Battery Wagner, South Carolina, Aug. 11-September 7; Bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, August 17-23; Operations before Charleston, South Carolina, September 8; Bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, October 27-November 9.

1864—Johns Island, South Carolina, February 9-11; Operations against Petersburg and Richmond, May 5-31; Port Walthall and Chester Station, May 6-7; Swift Creek, Virginia, May 9-10; Proctor's Creek, May 12; Drewry's Bluff, Virginia, May 14-16; Bermuda Hundred, May 18-26; Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1-12; Before Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, June 15; Assault of Petersburg, Virginia, June 15-19; Mine Explosion, Virginia, July 30; Chaffin's Farm, Virginia, September 29-October 1; Darbytown Road, Virginia, October 27-29; Fort Fisher, North Carolina, December 25.

1865—Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January 15; Cape Fear entrenchments, North Carolina, February 11-12; Fort Anderson, North Carolina, February 18-20; near Wilmington, North Carolina, February 22; Campaign of the Carolinas, March 1-April 26; Coxe's Bridge, North Carolina, March 23-24; near Faissons, North Carolina, April 4; Bennett House, North Carolina, April 26.

The regiment was mustered out June 13, 1865, at Raleigh, North Carolina, under Colonel Ludwick.

The total enrollment of the One Hundred Twelfth was fourteen hundred eighty-one, of these there were killed

in battle and died of wounds, officers nine, men one hundred twenty-two; died of disease one hundred ninety-three, total three hundred twenty-four. Returned to their homes eleven hundred fifty-six.

Death of Officers.

Colonel Jeremiah C. Drake, died June 2, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1, 1864.

Colonel John F. Smith, died June 18, 1865, of wounds received in action January 15, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel Elial F. Carpenter, died May 18, 1864, of wounds received in action at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia, May 16, 1864.

Captain John G. Palmeter died August 1, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Frank Waters, died October 3, 1863, of dysentery at Beaufort, South Carolina.

First Lieutenant Gordon L. Pierce, killed June 1, 1864, in action at Cold Harbor, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Samuel G. Sherwin, killed June 28, 1864, in action at Petersburg, Virginia.

First Lieutenant George F. Mount, killed August 25, 1864, in action before Petersburg, Virginia.

First Lieutenant George W. Edmunds, killed October 27, 1864, in action at Fair Oaks, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Andre W. Mattison, died October 22, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Second Lieutenant Henry Hull, died July 3, 1864, of wounds received in action, June 2, 1864.

Surgeon Charles E. Washam died April 10, 1865, of typhoid fever at Faissons Station, North Carolina.

CATTARAUGUS REGIMENT.
154th N. Y. Infantry.

This was in fact a Cattaraugus Regiment, but two companies being enlisted in Chautauqua County: Company E at Portland, Westfield, Ripley and Chautauqua; Company F at Charlotte, Arkwright, Gerry and French Creek and Freedom of Cattaraugus County and a few of Company G at Jamestown. The regiment was organized at Jamestown and mustered into the United States service for three years September 24-25-26, 1862.

Regimental staff—P. H. Jones, Colonel; H. C. Loomis, Lieutenant Colonel; D. H. Allen, Major; S. C. Noyce, Adjutant; N. Van Aernam, Surgeon; T. A. Allen, Quartermaster; H. D. Lowing, Chaplain.

Company Officers.

Company E—Joseph B. Fay, Captain; Isaac T. Jenkins, Alexander McDade, Lieutenants.

Company F—Thomas Donnelly, Captain; John C. Griswold, Dana P. Horton, Lieutenants.

The regiment left camp at Jamestown for Washington, District Columbia, September 30, 1862. It became a part of the Eleventh Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac but afterward was attached to the Twentieth Army Corps and continued with it to the close of the war. It was in a continual round of duty to the muster out June 11, 1865, near Bladensburg, Maryland. It participated in many severe conflicts and among them the following:

1863—Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1-3; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3; Wauhatchie, Tennessee, October 28-29; Chattanooga and Rossville campaign, Tennessee, November 23-27; Missionary Ridge, November 25.

1864—Atlanta Campaign, May 3-September 2; Rocky Faced Ridge, May 8-10; Resaca, May 14-15; Dallas, May 25-June 4; Kenesaw Mountain, June 9-July 2; Pine Mountain, June 14-15; Golgotha, June 16-17; Culp's Farm, June 22; The Assault, June 27; Peach

Tree Creek, July 20; Atlanta, July 21-August 26; General Sherman's Savannah Campaign, Georgia, November 15-December 21; March to Sea, November 15-December 10; Savannah, December 10-21.

1865—Campaign to Carolinas, January 26-March 20; North and South Edisto River, South Carolina, February 12-13; Snow Hill, South Carolina, March 27; Bennett House, North Carolina, April 26.

The regiment lost by death, killed in action, one officer and fifty-four enlisted men; died of wounds received in action one officer and thirty enlisted men, of disease and other causes, two officers and one hundred ninety-three enlisted men, in the aggregate two hundred eighty-one. One officer and ninety enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy.

At Gettysburg the Captain of Company E, J. B. Fay, was taken prisoner and two weeks thereafter was confined in Libby Prison where he remained for nearly ten months, but was then released through the influence of a young lady living in Fredonia who had a brother high up in the confidence of the Confederate Government. The greatest loss it sustained was in the Battle of Rocky Faced Ridge May 8-10, 1864—fourteen killed and forty-two wounded.

Death of Officers.

Captain Alanson Crosby, died July 9, 1864, of wounds received in action at Petersburg, Virginia, June 16, 1864.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Samuel C. Noyce, Jr., killed May 2, 1863, in action at Chancellorsville, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Isaac T. Jenkins, died July 27, 1863, of disease at Richmond, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant John W. Badger, died June 2, 1863, of disease at Stafford Court House, Virginia.

Ellsworth Avengers.

This regiment was recruited under the auspices of the Ellsworth Association of the State of New York. The plan was to enlist from every town and ward of the state one man, but the plan was not strictly adhered to, the Counties of Erie and Albany furnishing each two companies and Herkimer County one company. Chautauqua County furnished a number of men, but just how many cannot now be told. It was composed of a superior class of men, not one of them thirty years of age. The regiment was organized at Albany under Colonel Stephen W. Stryker, October 15, 1861. It left the state October 21, 1861, and did efficient service until its muster out under Colonel Freeman October 11, 1864, at Albany.

During its term of service the regiment lost in the aggregate three hundred thirty-five men of whom fifteen enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. Much was expected of the Forty-fourth and we have reason to believe those expectations were fully realized.

The regiment took part in the following engagements:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, Virginia, April 5-May 4; Hanover Court House, Virginia, May 27; Seven Days' Battle, Virginia' June 28-July 2; Gaines Mill, Virginia, June 27; Malvern Cliff, Virginia, June 30; Malvern Hill, Virginia, July 1; General Pope's Campaign, Virginia, August 27-September 2; near Manassas Junction, August 29; Bull Run, Virginia, August 30; Antietam, Maryland, September 17; near Shepherdstown, Virginia, September 20; Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 11-15; Richard's Ford, Virginia, December 30-31.

1863—Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1-4; Middleburg, Virginia, June 21; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3; Jones Cross Roads, Virginia, July 12; Bristow Station, Virginia, October 14;

Rappahannock Station, Virginia, November 7; Mine Run Campaign, Virginia, November 26-December 2.

1864—Wilderness, Virginia, May 5-7; Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 8-21; Piney Branch Church, May 8; Laurel Hill, May 10; North Anna, Virginia, May 22-26; Totopotomoy, Virginia, May 27-31; Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1-12; Bethesda Church, June 2-3; before Petersburg, Virginia, June 16-October 11; assault of Petersburg, Virginia, June 16-19; Weldon Railroad, Virginia, August 18-21; Poplar Spring Church, Virginia, September 30-October 2.

Death of Officers.

Captain William W. Miller died April 17, 1862, of disease at Yorktown, Virginia.

Captain Lucius S. Larabee, killed July 2, 1863, in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Captain Seth F. Johnson, killed May 5, 1864, in action at Wilderness, Virginia.

First Lieutenant William W. Jones, died May 5, 1862, of disease at New York City.

First Lieutenant Eugene L. Dunham, killed July 2, 1863, in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin N. Thomas died July 8, 1863, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

7th Sharpshooters.

I copy from the County History in part: "In the summer of 1862, while recruiting for the army was going on, many expert riflemen in the south part of the county thought that a sufficient number of accurate marksmen could be found to form a Company of Sharpshooters. Their quest was successful and an organization was formed. Joseph S. Arnold was made Captain, C. J. Hall and Clinton Perry Lieutenants. There were originally thirteen non-commissioned officers and thirty-eight privates. In October, 1863 the company received twelve recruits. The company was at first attached to the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment. At Suffolk it was assigned to its proper army organization. It did good service at the Siege of Suffolk and afterwards with the Army of the Potomac. Its duty was full of peril, it was always at the front, alert and watchful to resist the first onset of the enemy. Its casualties were nine killed and eleven died of wounds or disease."

I regret that I am not able to make a further notice of this company, its fortunes and of the organizations with which it was connected.

HANCOCK GUARDS.
90th Regular Infantry.

This regiment was recruited, or a part of it, by Colonel Louis W. Trunelli. It was consolidated with two or three other parts of regiments, and after some service, a part was mustered out, while other companies were consolidated with the remainder in 1862. The companies of the second consolidation were raised Company B in Norwich; Company I at Medina, Ridgway and Shelby and Company H was raised in Chautauqua County—the Town of Harmony furnished twenty-seven and the Town of Dunkirk with scattering recruits from other towns furnished the balance. Its service was in the South and Southwest. It was an unfortunate regiment, and lost in the service two hundred fifty men. What portion of them belonged to this county I am not able to state.

Death of Officers.

Captain John Sullivan died August 16, 1862, of yellow fever at Key West, Florida.

Major John C. Smart was killed October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

Captain William E. White died Feb-

ruary 4, 1865, of disease at Madison, Wisconsin.

First Lieutenant John J. Irvine, died August 29, 1862, of yellow fever at Key West, Florida.

First Lieutenant William R. Hill died August 17, 1862, of yellow fever at Fort Jefferson, Florida.

First Lieutenant T. C. Ferris, killed October 19, 1864, in action at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Greig H. Mulligan, died August 20, 1862, of yellow fever at Key West, Florida.

Second Lieutenant John S. Newton died September 13, 1862, of yellow fever at Key West, Florida.

Second Lieutenant Walter L. Griffith, died October 1, 1862, of yellow fever at Key West, Florida.

This regiment took part in the following engagements:

1863—Franklin, Louisana, May 25; Siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 31-July 8; second assault June 14; Bayou La-Fourche, Louisana, July 13.

1864—Red River campaign, Louisiana, May 10-22; Mansura, Louisana, May 16; Opequon, Virginia, September 19; Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22; Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19; Cedar Creek, Virginia, November 11-12.

The regiment was mustered out under Colonel Nelson Sherman February 9, 1866, at Savannah, Georgia.

FIRST BUFFALO REGIMENT, 21st Infantry, 1861.

The men for this regiment were enlisted principally in the County of Erie, a few coming from the Counties of Allegany, Chautauqua, Niagara, Orleans, Oswego and Wyoming. The regiment left the state June 18, 1861, and served in various brigades and divisions and was constantly on duty to its discharge and muster out under its original commanding officer, Colonel W. F. Rogers, May 18, 1863, at Buffalo. Their term of service was two years. An effort was made to reorganize the regiment under Colonel Charles W. Steemburgh in May 1863, as a three year regiment but the authority was withdrawn September 30, 1863. During its term of service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, two officers and fifty enlisted men; of wounds received in action twenty-three enlisted men; of disease and other causes two officers and forty enlisted men; total four officers, one hundred thirteen enlisted men, in the aggregate one hundred seventeen men. It, or parts of it, took part in the following engagements:

1862—Po River Crossing, Virginia, August 6; General's Pope's campaign, August 16-September 2; Rappahannock River, August 21; Sulphur Springs, August 26; near Gainsville, August 28; Groveton, August 29; Bull Run, August 30; Fairfax Court House, August 31; Table Church, Maryland, September 8; South Mountain, Maryland, September 14; Antietam, Maryland, September 17; Snickers Gap, Virginia, October 27; Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 11-15.

1863—Hartwood Church, Virginia, February 25, on detached service and minor affairs.

Officers Lost.

Captain Jeremiah P. Washburn, killed August 30, 1862, in action, at Bull Run, Virginia.

Captain Elisha L. Hayward, died September 9, 1862, of disease at Washington, District Columbia.

Second Lieutenant William L. Whitney, killed August 30, 1862, in action at Bull Run, Virginia.

Surgeon Charles H. Wilcox, died November 7, 1862, of disease at Buffalo, New York.

ROCHESTER CAVALRY.

22nd Cavalry.

A few men from this county—from Dunkirk, Pomfret and Portland—enlisted in the Twenty-second Cavalry Regiment. This regiment was organized at Rochester and was mustered into the United States service at several dates as from December 20, 1863, to February 23, 1864. The men were gathered mostly from the central counties of the state. The term of service was for three years. They left the state in March, 1864, and served with the Ninth Corps during most of the time of their enlistment or until they were mustered out. They participated during their short term of service in fifty-one engagements of greater or less magnitude. The regiment lost in officers and men two hundred four, of whom eighty-seven enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. It was recruited from sixty-one different towns in the state and from three towns of this county as stated.

Death of Officers

Major Theodore Schlick, killed August 25, 1864, in action at Kearneysville, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Daniel Z. Layton, died June 14, 1864, of wounds received in action at White Oak Swamp, Virginia, June 13, 1864.

First Lieutenant Squire M. Yates killed April 9, 1865, accidentally, near Winchester, Virginia.

Lieutenant Patrick R. Gleman killed June 22, 1864, in action at Dinwiddie Court House, Va.

15th Regular New York Cavalry.

A small portion of this regiment was enlisted from Chautauqua County—Westfield, Dunkirk and Jamestown. It was organized at Syracuse under the command of Colonel J. J. Coppinger and mustered into the service of the United States August 8, 1863, to January 14, 1864, and June 17, 1865, and was consolidated with the Sixth Cavalry as the Second New York Provisional Cavalry. During its term of service it lost one hundred seventy men, forty-four enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy.

Officers Lost.

Lieutenant Colonel Augustus F. Root killed April 8, 1865, in action at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Captain Marshall M. Loyden, died October 5, 1864, of disease.

First Lieutenant William P. Shearer, killed July 8, 1864, in action with Guerillas.

First Lieutenant Ralph D. Short died January 20, 1865, of disease.

Second Lieutenant Lorenzo W. Hatch killed November 1, 1864, in action at Green Springs, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Hunter, died February 26, 1865, of disease.

Assistant Surgeon John P. Robison, died February 3, 1864, of disease.

13th and 14th Artillery.

The following regiments enlisted a few men each from this county:

Thirteenth Artillery.—This regiment was recruited in 1863 by Colonel William A. Howard from over one hundred thirty towns scattered over the entire state, Dunkirk in this county being the only one honored with a membership.

Fourteenth Artillery.—This regiment was recruited by Colonel Elisha J. Marshall in 1863 for three years. This county furnished recruits from a single town, Dunkirk. Like the Thirteenth it was enlisted from over a hundred towns in the state, the artillery service seemed to be less a favorite than other branches.

15th Engineers.

Chautauqua County furnished one or more men for the Fifteenth Regiment of Engineers, but from what town or towns I am not able to say.

But three Regiments of Engineers

were enlisted in this state, the First, Fifteenth and Fiftieth.

A few men from this county were enlisted for the navy and I regret that I was not able to obtain their home towns. I would be obliged if the Chairmen of the Town Committees would take the trouble to look these up and send to me the number, they should have been placed with the rest. I will soon make special mention of a few from this county that became prominent, that have not been classed in companies or regiments.

156th Regiment or Mountain Legion Infantry.

Was recruited by Colonel Erastus Cook, mostly from the counties in the eastern part of the state, but the Town of Westfield in this county had the honor of furnishing two or more for its ranks. It was an unfortunate regiment like many others in that it lost two hundred thirty-one of its members in battle and from disease. It was mustered out October 23, 1865, at Augusta, Georgia.

179th Regiment, Infantry.

Was organized at Elmira under Colonel William M. Gregg in 1864. Dunkirk and Clymer in this county were represented in this regiment. Its first service was in the Twenty-second Corps. While in the service its losses were one hundred ninety-one. It was mustered out June 8, 1865, near Alexandria, Virginia.

183d Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Men were recruited in Chautauqua County and Cattaraugus by Captain James Curtis to the number of one hundred, but were transferred to the One Hundred Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers as Company A.

187th Regiment Infantry.

Was recruited by Colonel James R. Chamberlain succeeded by Colonel John McMahan with headquarters at Rochester, in September, 1864. It was organized at Rochester and went into service as one year men. Its first company came from the One Hundred Eighty-third Regiment as before stated. Chautauqua County furnished one or more men from Villenova, the only town represented.

188th Regiment, New York Volunteers.

This regiment was recruited by Colonel William F. Bevens in September, 1864, and like the later regiments was composed of detachments. It was organized at Buffalo, nine companies only being recruited. Chautauqua County furnished men from Dunkirk, Harmony and Pomfret. They went into the service as one year men. The regiment did good service and was mustered out July 1, 1865, near Washington, District Columbia. It lost during its term of one year a total of forty-seven men.

194th Regiment, Independent.

A number of independent companies being organized in the state were incorporated into the One Hundred Ninty-fourth Regiment, the Twenty-first Independent Company of Westfield being represented. It was organized at Elmira and mustered in at different times as they were recruited. They were mustered out and honorably discharged where they were mustered in May 3 and 10, 1865. Seven enlisted men died of disease.

Men Furnished for the War of Our Own Citizens 1861.

We have considered five calls of the government for men, have filled them and they are in the field doing good service for their country, their homes and the loved ones there. Four more calls were made, one for October 17, 1863, and one for March, 1864, one for July 18, 1864, one for December 19, 1864. The quota on these calls was in most cases filled from outside of the county and our citizens relieved. Of the company and regiment of those enlisted from outside the county I do not pro-

pose to speak. It would take a year of hard work to unravel the records of the Adjutant General's office and give each company and regiment their just quota. The companies and regiments of which I have spoken and sent into the field, of course became largely depleted by death or sickness and the later enlistments were for filling the ranks. In general terms Chautauqua County furnished of its own citizens for the war four thousand men. They were all obtained on the first five calls and the few enlistments here and there, for filling the ranks of depleted companies, and from the records it is evident that very little care was taken as to the placing of the men. Mr. Young in his County History has given his computation as to the numbers furnished by each town in the county, in the aggregate twenty-two hundred ninety-three, but I am obliged to believe the statement is very unreliable. In fact the county furnished very nearly or quite twice that number. I have a statement from over half of the towns of the county, made from actual data, which is safe to say will be an honest sample of the whole. Portland, my own town, furnished for the war one hundred thirty-seven men, Mr. Young has it sixty-six. I claim my statement to be correct as I knew them all personally but four, and I have given their names, company and regiment and what became of them in my History of Portland published in 1873; one hundred thirty of the men were credited to the Town of Portland and seven to localities in Pennsylvania and Michigan.

Stockton has a credit in Mr. Young's statement of sixty-one, whereas it should have been one hundred nine.

Charlotte has the credit of forty-two, whereas it should have been eighty. Poland has a credit of seventy-one, whereas it should have been one hundred thirty.

The following table, though not complete will show the lack of accuracy of statement in the County History.

TOWN	MR. YOUNG'S STATEMENT	ACTUAL NUMBER
Arkwright	33	46
Busti	81	81
Clymer	61	85
Chautauqua	115	174
Carroll	42	67
Charlotte	42	80
Cherry Creek	62	
Dunkirk	233	
Ellery	31	
Ellicott	299	
French Creek	51	
Gerry	37	
Hanover	169	231
Harmony	163	260
Ellington	52	
Kiantone	17	17
Mina	41	90
Poland	71	130
Portland	66	137
Pomfret	161	
Ripley	42	
Sheridan	46	
Sherman	70	96
Stockton	61	109
Villenova	84	168
Westfield	93	

As I have said this statement is incomplete, but I hope to be able to complete it by our next Centennial.

I have marshalled before you a large army for a county the extent of ours and but sixty-one years of age from first settlement. Most of these men served in companies regularly organized within the county, but a few here and there, possibly one hundred, enlisting outside our county limits. It would please me to follow these men in the discharge of their duties, but it will not be possible except in a general way, as I have done. I have referred with pride to their work as I have followed them as organizations from their enlistment to their muster out at the close of the conflict. We cheered hem as they left

for the field, and we cheered them with chastened voice and breath on their return, but a younger man must undertake the task of recording the secrets of their personal or company prowess.

Drafts, 1863.

I have purposely left an account of the draft of August 25, 1863, to the present. Under the call for men in August, 1862, an enrollment of those supposed to be liable to draft was made by the Supervisor of each town in the county and a commission appointed by the Governor for the purpose. From this enrollment the draft of August, 1863, was made. The call was for three hundred thousand, nine months men and the quota for the county was nine hundred three. Under act of Congress of March 3, 1863, the President was authorized after July 1 to make draft at his discretion, of persons to serve in the National armies for not more than three years, and any one not reporting for service to be considered a deserter. A commutation of three hundred dollars was to be received in lieu of such service and there were exemptions provided for heads of executive departments, Federal Judges, Governors of states, the only son of a widow, or of aged or infirm father, dependent on that son's labor for support, the father of dependent motherless children under twelve years, or the only adult brother of such children being orphans; or the residue of a family which has already two members in the service. The government had claimed that volunteering furnished material for the army too slowly and the ranks must be filled at a more rapid rate if the rebellion was ever to be crushed, and a conscription was the only means by which the object sought could be obtained. But it was in a decided sense a failure, commutation money flowed into the coffers of the government, but men were not thus to be caught—the idea of conscription was an odious one. In this county the draft was in no sense interfered with—very little attention was paid to it, it was allowed to go through with little concern, nearly every man finding in some provision of the law a way of escape if he should be so unfortunate as to draw a prize in the lottery of flesh and blood. Further drafts were ordered until the number of men with commutations should reach the number required, but was delayed from time to time on request to allow towns to fill the requirement by voluntary enlistments if they chose or could do so. But a second or third draft was made necessary in but a few of the towns in the county most of them eventually filling the quota.

Of the quota for this county—nine hundred three—but one hundred eight were secured and reporting. A single man out of the Town of Portland out of forty-seven, reported for duty. The report made to the County Committee was a sorry looking document. It looked as though the county was not worth saving—that it was made up of elderly women with large families, old men, millionaires and cripples; that our citizens had repudiated their cherished institutions; but a better spirit eventually prevailed and by the 5th of January following and mostly in December, the quota was filled, nearly all by substitutes from out of towns and our citizens relieved from apprehension. The sober second thought set them right. The operation had its influence on both government and on the people. The government learned that it was not wise to push a conscription with the American people—it was better to hold it over their heads, or as an inducement or reminder to earnest action. An immediate compliance might be demanded on the part of the governments of the old world, but an immediate effort with the American people to rush them into the

army might disrupt our whole system of society and government; and the people learned that to fight with the government on the question of recruiting the army meant a surrender to the Confederacy, and our cherished Republic would become a myth. As I have said it is reported to me that the citizens of some of the towns of the county subjected themselves to the dangers of a second or third draft, while others, as did my own town, obtained substitutes to answer all subsequent calls.

Soldiers' Families.

The families of soldiers were not forgotten. Citizens' meetings were held from time to time, always largely attended, and men, some of them old and gray, stood up and volunteered to care for the family of some son or daughter for the term of enlistment or for the war, if a son or daughter's husband would enlist as one of the county's defenders. Comparatively little, however, was called for in this direction, most families of the soldiers caring for themselves or were the recipients of private contributions from friends.

Material Expenditures for the War.

Of the material expenditures for the war, outside of the ordinary expenditures or taxes, I have no means of knowing, only this I know that for the Town of Portland, my own town, the collection amounted to sixty-three thousand dollars.

Effect of the War upon the Country.

The effect of the war upon the county at large, aside from the fact that almost every household was represented at the scene of strife, and sympathies and anxieties intense; and aside from the fact that now and then one of these households was made desolate by the news of the death of a loved one, killed in battle or dying in some hospital or loathsome prison, was scarcely felt. So far removed from the theatre of active operations, little of the realities were known and the duties of life were engaged in as usual and industries pursued as though four thousand of its bravest and truest sons were yet at home and the peaceable pursuits of life receiving their accustomed attention.

The boys in blue from Chautauqua County, with grateful hearts we remember their sacrifices and "deeds of valor done, and will never fail to do them reverance so long as one lingers among us, and though few marble shafts have been raised to commemorate their deeds and keep in remembrance those who fell in the fearful conflict or sickened and died away from kindred or home, yet their memories are faithfully enshrined in the heart of every citizen of the county and the heart is softened and made better by the kindlings that spring up as we stand about the graves of the fallen, or call to remembrance the many virtues of our brave country's defenders." (History of Portland).

I would say nothing less than this of those who left their homes and families in the wilderness and braved the perils of war on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812.

Kindly Feelings for the Soldiers.

The most kindly feeling followed the citizen-soldiers of the county, and their wants in the perilous wanderings were carefully studied and often anticipated and supplied by private contributions, but more liberally through organizations adapted for such a mission. So intense the excitement and so great the interest pervading every heart with reference to the issue of the struggle and those engaged in it that every effort possible was put forth through various associations to furnish such aid and comfort for the sick, the wounded and the dying as the exigencies of the case demanded. Most of the aid furnished by friends outside of the organized

channels was for the comfort of the soldiers during the severity of winter. To what extent this was caried I am not able to say, but generally.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

Time was when Spain was a controlling factor among the nations of the world—was rich and powerful. But the world was bound to advance. The nations of the world were waking to a new life. The arts and sciences and every feature of human progress was manifest on every hand, but Spain did not heed the quickened footstep and was left behind. It seemed the settled policy of the Spanish government to impoverish and keep in ignorance the mass of the people, especially those of its dependencies. This policy seemed the ruling one for at least four hundred years, and in fact is still in force.

The Island of Cuba was one of its choice possessions but its people were ground down by oppression of nearly every sort. For many years a portion of its people, however, were in rebellion, fighting for a deliverance from the tyranny of their rulers, but poverty held them in check. Lying here at the very door of our North American Republic, the policy and practice of the Spanish Government became an intolerable nuisance and in a sense a menace to our peace and the security of our government.

A long series of reasons for our government engaging in the war comes to my mind, but of all of these matters I do not propose to speak, but as in the Wars of 1812 and 1861 pass them by and speak only of the part that Chautauqua County had in the passage of arms with Spain.

After a lengthened diplomacy, war was declared by Congress on April 23, 1898, and approved by the President April 25, and the President issued his proclamation and call for troops. The first call was dated April 23, 1898, and was for one hundred twenty-five thousand men. The quota for the State of New York was twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry. The President well understood the superiority of our military system and in the call on the State of New York, expressed a decided wish that the regiments of National Guard or State Militia be used as far as their numbers would permit, for the reason that they were well armed, equipped and drilled. Of course it became a matter of necessity first to ascertain whether the companies and regiments of the National Guard would voluntarily enter the United States service. After an expression of willingness to do so, in every case to be made individually, and were mustered in they would be subject to the orders of the general government. In a surprisingly short space of time thirty-five companies of National Guard in the state expressed their willingness to be mustered into the service and among them the Thirteenth Separate Company located at Jamestown, this county. Under orders this company left its home station for Camp Black at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, on May 1, 1898. At Camp Black it was mustered into the United States service May 17, 1898, as Company E and the regiment to which it was attached was known as the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers. The regiment numbered fifty officers and nine hundred eighty enlisted men under the command of Colonel Samuel M. Welsh and in camp was under the command of Major General Charles F. Roe. Under orders from the War Department the Sixty-fifth Regiment moved from Camp Black May 19th with camp equipage and ten days field rations en route for camp near Falls Church, Virginia, afterward designated as "Camp Russell A. Alger." May 24th the regiment was attached to the first

13TH SEPARATE CO. OF JAMESTOWN, N. Y. AT CAMP ALGER, VA., SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. They remained there until September 4, except a slight change of location of camp, but moved no farther south, the exigencies of the war not demanding a further increase of the army in the field. On the date mentioned, September 4, in accordance with orders from headquarters, the regiment left Camp Alger for Buffalo, arriving there the next day, September 5, and arriving at the Armory of the regiment at one o'clock P. M., Orders were issued constituting the Armory a military post and naming it Camp Joseph W. Plume, in honor of the commanding General. An order was issued granting all officers leave of absence and all enlisted men furloughs for thirty days. October 6th the regiment assembled upon the expiration of leaves and furloughs. Preparations for muster out were begun and continued until November 19, 1898, at which date the regiment was mustered out of the United States service. A member of the Thirteenth Separate Company, Dr. William M. Bemus, Surgeon of the company, was commissioned Surgeon and Major of the Third Regiment of New York State Volunteers, as the medical staff of the Sixty-fifth was already appointed; and served as Surgeon and Major until the muster out of the regiment November 30, 1898. He was also in command of a Division Hospital at Thoroughfare, Virginia a part of the time, being detained for that purpose and returned from duty with the Third Regiment. A number beside the Thirteenth Company left the county and entered the service, but I have been able to locate but a few of them. Most, if not all of them enlisted at Buffalo, but in what companies or regiments I am not able to determine. I applied to each town in the county for aid in the matter, but less than half of them responded. I am confident, however, that the county furnished its full quota, as I have it in my note book the towns of the county responding to the call were: Arkwright one; Clymer two; Carroll eleven; Ellington one; Gerry three; Portland four; Sherman two; Stockton one. Even at this late day it would be agreeable if towns that have not responded would do so at once. If other towns respond in the same ratio, Chautauqua County was represented by at least one hundred sixty-four men. There has certainly been a laxness on the part of towns in this and in some other things, not from lack of interest, but from an indisposition to do the necessary work to mine a few nuggets from a large amount of drift.

A second call for men was made by the President on May 25th, one month after the first call. This call was for twenty-five thousand men for filling the ranks mostly, that had been thinned by the Surgeons in their critical examination, and for filling companies and regiments lacking as to the required numbers.

The state furnished voluteers for the war twenty thousand eight hundred seventy men, but the quota for counties does not appear to be on record. The deaths among the volunteers from this state were four hundred thirty-six.

A number from this county entered the navy, but I have not been able to locate but three from Portland.

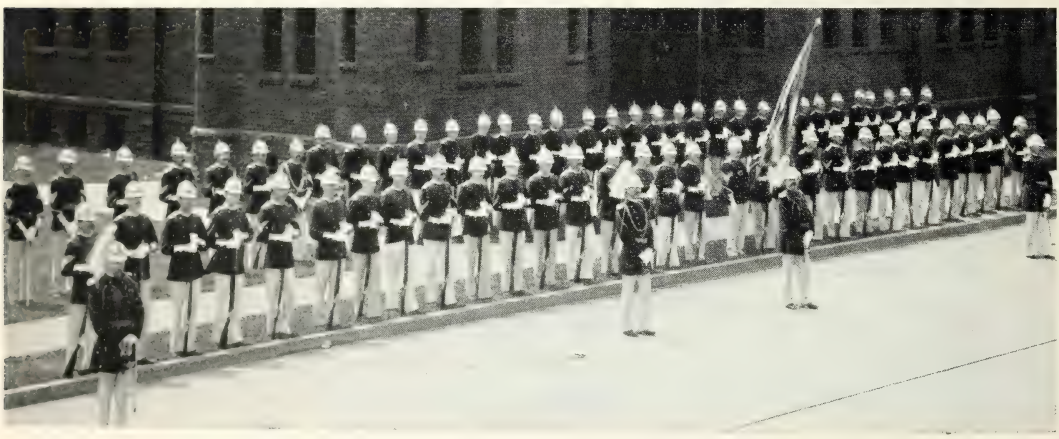
The 13th Separate Company.

The Thirteenth Separate Company is the only Military Company now existing in the county. At the opening of the War of 1861 or Civil War there were nine companies in the county, well officered and drilled, under the command of Colonel D. S. Forbes, as stated elsewhere; but these organizations were broken up by the members volunteering under the various calls of the government for men. For their very great zeal

and their pride in their organization the Thirteenth are deserving of great praise and should be specially mentioned in the Military History of the County. It is an honor to the county and an honor to the city where it is located. This company was organized June 6, 1875, and mustered into service August 23, 1875, as First Separate Company, Thirty-first Brigade. The designation was changed to the Fourth Separate Company December 8, 1877, and on September 4, 1882, to the Thirteenth. The company is fully officered and has eighty-one members inclusive of officers. Twice it was called into active service previous to the Spanish-American War; once by Mayor O. F. Price in the aid of the civil authorities in connection with a controversy between the Erie and Chautauqua Railroad Companies, January 14-16, 1888.

Once in state service at Buffalo under orders from the Governor, during the railroad riots, August 16-27, 1893.

The Company is officered as follows: Captain, Fred H. Wilson; First Lieutenant, Frank A. Johnson; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Laban Hazeltine; Second Lieutenant, (elected but not yet commissioned), William H. Harrison, Jr.; Sergeants, Donald S. Brown, Charles A. Sandburg, William B. Gifford and Leroy A. Rushworth; Quartermaster Sergeant, Alfred E. Hale; Corporals, Karl R. Ralph, James Varley, R. Jay Barrows, O. Nelson Rushworth, Frank Kruger, Wilson C. Price, H. E. V. Porter and Vernelle A. Hatch. Hospital Steward Elester A. Swanson, and Color Sergeant, E. P. Walsh of the non-commissioned staff of the First Battalion are attached to the company.



13TH SEPARATE COMPANY, FENTON GUARDS.

Commanders of Regiments Before 1861 or the Civil War.

The following men at some time before the War of 1861 were commanders of regiments in the county. There may have been others, but those knowing of the fact failed to respond to my request for information. The records do not furnish this and much else that I would like to have presented.

John McMahan, One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment, was in 1816 made Brigadier General.

James McMahan, One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment.

Elijah Risley, Jr., One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment, was afterward Brigadier General.

Leveritt Barker, One Hundred Sixty-second and One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment, was Major General of Twenty-sixth Division.

Rasselaus Dickinson, One Hundred

Sixty-ninth Regiment, afterward Brigadier General.

Oscar F. Dickerson, One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Pearson Crosby, One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment, afterward Brigadier General.

Noah D. Snow, One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment.

G. T. Camp, One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment, afterward Brigadier General.

Lewis Danforth, One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Thomas G. Abell, One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment.

William H. Abell, One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment.

William Bell, One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment.

R. E. Fenton.

Charles S. Williams, One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment,afterward Brigadier General.

Lorenzo Morris, Two Hundred Seventh Regiment.

William Knapp.

Elias S. Hedges.

John M. Barbour.

Darius Dexter.

Reuben Penhollow.

Obed Edson, First Colonel Independent Two Hundred Eighteenth Regiment.

John M. Edson, Colonel Independent Two Hundred Eighteenth Regiment.

David S. Forbes.

A. F. Allen.

George Golding.

J. R. Babcock.

The order in which these names occur is probably not correct as I have no record and no man's memory on which I could rely.

Special Mention Some of Our Military Celebraties.

John McMahan—Came to this county in 1803. He was a military man and at once took front rank in all military matters. He was the first man in the county to receive a military commission, that of Major, while connected with the militia in 1807 and was made Lieutenant Colonel commanding to April 6th, 1815, when he was made a full Colonel of the One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment. March 22, 1816, he was made by appointment of the Governor, Brigadier General of the Forty-third Brigade. He was an efficient officer and served the county faithfully and well during the War of 1812. He died at Mayville September 22, 1831, aged sixty-six years.

James McMahan—Was the first actual settler of Westfield and of the county of Chautauqua, in 1802; and like his brother John had a genius for military matters, and on the formation of the first military company in the county, in May, 1808, he was elected Second Lieutenant and in the retirement of the First Lieutenant he was elected to the position, and to that of Captain in 1810, and to that of First Major of the One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment on April 6, 1815, and was appointed Colonel of the regiment March 22, 1816, when his brother John McMahan was appointed Brigadier General. He was in active military service most of the time during the War of 1812, and earned well his promotions. He was a man of will and energy, or he never would have settled in the wilds of Chautauqua.

William Prendergast—Came to this county with his father and family in 1806. The family settled at Mayville, but the subject of this note did not come here for permanent residence until 1811, being a student of medicine with an uncle in Canada until that date. He was elected to the Captaincy in Niagara County previous to 1808, while a youth, and to the Captaincy of the first company formed in this county in May, 1808, and made Major of the One Hun-

dred Sixty-second Regiment in 1815 and Lieutenant Colonel in 1816. He was an accomplished officer but seems to have dropped out of military affairs at this point, as he is on record as a Surgeon of the Army Hospital in the field March 22, 1816. His first active military service was at the Battle of Black Rock where he was active and efficient and by the British officers was taken for the commander in chief and was a special target for their soldiers, but escaped without harm, while the commander-in-chief was well out of harm's way at Buffalo.

David Eaton—Came to this county in 1806. He was Sergeant and afterwards Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant by appointment, in the first company formed in the county in 1808. In 1816, March 22, he was appointed Brigadier Inspector, but withdrew from all military matters after that date. He however, served as paymaster of the regiment for a term previous to 1816. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Queenstown in 1812 on account of which he received a pension to the day of his death. He was a man of more than average ability and had it not been for the wounds in his right wrist would have attained high rank as an officer.

Captain Jehial Moore—Came to Forestville in this county in 1808. He was a man of good ability, and a military officer of unusual efficiency in the War of 1812, and the first man to offer his services for the campaign on the Niagara Frontier and the first man to set foot on the heights of Queenstown after the Americans crossed the river on the day of the battle, October 9, 1812. He was Captain of a company at the Battle of Black Rock and the burning of Buffalo. He seemed to be void of fear in the field or elsewhere, he never manifested fear himself and had little patience with any man who did, in the way of duty. After the return from Buffalo, after the battle, he became disheartened and declared that he would not live in a state that had so disgraced itself, and the next month after the battle he removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he died in December, 1817, aged forty-five years. He was an excellent specimen of a pioneer settler, a good citizen and a gallant soldier.

Elijah Risley—Came to Fredonia in 1807 and soon became interested in military affairs and rose by regular grade to the command of the One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment April 24, 1818. He was appointed Major March 4, 1817, and General of Militia while yet young, but the date does not appear. He was a very popular and efficient officer. He died January 10, 1870.

Leveritt Barker—Came to Fredonia in 1809 at twenty-two years of age and very soon became a member of the One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment of New York Infantry, the first regiment formed in the county and the only one then existing in the county. In 1815 he was commissioned a Lieutenant of a company in this regiment. In 1816 he was made Adjutant of the One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment. In 1818 he was commissioned by Governor DeWitt Clinton Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment; and in 1823 by Governor Yates, Colonel. In 1824 he was commissioned by Governor Yates Brigadier General of the Forty-third Brigade of New York Infantry and in 1826 Major General of the Twenty-sixth Division of Infantry. He was always popular with his officers and men and rose rapidly in rank on account of his genial disposition and promptness in the discharge of duty.

James Mullett—Came to this county in 1810 and settled in Fredonia that year. Like all others liable to military duty he was obliged to become connected with some military organization and as early as 1816 he became a very

popular officer and that year attained the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in the One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Infantry. At this point, or about 1814, he turned his attention to the study of law and dropped out of military affairs, but became a noted Jurist.

Thomas G. Abell—Thomas G. Abell came to Fredonia in 1814. He had a turn of mind for military affairs and at once became a member of the One Hundred Sixty-ninth Infantry and rose rapidly to the rank of Colonel of the regiment. His appointment as Adjutant was April 24, 1818, but his appointment as Colonel does not appear. His son, William H. Abell, in after years when but twenty years of age, became Colonel of the same regiment.

General Rasselaus Dickinson—Was for many years a citizen of Pomfret and living in Fredonia. He was essentially a military man, but of his early military life I have not been able to gain much of interest, in fact, nothing but the facts of promotions. The commission of General Dickinson as Captain in the One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment is signed by Governor W. H. Seward, and Rufus King as Adjutant General, and dated July 20, 1841. The General's commission is signed by Governor William C. Bouck, and A. C. Nevins, Adjutant General, and dated July 23, 1844. These papers were sent to the writer from Denver Colorado, by General Dickinson's daughter, Mrs. Mary Dickinson Sunderland. General Dickinson died October 12, 1861, at Georgetown, District of Columbia. (See Forty-ninth Reg.)

Reuben E. Fenton—Was born in this county July 4, 1819. In early life he discovered an aptitude for military affairs and through successive grades was raised to the command of a regiment of the New York Militia, by the time he had reached his majority. He was an unusually popular officer, as well as in all the positions of life to which he was called.

General George Stoneman—His father came from Chenango County, this state to Chautauqua County about 1810, and settled in the now Town of Busti. His oldest child was also named George, born August 8, 1822. As the boy grew towards manhood he discovered a decided aptitude for military affairs and in due time became a student at West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1846 and was an officer in the army until 1871. He was a daring and successful leader and "Stoneman's Raids" were prominent in the annals of the Civil War. He rose by regular grade to that of brevet Major General which was granted him for meritorious service. His first appointment after leaving the Military Academy was in the First United States Dragoons. He was sent to Santa Fe where he acted as Quartermaster to a Mormon Battalion. From there he was sent to California in the Second Cavalry in 1847, a branch of the army that suited him best, and acted in that capacity until 1861, most of the time in Texas. In February, 1861, he was ordered by his superior, General David E. Twiggs, to deliver the United States property in his command to the Confederacy, but he refused to do so and evacuated the fort and left for New York with his command by steamer. May 9, 1861, he was appointed Major of the First Cavalry, his field of operations being West Virginia until August 13, when he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. After great effort he organized the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac and was in command during the Virginia Peninsular Campaign in 1862. After the evacuation of Georgetown by the Confederate troops, Stoneman's Cavalry and Artillery pursued them and thus originating or bringing on the Battle of Williamsburg May 5, 1862. May

24, 1862, occurred the Battle of Mechanicsville, Virginia. In this engagement the enemy was driven out by Stoneman's Cavalry, which also destroyed Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad bridge over the river. I mention this specially to say that the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, four companies of which were formed in this county, were present and did valiant service. These companies were Company A of Fredonia; Company G of Westfield; Company I of Forestville; Company K of Jamestown. General Stoneman took part in the Battle of Bull Run August 29-30, 1862, and came to the command of the Third Corps November 15, 1862, and was present and led his troops at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862. For his meritorious service he was promoted to Major General November 28, 1862. He commanded the Third Corps from January to April 1864. The army operating against Richmond was reorganized by General Grant, and General Stoneman was appointed to the command of a Cavalry Corps in the Department of Ohio and to some extent was engaged in the operations of the Atlantic Campaign in May, June and July, 1864. He was unfortunate in conducting a raid for the capture of Macon and Andersonville for the purpose of liberating prisoners in Confederate prisons at those points, and was himself taken prisoner at Clintonville, Georgia, July 31 and held a prisoner until October 27. In December, 1864, he led a raid into Southwest Virginia and commanded the district of Eastern Tennessee in February and March, 1865. He conducted an expedition to Asheville, North Carolina, and was conspicuous at the Battle and capture of Salisbury, North Carolina. He was made a Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry, July 28, 1866, and as we have seen was breveted Colonel, Brigadier and Major General for gallant conduct. August 16, 1871, General Stoneman retired from the army and removed with his family to California. He was elected Governor of that state by the Democrats in 1883 and was for four years in office. He revisited the county of his birth and the scenes of his early boyhood in 1893-4. In April, 1894, he was stricken with paralysis which resulted fatally. Thus our veterans fade from our view.

Mrs. Stoneman, two sons and two daughters survive him—all residents of California. His son George is said to be an able and brilliant lawyer. The Hon. John T. Stoneman, Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, is a brother of the late General. The late Bryon Stoneman of Busti was also a brother of the General.

The record of General Stoneman both in civil and military life was marked by great ability and daring. He was buried at Lakewood, this county, attended by most impressive military and civic honors. His honored dust lies near his birthplace in the county and state where loyal and grateful people revere his name and memory as a patriotic son and a valiant soldier.

General John McAllister Schofield—Was the son of Rev. James Schofield, a Baptist clergyman who for some years resided half a mile south of the Village of Sinclairville in the Town of Gerry, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1831.

The maternal ancestor of General Schofield, John McAllister, came from Amsterdam in this state in 1819 and settled on a large tract of land, since well known as the McAllister farm, near Sinclairville. Early in life while John was still a youth the family of Rev. Schofield removed to Illinois from which state young Schofield was appointed to a cadetship at West Point in this state and from which he was graduated in 1853. He was granted a Lieutenant's

commission in the artillery branch of the service. On account of his aptitude for teaching, he was appointed an instructor in Natural Philosophy at West Point, a position he held for some years; he was afterward appointed to a like position in Washington University at St. Louis. At the opening of the War of 1861 he held the rank of Captain and was made chief of the staff of General Lyon and was with him at the Battle of Wilson Creek. Some time in 1861 he was placed in command of the Missouri Militia, and the next year in command of the entire military district of Missouri. He met and defeated the Confederate General Hiendman as he was advancing North near Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in October, 1862, and compelled the rebel army to return to the Arkansas Valley. Until 1864 he was actively engaged in various sections and was made Brigadier General in the regular army after arduous service in the movements of the army of Sherman, and in the movements of that army till the surrender of General Johnson and his army. He was in command at the Battle of Franklin, defeating Hood and was also in command at the Battle of Nashville, also at the Battles of Wilmington and Goldsborough, North Carolina. For meritorious services he was breveted Major General in 1865. In 1867 he was placed in command of the Virginia military district. For a short time in 1868-69 he was Secretary of War, after which he was placed in command of the Military Department of Missouri and after acceptable service he was appointed to the head of the Military Academy at West Point, but after some time was again appointed to the command in the Northwest and later still was Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States. He is now (1902) living in California.

Alonzo H. Cushing—Alonzo Heneford Cushing was a son of Milton B. Cushing and brother of William B. Cushing, the heroic leader of the dauntless band of patriots that destroyed the Confederate Ram Albemarle, and a grandson of Zattu Cushing of Fredonia. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 9, 1841. His father dying the family came to Fredonia to live and Alonzo was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, through Hon. F. S. Edwards, Member of Congress of the Thirty-first District of the State of New York. He entered the Academy July 1, 1857, and was graduated January 24, 1861. He was commissioned Second and First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, June 24, 1861, breveted Captain December 13, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Was made Major May 2, 1863, for like service at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel July 1, 1863, for conspicuous gallantry at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he was killed July 3, 1863. After graduating he was the first of his class ordered into the field and was assigned to the duty of instructing volunteer regiments preparatory to the move on Manassas in which movement he commanded a section of the regular battery and was with General McClellan as Chief of Ordnance on General Summers's staff with the rank of Captain and participated in every battle of the Peninsular Campaign. For a time he was transferred to the Topographic Corps and while here he made a map of the Antietam Battlefield. His favorite arm of service was the artillery to which he was returned at his own request and was assigned to the command of Battery A of the Fourth Regiment. His battery was placed under General Hancock in the Second Corps in the Campaign into Pennsylvania, and at Gettysburg was stationed at Cemetery Ridge where he

was killed on the third day of the battle. Hon. O. W. Johnson in writing of him says: "While Gettysburg is remembered, long as the human heart cherishes the memory of heroism and virtue, it will warm at the name of Alonzo H. Cushing. When even brave men retired before the overwhelming assault of the enemy, although thrice wounded he still stood to his post almost alone and died at the battery that he commanded as he poured its last discharge into the very face of the foe, not thirty feet away."

The writer knew him well when he was a boy, and was laying plans for his future in life, he always exemplified the same spirit that actuated him through his short military career.

William B. Cushing—The youngest son of Milton B. Cushing was born November 4, 1842, in Wisconsin. His father, a son of Zattu Cushing, had emigrated to that state while a young man, but failing in health died about 1852. The family removed to Fredonia to be near relatives and enjoy better educational advantages. William was the youngest of his family and at the age of fifteen or in 1857 entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He resigned from this institution and in 1861 was assigned to duty, on the Frigate Minnesota, and soon proceeded to Hampton Roads to actually engage in combat with the Confederate fleet. He was young, but nineteen years of age, when his life of activity commenced, that won for him fame and imperishable renown. Very soon after reaching Hampton Roads with his vessel, he captured the Delaware Farmer, the first naval prize of the Civil War. In July, 1862, he was promoted to the Lieutenancy and transferred to the Cambridge. After this his exploits came thick and fast. He was engaged in the memorable conflict with the Confederate Ram, Merrimac, and soon after came the news of his assault upon the Hatteras Forts. His resistance to and destruction of the rebel infantry which attempted a capture of his vessel at Blackwater, was a heroic feat. Above Wilmington he disembarked from his boat under a volley of rebel musketry and with twenty men drove a garrison from their fort and destroyed their earthworks. He destroyed the blockade runner Hebe, while in command of the Sheboken. At another time, with a few sailors, rowing up Cape Fear River in the darkness of the night to Smithville, the rebel headquarters, hiding his men and silently approaching the commanding General's quarters, passing unobserved within a few yards of fifteen hundred men and noiselessly entering the General's sleeping apartment, lighting wax tapers, and with presented pistol demanding silence and compelling the officer to deliver his papers and plans, which secured, he escaped to his boat making a prisoner of the Confederate Chief Engineer on the way, before the enraged rebels could realize what had occurred. While in command of the Flagship Malvern, directly after his promotion to Lieutenant Commander, with a few men in a small boat, he was for six hours under a shower of shot and shell while buoying out a channel. His hazardous and valiant exploit before Fort Fisher which was a success after persistent effort and terrible slaughter was the wonder of the civilized world. A feat that showed his daring was his boarding the richly laden blockade runner, Charlotte, and suddenly surprising the Captain by opening the door and placing a hand upon his shoulder, and demanding a surrender, to the utter amazement of some British officers who were with the Captain enjoying a wine carnival, thus making a valuable prize of the Charlotte.

Soon after he captured the Stag.

A long list of exploits is recorded, but the most daring and reckless of them all, was his heroism displayed in the destruction of the Confederate ram, Albemarle, the terror of the Federal forces. It was at first his design to board the ram by night, cut her loose and run her off, but in this his plans were frustrated, and he then determined to destroy her by a night attack, sliding under her a torpedo. To accomplish this feat, after many difficulties, he brought to his aid a small steam launch thirty feet in length, supplied with the instruments of death and destruction. He took with him such young men only as declared themselves willing to sacrifice their lives and contemplate their own destruction with that of the foe. With a line attached to the Engineer's ankle to communicate his will without speaking he was able to acquire a velocity sufficient to slide them over a boom into a slip where the Albemarle lay under guard of both navy and army. They were discovered and both arms, on the fated ram and on the shore were trained upon the devoted crew of the launch, tearing away their clothing, but the hero of the occasion minded it little and continued to manipulate the ingenious device of destruction. At the right moment he dropped the torpedo under the vessel's bottom and pulled the exploding line of the torpedo, which exploded at the same moment of the discharge of a rifle gun bearing upon them in the fated vessel. Both the destroyed and the destroyer were blown into the air. With exultation he exclaimed, "Men, save yourselves." Our hero was not seriously injured and by persistent effort he reached the shore, falling in the tall reeds with his feet in the water where he lay until a little revived when he crawled farther away from the scene of action, where he had the good fortune to find a boat which he cut loose and made his escape.

A writer says of him, "Always complimented by his superior officers for his skill and courage, five times thanked by the Navy department and once by Congress for distinguished services." The country and navy may be proud of this the most adventurous of their heroes. He died at Washington Navy Yards December 17, 1874, aged thirty-two. Lieutenant Cushing was not married until February 22, 1870, when he married Kate Louisa, daughter of Colonel David S. Forbes of Fredonia. Mrs. Cushing is still living and her two daughters with her father in Fredonia.

It is useless to attempt a word by way of eulogy in the case of William B. Cushing, the facts speak for themselves and rival those of John Paul Jones and Oliver H. Perry. We honor and possibly venerate such men whether we will or not. Our relation savors of romance rather than of actual life.

Revolutionary Soldiers.

I have once said that the War of 1812 was really our war of Independence. On the part of the British the close of the Revolutionary war was but a respite for a more favorable opportunity. But it was a fearful conflict with these old worthies—and the rank and file as well as the officers, are worthy of all the honor we are capable of bestowing upon them. Of course none went into the Continental Army from Chautauqua County, as it was then a wilderness absolutely without a white inhabitant, but years later, in their closing days they came floating in on the crest of the wave of emigration of a later generation, and their graves are with us today. As you wander over the earlier cemeteries of the county do you not find here and there a grave of one of those men, that fought through the fearful conflict, the result of which gives us our homes of today and a government that watches closely over the

interests of every citizen? There are sixteen of these men buried in my town, each marked by a small flag, and as I pass them I instinctively uncover my head as if before some sacred shrine. I claim for these old veterans a place with us today and doubt not in spirit they are with us, and not a disloyal one among them all.

As far as I have been able to ascertain there are in the various towns of the county eighty-three of these men resting in honored graves as follows:

Charlotte seven; Ellery three; Ellicott, four; Gerry, one; Chautauqua, ten; Clymer, four; Ellington, one; Poland, seven; Pomfret, fifteen; Portland, sixteen; Stockton, three; Villenova, four; Hanover, eight.

The last Revolutionary Pensioner in the county lived in Harmony, and died there at the age of ninety-nine years. He purchased his farm of the Holland Land Company in 1811 on which he lived. He was buried on his farm, his name was William Mattison Sr. He was blind during the last twenty-six years of his life. His farm near Stow is now owned by A. M. Connelly.

152nd Regiment, 43d Brigade—Early Officers.

The following was copied from the records of Military appointments for the County of Chautauqua in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, for the One Hundred Sixty-Second Regiment, the first regiment formed in the county, in the spring of 1808, the One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Seventh Artillery and Rifle Company.

Appointments to office April 6, 1815: Colonel, John McMahan; Major, James McMahan; Quartermaster, David Eason; Paymaster, David Eaton; Captains, Benjamin Perry, Elijah Risley Jr., William Bell, Davis Dexter, William Martin, Abraham Winters; Lieutenants, William Rice, Stephen Prendergast, Leverett Barker, Nathaniel Fay, John Walker, Amos Bird; Ensigns, Robert C. Dickey, David Bly, Isaac Baldwin, David Smith, Isaac Martin.

Appointments of March 22, 1816: Brigadier General, John McMahan; First Major, James McMahan; Second Major, Moses Adams; Adjutant, John Dexter; Paymaster, David Eaton; Surgeon, William Prendergast; Chaplain, Asa Turner; Captains, Louis Bird, Israel Carpenter, Charles Barnes, Stephen Prendergast, William Rice; Ensigns, Stephen Wilcox, Jr., Joseph I. Pember, Samuel Munger, David Hatch, Joseph Loucks, Alvin Stilson.

Appointments of March 4, 1817: Captain, Nathaniel Young; Lieutenants, Samuel Minigar, David Bly; Ensigns, Lord Nichols, William Sprague, Almon Ives.

Appointments of April 24, 1818: Captains, Phineas Palmeter, Abel Wilcox, Jeremiah Griffith, Jonas Stafford, Samuel Brown; Lieutenants, Stephen Wilcox, George Martin, Elias Clark, Cornelius Hunt, Israel Baker, Jesse Smith; Ensigns, Michael Frank, Jacob Austin, Almon Manley, Bela Herrick, Moses Joy, James Hall.

Appointments for March 27, 1819: Surgeons, Ebenezer Uphins, John Foot; Quartermaster, Robert McMahan; Paymaster, Abram Dixon; Colonel, Darius Dexter; Captain, Charles Taylor; Lieutenants, Benjamin Russell, Adam Campbell; Paymasters, Jonathan Corell, John B. Clock.

One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment, Forty-third Brigade, appointments of August 18, 1816: Lieutenant Colonel, Jonathan L. Bartoo; First Major, Martin B. Tabbs; Second Major, Benjamin Perry; Quartermaster, Jacob Noughton; Surgeon, Squire White; Chaplain, Elder Handy.

Appointments July 8, 1818: Adjutant, Leverett Barker; Paymaster, Joel Lee; Lieutenant, James Mullett; Ensign, John P. M. Whaley.

Appointments of April 16, 1816: Captains, Ezra White, Charles Buritt, Isaac Baldwin, Guy Webster, Samuel J. Smith; Lieutenants, Joel Barnette, Thomas G. Abell, Dennis Barnes, James Knapp, Nathaniel Barney; Ensigns, John S. Boyer, Willis Willoughby, Norman Spink, Samuel Dixon, Uriah Nash.

Appointments of March 4, 1817: Lieutenant Colonel, Benjamin Perry; Major, Elijah Risley; Quartermaster, Simon Averill; Paymaster, John Curtis; Captains, Eliphalet Dewey, James Mullett, James Knapp, John Walker; Ensigns, Elijah Nelson, Samuel Johnson, Sampson Trask, William Griswold, Amri Williams, Thomas Merritt, John Walker; Lieutenants, Jonathan S. Patterson, Elton Cooley, John P. M. Whaley, Uriah Nash.

Appointments for April 24, 1818: Colonel, Elijah Risley; Lieutenant Colonel, Leverett Barker; Major, James Mullett; Adjutant, Thomas G. Abell; Captains, Samuel Johnson, Darius Barnes, John P. Whaley, Uriah Nash, Jonathan Patterson, Eldred Corbett; Lieutenants, Norman Dunbar, Willis Willoughby, Sampson Trask, Obed Edson, Amri Williams, William Griswold Thomas Merritt, Augustus Wright Thomas Warren, Nathaniel Barnes; Ensigns, William Sage, Stephen Barnette, Hall Spink, John Leaver, Augustus Bartoo, Jesse Battles, John E. Griswold.

Appointments of March 27, 1819: Judge Advocate, John Crane; Assistant Hospital Surgeon, William Prendergast; Paymaster, William Jones.

Appointments of July 8, 1816, and March 4, 1817: Captain, Asahel Lyons; First Lieutenant, Perry Evans; Second Lieutenant, Elisha W. Young.

Appointments of April 24, 1818: Captain, Ralph Plumb; First Lieutenant, Knowles Hall; Second Lieutenant, George Hinkley.

Appointments of March 27, 1819: Captains, John Jackson, Lemon Averill, Obed Edson; Lieutenants, Alexander Simmons, Asahel Seller, Avoy O. Martin; Ensigns, Dexter Hatch, Daniel Page, Peter Pickard.

There were many more but they were not reported.

Grand Army of Republic.

BY AUGUSTUS BLOOD.

The "Grand Army of the Republic," composed of survivors from the Union Armies of the Civil War, made its advent into Chautauqua County as an organization in its present non-political character in July, 1882, by the organization of E. A. Sturdevant Post No. 282, at Kennedy with thirty members. Commander, Newel Cheney; Senior Vice Commander, A. H. Stafford; Adjutant, C. B. Sturdevant. Present membership, twenty. This was followed August 17th, 1882, by the organization of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, in the City of Jamestown with fifty-six charter members. Commander, A. S. Prather; Adjutant, R. Eaton. The present membership is one hundred ninety; Commander, Adam Ports; Adjutant, E. E. Kelsey.

Then followed James A. Hall Post, Number 292, at Brocton, October 3rd, 1882, with twenty charter members; Commander, C. O. Furman; Adjutant, T. K. Bambrick. Present membership twenty-seven; Commander Charles Pecor; Adjutant, J. A. Powers.

Sheldon Post, No. 295, of Sherman. Commander B. J. Coffin; Adjutant H. A. Williams. The present Commander is Theodore W. Skinner; Adjutant, J. C. Page.

Bullock Post, Number 304, of Cherry Creek, November 2nd, 1882, with twen-

ty members. Commander, John C. Wait; Adjutant, Norton C. Shepard. Present membership nineteen. Commander, Deloss F. Boutwell; Adjutant, Samuel M. Sweet.

E. F. Carpenter Post, Number 308, of Mayville, November 10th, 1882, with forty-two members. Commander Chas. A. Kimberly; Adjutant V. A. Albro. Present members thirty-two. Commander, Byron A. Sperry; Adjutant, H. Sixbey.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, CHERRY CREEK, N. Y.

J. C. Drake Post, Number 317, of Sinclairville, 1882, with twelve members. Commander, J. A. Smith; Adjutant, W. E. Strong. Present membership twenty. Commander, Frank Terry; Adjutant Joseph Colenso.

William Sackett Post, Number 324, Westfield, with twelve charter members. Commander, John H. Towle; Adjutant, G. M. Rykert. Present membership twenty-nine. Commander, S. A. Ferrin; Adjutant, G. A. Isham.

Philander Cook Post, Number 389, Panama, July 23rd, 1883, with thirty-four members. Commander, H. H. Cook; Adjutant, J. R. Casselman. Present membership twenty-one. Commander, H. H. Cook; Adjutant, Isaac Robson.

William O. Stevens Post, Number 393, Dunkirk, August 14, 1883, eighteen charter members. Commander, W. J. Cronyn; Adjutant, Frederick Heyl. Present members forty-nine. Commander, T. C. Jones; Adjutant, Oscar Wheelock.

E. D. Holt Post, Number 403, Fredonia, October 5th, 1883, with thirty-five charter members. Commander, Sidney L. Wilson; Adjutant, George Tate. Present members forty-two, twelve of whom were charter members. Commander, E. A. Curtis; Adjutant, James Pettit.

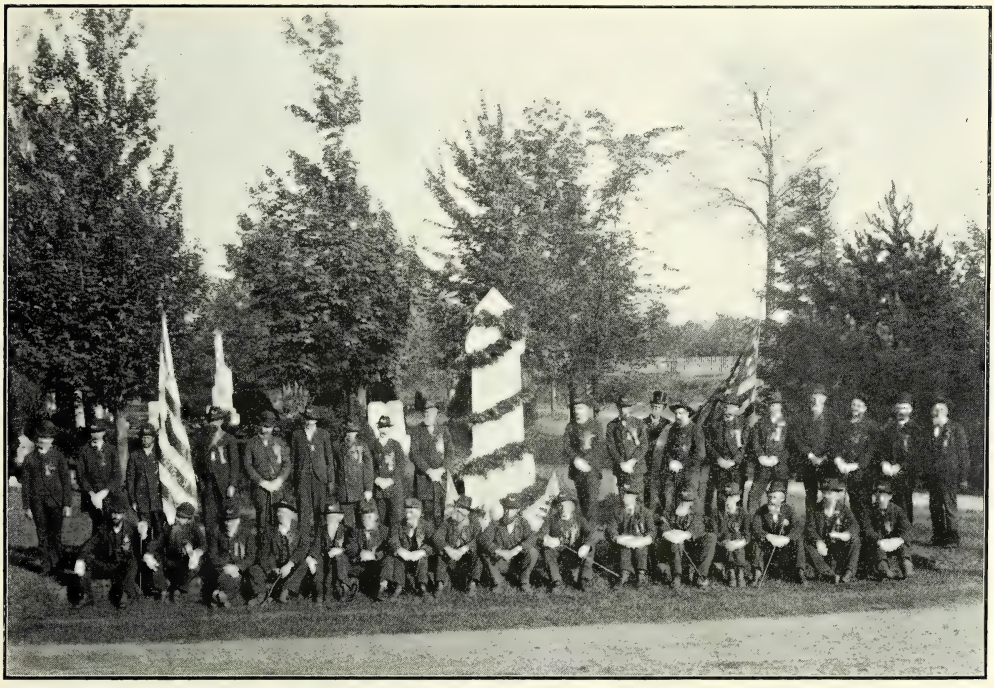
John F. Smith Post, Number 429, Stockton, December 1st, 1883, with sixteen members. Commander, J. C. Russ; Adjutant, Levant H. Derby. Present members fourteen. Commander, J. D. Crissey; Adjutant, A. R. Woodard.

G. L. Pierce Post, Number 439, Forestville, March 3rd, 1884, with twenty members. Commander, Robert J. Waterman; Adjutant, A. C. Cook. Present members twenty. Commander, Ira G. Brownell and A. C. Cook is still Adjutant.

R. M. Starring Post, Number 523, Silver Creek, October 5th, 1884, with seventeen members. Commander, W.H. Bartlett; Adjutant, O. L. Swift. Present members thirty. Commander, O. L. Swift; Adjutant, Paul Evertse.

Cyrus Adams Post, Number 589, Frewsburg with sixteen charter members. Commander, R. D. Fish; Adjutant, Harry Wood. Present members twenty-seven, Commander S. C. Thomas; Adjutant, Harry Wood.

Union Post Number 407, Findley Lake, organized — with nineteen members. Commander, F. J. Lewis; Adjutant, James Haslet. Present members twenty-two. Commander, O. F. Gifford; Adjutant, E. F. Beard. These Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic for the first few years of their existence grew rapidly until nearly all veterans residing in Chautauqua County were enrolled as members. But then the work of "muster in" ceased for the want of eligible material and for the last ten years the ranks have steadily thinned out, as one by one the gray haired veterans answer to the roll call on the other side. For a few years longer Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will maintain their organization and continue their patriotic work, and then pass out of existence. But the work of the Grand Army of the Republic will not so soon perish. Without any reference to what the individual members accomplished in the field with the assistance of their fallen comrades, the Grand Army of the Republic has occupied a sphere of usefulness in the time of peace. Its object is to foster and promote the ennobling sentiment of patriotism. And through its efforts we have in this state the Stars and Stripes waving over every schoolhouse and Memorial Day which takes precedence over all National Days except Independence Day.



E. D. HOLT POST, No. 403., FREDONIA, N. Y.

Seward Guard.

BY J. C. HALE.

The military history of Chautauqua County would not be complete without reference to Seward Guard of Westfield, New York, which company was organized early in the year 1876.

Special order number seventy-five, announcing the organization of the company reads as follows:

Albany, N. Y., May 20, 1876.

Special Order
No. 75.

Application having been made in proper form for the organization of a company of infantry in the Village of Westfield, Chautauqua County, to be attached to the Thirty-first Brigade and Eighth Division, National Guard, State of New York, said company is hereby organized as the Third Separate Company of Infantry, Thirty-first Brigade, National Guard State of New York, with the following named officers who will be commissioned with rank from this date:

Captain J. H. Towle.

First Lieutenant, Alexander McDade.

Second Lieutenant, William M. Prendergast.

By order of the Commander in Chief, (Signed)

Franklin Townsend,
Adjutant General.

Official copy.

Chauncey P. Williams,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The company was named in honor, and in memory of, Hon. William H. Seward, who at one time lived in Westfield, and who achieved a national reputation as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Abraham Lincoln.

The Captain, First Lieutenant and several of the private soldiers of the company had seen service in the Civil War, and their experience was of great value in developing the soldier spirit among the other members.

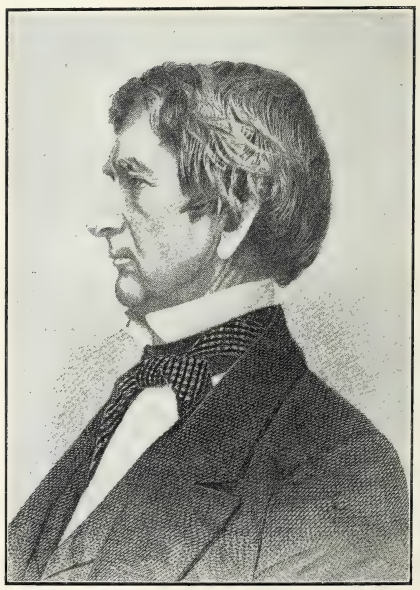
The company had a fine armory, drill hall, rifle range, etc., and much attention was given to study, drill and target practice.

A stand of colors was presented to the company in the year 1876 by Mrs. Virginia Spencer Towle, wife of Captain J. H. Towle, the presentation speech being made by Ex-Lieutenant Governor George W. Patterson.

The company saw active service during the summer of 1877, at the time of the great railroad riots, when it was called to Buffalo, to assist in maintaining the dignity of the law and suppress violence.

For several days during the month of July of the year mentioned, railroad traffic in Western New York had been at a standstill. The strikers were in control and officials of the railroads were helpless against the mob at the railroad centers. On the 23d of July orders were received by Captain Towle, to proceed with his company to Buffalo.

A special train conveyed them, the start being made from Westfield, by way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at about seven o'clock P. M. The special was made up of several mail and passenger



WM. H. SEWARD.

coaches, the last one being occupied by Seward Guard. The order was to stop at Buffalo Creek bridge and guard railroad property until morning.

A short distance west of the bridge a red light was thrown out in front of the train, and the engineer stopped rather than take his chance of being ditched.

Within a few minutes the train was surrounded by a howling mob of thousands, who seemed thirsting for blood.

The last car containing the company was cut off, and the head end of the train

sent into the city, leaving the company isolated. A parley ensued between the Captain and ringleaders of the mob, the former being anxious to avoid violence if possible, but giving the mob clearly to understand that he would endeavor to carry out his orders, and would not surrender or give up guns.

At last the members of the mob, many of whom had crowded into the car, became more aggressive, and as a result the order was given to open fire upon them. This was obeyed promptly, and the firing continued until the mob was dispersed and the company left in possession. It was badly cut up, however, about a dozen of its members having been wounded, some of them seriously, and a score or more missing.

Although in possession of the field, the Captain deemed it advisable to retire to some convenient place where the wounded could have attention, and ammunition replenished.

Consequently the company proceeded along the Lake road, west a couple of miles, where a halt was made at a wayside hotel, doctors summoned and a report of the battle forwarded to Brigadier General Rogers.

Corporal John W. Davis was detailed as messenger, and with the report in one boot and revolver in the other, he made his way through that section of the city under control of the mob, and reached General Rogers's headquarters safely. An order was returned to the Captain to proceed to the city with what there was left of the company, and Major E. B. Jewett was detailed as escort.

About nine o'clock of the morning of July 24, the wounded were sent to the home of Dr. D. B. Wiggans, West Seneca, New York, and the balance of the company, short of guns marched through the streets lined with rioters, and halted at the Exchange Street Depot of the New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads which was being used as a military rendezvous.

The trouble in Buffalo lasted several days, during which time Seward Guard was honored by being assigned to special duty in guarding the penetentiary where hundreds of rioters were confined. The Sheriff, when asking for troops to guard against a threatened attack by the mob outside, which was in sympathy with its imprisoned members and threatened to liberate them, is reported to have requested the General in command to send the Westfield Company as they would shoot.

On the Friday following the battle, the company returned home and were received with great enthusiasm by citizens of Westfield.

In addition to the officers named, the following held commissions in the company: James V. Minton, First Lieutenant; P. W. Bemis and Thomas A. Peacock, Second Lieutenants.

The company was mustered out at the expiration of its term of service, its record having been an honorable one.

SKETCH OF WILLIAM PEACOCK.

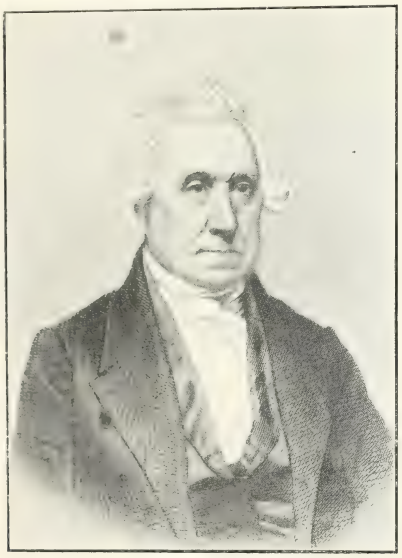
BY E. C. GREEN.

Nothing in biography serves a more useful or entertaining purpose than the story of the pioneer. He who was the first, or he who was among the first, to prove the untried, to fathom the unknown, to penetrate the unexplored, always possesses for us an interest of real practical value. Such a man was William Peacock, the subject of this sketch.

In the history of Chautauqua County which is the record of the heroic labors

of those who caused a wilderness "to blossom like the rose," the name of William Peacock deservedly stands as that of one of the hardiest of pioneers. He was not the first to enter the forest of Western New York with the implements of civilization, but before the settler's axe had felled a tree in this region he had marked out with the surveyor's line the future abodes of those who should constitute the army of civilization that was to follow him.

Born in Ulster County, New York, February 22, 1780, he was twenty-three years of age when he left his father's



WILLIAM PEACOCK.

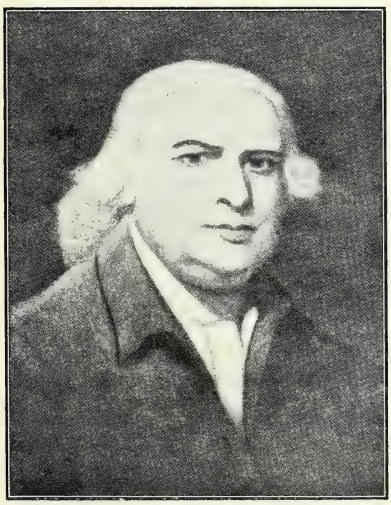
house with the intention of seeking his fortune in New Orleans, the remote and newly-acquired possession of the United States. He was then a Jeffersonian Democrat, a follower of that President who had secured to this country the vast territory of Louisiana, and in after years he was as ardent a Jacksonian Democrat. His father had served under Washington in the Revolutionary War, and he justly felt a personal title to a share in the fruits of that great struggle. Thomas Peacock was the father of three children, of whom William was the first son. The other boy was John, and the daughter was Geneva, who afterwards married Samuel Hughinson and lived in Washington, District of Columbia.

William spent his youth on his father's farm near Geneva, New York, but received a greater degree of education than many of his neighbors enjoyed. His first intention was to be a surgeon, but he altered this afterwards to a more adventurous purpose. He studied surveying, and at twenty-three felt himself sufficiently competent in his profession to seek a wide field of effort. Perhaps he remembered that Washington himself had begun life in that somewhat humble capacity of surveyor, and he may have derived some measure of inspiration from the example of that illustrious character.

At twenty-three William Peacock found himself in Batavia with New Orleans as the objective point of his travels. An incident which occurred there, however, turned the whole current of his life. Joseph Ellicott, the brother of Andrew Ellicott, Surveyor-General of the United States, and himself a surveyor of the Holland Land Company, met the young man at Batavia, and easily persuaded him that it was not necessary to travel so far from home to find abundant opportunity for his ambitions. The Holland Land Company had already begun the survey of immense tracts of country in Western New York, and Ellicott induced Peacock to take part in this work, to understand the nature of which it is necessary to relate some small part of the history of the movement of which Peacock was thereafter to be a part and in which he acquired wealth and distinction.

In 1788 the State of Massachusetts owned about six millions of acres of land in Western New York, subject to the title of the Indians. In that year Massachusetts contracted to sell to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham about

two million six hundred thousand acres of the eastern part of this land. Three years later Massachusetts sold to Robert Morris all the lands owned by that state west of the Phelps and Gorham tract, a portion of which is now included within the limits of Chautauqua County. These lands were sold by Robert Morris to the agents of certain gentlemen in Holland, and the grantees held the lands for the benefit of those gentlemen, The real owners, being aliens, could not, by the laws of the state, purchase and hold real estate in their own names. The lands, finally becoming the property of individuals calling themselves the Holland Land Company, and comprising all of the western counties of the State of New York, were known as the "Holland purchase." In 1797 the Indian title to the lands was extinguished, and the Holland Company prepared to survey, hold and offer them for sale and settlement. Joseph Ellicott was the company's surveyor and agent to sell lands.



ROBERT MORRIS.
From an old print.

The company was composed mostly of shrewd, conservative, but far-seeing and sagacious merchants of Amsterdam. They had abundant faith in the future of the United States, under our republican form of government, when as yet that government was an experiment of doubtful issue to all but the most sanguine patriots. These men had faith, and having courage also, did not hesitate to invest a large sum of money in the wild lands of New York. Time has justified both their faith and their courage, and posterity ought to award to them credit for both. The survey was begun by Joseph Ellicott in 1798. Townships were first marked out, and afterwards sections or lots.

The plan had been in operation five years when William Peacock took employment with the company as surveyor. The region that was then penetrated was a virgin forest. Chautauqua County was covered with a dense growth of the most majestic trees, which cast their heavy shadows over hill, valley, stream and lake. Trees so large and tall were nowhere to be found in northern latitudes, and to reclaim a wilderness so rugged, hearts and arms as rugged were required. The surveyor had to share the rough labors of those who cleared the forest. William Peacock was a sturdy young man, with the ardor and strength of the pioneer, and when the warm rays of spring appeared he started with his assistants for the woods to remain in camp until the snow was too deep for work. Often he was forced to wade through creeks with water up to his waist, and at night he plodded his weary way to camp with the water dripping from his clothes. When he first came to what is now Mayville as surveyor, a quantity of provisions sent on ahead, and stored in an old fort for the use of his party, was stolen by a band of hunters or traders, and when he arrived, there was no food for him and his companions, who had to live by hunting and fishing until supplies could be sent on from the coast.

That he shared the faith of his employers in the future of the country which was then an uninhabited forest, is proven by the fact that he was the third purchaser of land in the present Town of Chautauqua, in January, 1806. The first purchase had been made by Dr. Alexander McIntire and the second by a romantic character named Jonathan Smith, whom Peacock found waiting for him to survey one hundred acres that Smith had bought from the Holland Land Company. William Peacock came into direct contact with the Indians, and he exhibited the greatest tact in his relations with them. He cultivated their good will by a system of kindly hospitality. The Indians came frequently to see him, and when he was at home they were entertained by him in his house. But when he was absent they would not depart until he had returned, and they often lingered for several days awaiting him, partaking of the family provisions and sleeping at night before the fireplace.

His work of surveying extended over large tracts of land on the Genesee, and in the western part of the state. He surveyed also a part of the site of Buffalo. While he performed the labor for which he was employed, he had sufficient foresight to invest on his own account in the land that was for sale. He purchased land in what is now Buffalo, and bought extensively of the company in Chautauqua County. It was this land, afterward greatly augmenting in value, that was the source of his wealth in later years.

JOSEPH ELLICOTT.

He had been serving as surveyor for the company for a period of seven years when in 1810 he came to Mayville, where at that time there were but two

or three cabins. He now acted as agent for the Holland Land Company until it disposed of the last of its lands. Soon after he became the agent of the Holland Land Company a meeting of its agents and representatives was held here and among other matters considered, was that of naming the new settlement where Mayville now stands—up to that time known as "The Corners," and what occurred respecting the same as detailed by Mr. Peacock to Henry McKenzie, was as follows: "A great many names had been suggested but none upon which all could unite, when Mrs. Paul Busti, wife of one of the agents and attorney for the company, came into the room where we were gathered, with a baby in her arms. One of the gentlemen present asked the name of the baby, and she replied 'May.' Then some one suggested that we name the settlement after the baby and call it Mayville, which was quickly agreed to, and the new settlement was at once named in honor of May Busti."

The year that marked his relinquishment of the agency witnessed a scene of riot in which he was a central figure. This was the celebrated raid on the company's land office. The year 1836, in which this occurred, was one in which commodities, at least in Chautauqua, were plentiful, but ready cash was scarce. When, therefore, the Land Company presented its claims for settlement, a body of settlers, giving expression to a long-smouldering spirit of dissatisfaction with things in general, determined to destroy the company's office, confiscate and destroy the records of the Holland Land Company. A large body of men armed with guns and clubs and carrying torches, marched on the office in which Peacock and some friends, with the clerk, were sitting. The agent's first knowledge of the attack was when some one rushed in and said that the road was full of men coming up to destroy the land office.

William Peacock instantly formed the characteristic resolution to stand firm and fight it out, and he there and then affirmed that he would defend the office with his life. Donald McKenzie, a close friend of Mr. Peacock, who was with him in his office, being a large man, while Mr. Peacock was slight in stature, seized the agent and literally carried him out to his own home on the hill near the present location of the High School building, with all of the valuable papers. The mob destroyed the land office and broke into the stone vault connected with it, destroying the remaining books and papers. The old vault remains to this day as a historic land mark on the grounds of the Peacock homestead and is an object of considerable interest. The office building in front of the vault was of the same architectural design as the court house, but was constructed of wood, having a veranda with turned pillars supporting the front part of the roof structure.

William Peacock was yet in the prime of life when he retired from the agency of the company in 1836. He had witnessed the settlement and development of the region from a wilderness to a populous habitation of man. The War of 1812 had interrupted the progress of the settler and there had been many things in his own tasks and trials to distress and dishearten. But he had been singled out at an early period for the honors that the community had to offer, serving as County Treasurer in 1821 and was appointed one of the Commissioners to build the new Court House at Mayville. He was one of the early Associate Judges of the County Court and it was due to this fact that throughout his subsequent life he bore the title of Judge. When General LaFayette on his visit to America passed through Western New York, Judge Peacock

had the honor of conducting the distinguished Frenchman on his local journey. On the occasion of the initial trip of the first steamboat on Chautauqua Lake, which took place July 4, 1828, Judge Peacock headed the delegation of citizens of Mayville who had gone to Jamestown the day before to make the trip to Mayville.

When General Harrison became President in 1841 Daniel Webster became his Secretary of State, and soon after the question of the northwest boundary came up for settlement with Great Britain, which was one of the principal questions then before the country. The Harrison administration maintained that our northern boundary should be on parallel fifty-four to which Great Britain strongly dissented, and out of this controversy originated the historic expression "Fifty-four or fight." Mr. Webster having learned that Mr. McKenzie, who had been connected with the Hudson Bay Fur Company, and also with the Lewis & Clark expedition, and who had traveled extensively throughout the northwest territory was living here, arranged to come here and visit Mr. McKenzie. In doing so, he came by boat in cognito via Barcelona and over the Portage Road by carriage, for the purpose of interviewing Mr. McKenzie and getting data to strengthen the claims to the territory in dispute, on the ground that it had been discovered by American citizens of whom Mr. McKenzie was one. At this time Judge Peacock had a fine team of horses with a carriage to match and sent his coachman to meet Mr. Webster and bring him to Mayville which he did; Mr. Webster arrived along in the evening. Mr. Webster and Mr. McKenzie were up all night talking over matters and about four o'clock in the morning following Judge Peacock's carriage called and took Mr. Webster back to Barcelona in time to get the boat back to Buffalo. During his stay no one in Mayville knew of Mr. Webster's visit excepting Mr. McKenzie's confidential man, Mr. Silas Slawson who now resides at Perrysburg, New York., and Judge Peacock, who was invited to Mr. McKenzie's home to meet Mr. Webster. The visit of Mr. Webster was a matter which that gentleman deemed necessary to keep a profound secret, and Judge Peacock enjoyed the distinction of being the only citizen in Mayville honored by an introduction to Mr. Webster aside from Mr. Slawson.

Judge Peacock appreciated from the beginning the necessity of a market for the produce of the settler. Without such a market the condition of the settler was one of isolation, while he contended with all the privations of such an existence. Until the completion of the Erie Canal there was practically no market for the settler. With the completion of that waterway, a new era commenced not only in our own county but throughout the entire Empire State and one of great material prosperity. Long before this event Judge Peacock had given to Jesse Hawley the engineer in charge of the work, very valuable information, and he marked out the route for the canal through Western New York which was adopted subsequently with little variation. In 1816 he surveyed and located the western part of this canal, and in 1818 was appointed to survey a harbor at Buffalo and report on its construction.

At twenty-seven Judge Peacock married Alice Evans, the niece of Joseph Ellicott, with whom he lived happily more than half a century. She died in 1859 at the age of seventy-nine, and he survived her eighteen years, dying in 1877, at the ripe old age of ninety-seven.

Judge Peacock was a Mason from his twenty-third year until his death, to which local order he made generous

donations. He had strong generous impulses, and to these he preferred to give rein spontaneously, and without importunity. He gave lands for the Mayville cemetery, the sites for the academy, the district and the Union schools, and headed the movement for a public library. In severe winters he often instructed his agent to return to poor tenants the rents they had paid, that they might be better able to withstand the hardship and privation of the rigorous winters of our fair county.

Glimpse of the "Little Conewango"—Elm with Trunk Eighteen Feet Around

ON THE CONEWANGO.

BY DR. JAMES T. EDWARDS

While the countless shadows round us play,
Upon this matchless autumn day,
We float adown the opal stream
As in some lovely, restful dream.

Bright tinted leaves are drifting past,
The summer flowers are fading fast,
But golden-rod and gentians rare
Adorn the banks still green and fair.

So clear the stream reflects the shore,
We touch its image with our oar,
And as we gaze, with wond'ring eyes,
A phantom boat beneath us lies.

High, arching elms and cloudless sky,
Gay flowers and birds seem floating by;
The shifting colors blending meet
In the fair world beneath our feet.

Dark crimson oaks, and birches white,
Rich scarlet maples fleck the light,
Tall golden aspens, all are seen,
Mingled with pines and hemlocks green.

Oh, "Winding river," fitting name!
Fair, magic mirror, still the same
As when, with grace, the Indian's boat
Shot past the bends, round which we float.

CHAUTAUQUA PALEONTOLOGY.

MASTODON AND MAMMOTH.

BY W. W. HENDERSON.

W. W. HENDERSON.

At the threshold of local history, among the important and interesting facts relating to the natural history of Chautauqua County which have contributed to its fame, are those revealed in its archaeological remains. It is notable that within the last half century there have been exhumed from its soil four distinct specimens of the Mastodon (mastodon gigantius) and one specimen of the Mammoth (Elephas Amercanus), members of the order of Pachydermus (dense skinned animals) and of the family proboscidia (having probosis and tusks). The initial discovery of the kind within the county was made August 25, 1871, on the farm of Joel I. Hoyt near the northern border of Jamestown among a group of low hills—the terminal glacial moraines of the locality, which mark the southern extension of the ice sheet in this longitude and here overlook the picturesque Valley of the Chadakoin.

Regarding the event of discovery we here introduce the descriptive portion of the excellent detailed report of the late Professor Samuel G. Love of the Jamestown Collegiate Institute—published by the Jamestown Journal at the time—which forcibly illustrates the difficulties in the way of securing a perfect collection of such parts of a skeleton as might with care and skill be preserved when the discovery is not accidental and as usually the case made by laborers wholly unacquainted with the importance and necessities of the occasion. These facts will inspire caution and care in unearthing and preserving future discoveries of the kind.

The Hoyt farm is on North Main street. The sink or peaty slough in which the remains were found is about five hundred feet from the east line of that street, covering an area of about an acre and varying from two to eight feet in depth—originally fed by several springs. Mr. Hoyt caused the sink to be drained, leaving the muck to dry, but later began an excavation there for the double purpose of enriching his land with the muck and making a trout pond. The work of excavating had continued about a week when the workmen began to find as they supposed a peculiar kind of wood and roots imbedded some six feet beneath the surface. For several days they continued to carry the smaller pieces into an adjoining field with the muck and to pile the larger ones with pine roots and stumps to be burned. But Mr. Hoyt being present August 25, inst. discovered unmistakable evidences of the remains of some huge animal which at some previous age of the world had been deposited there. It was difficult to determine the precise position of the remains as they were much disturbed, and some removed before any special notice was taken of them. From the best information obtainable it was concluded that the body lay with its head to the east, from four

to six feet below the surface. Many of the bones, however, were out of place. The lower jaw was about five feet from the head, and lay on the side crushed together so that the two rows of teeth were very near each other. The tusks extended eastwardly in nearly a natural position, and judging from the statements of Mr. Hoyt and the workmen they must have been ten or more feet in length. After digging into the gravel and clay about ten inches traces of a rib were found decayed but distinctly marked, over five feet in length. Where the body must have lain were found large quantities of vegtable matter, evidently the contents of the stomach, mostly decayed, in which were innumer-

HOYT FARM | MOLAR—MASTODON.

able sections of small twigs from one-half inch to two inches in length, which under the microscope proved to have the cellular structure of the hemlock spruce. The remains were all in a forward state of decay, and it was found impossible to do but little more than had been done to preserve them. Many of them were picked up in the field whither they had been drawn with the muck and from piles of roots and stumps. The parts of the skeleton secured are as follows:

Tip of one of the tusks; length three feet seven and one-half inches, diameter six and one-half inches.

Middle section of the other tusk; length two feet five inches, diameter seven and one-half inches.

Six teeth; length of longer ones on the crown, seven and one-half inches, weight five and one-half pounds, length of shorter ones four and one-half inches, weight two and one-half pounds.

Left side of under jaw containing two teeth in situ: Length preserved two feet one inch; depth from the crown of the teeth ten and one-half inches; thickness six inches.

Pieces of scapula (shoulder blade) from ten to thirteen inches long, and four to seven wide.

Sections of ribs, twelve to eighteen inches long.

Head of the femur (thigh bone).

Portions of the vertebrae of the neck.

Fragments of the cranium (skull).

Various other pieces not identified.

This collection was presented by Mr. Hoyt to the Jamestown Collegiate Institute and under the supervision of Professor Love encased in glass was deposited in the museum of that Institution where it may now be inspected.

To facilitate a better understanding of the form and structure of the Mastodon we illustrate the subject by a reprint of the celebrated Cohoes specimen of the skeleton of the animal, as mounted in the New York State Museum of Natural History at Albany. The plate of the molar as seen in this connection is from a tooth of the Hoyt farm collection and exhibits the conical or mastoid tuberosities forming the grinding surface of the molar of the Mastodon as distinguished from the molar of the Mammoth and giving name to the former as applied by Cuvier.

Several years later (in July, 1888,) at Bemus Point on Chautauqua Lake, Frank Arnold who resided near its shore and habitually in his boat fished from its waters, had frequently observed a rod or two from shore, at a depth

of two or three feet, an object on the bottom which appeared to be a curiously shaped log or section of the knotty limb of a tree; on removing it for examination he found it to be a massive bone which on reference to accepted authority was decided to be the tibia (or shin-bone) of the mastodon, and is probably part of the skeleton of that animal of large dimensions still remaining imbedded in the soil at the bottom of the lake near the place of this discovery. It doubtless became detached, was thrown up, and slowly washed in shore by the agitation of the waters of the lake during violent storms and by the landing of steamers many times daily at this place. Other portions of the same skeleton are likely to be thus recovered in the future.

The tibia here illustrated is described as follows:

Length, twenty-eight inches; diameter at knee joint, ten and one-half inches; diameter at ankle joint, eight inches; weight twenty-one and one-half pounds.

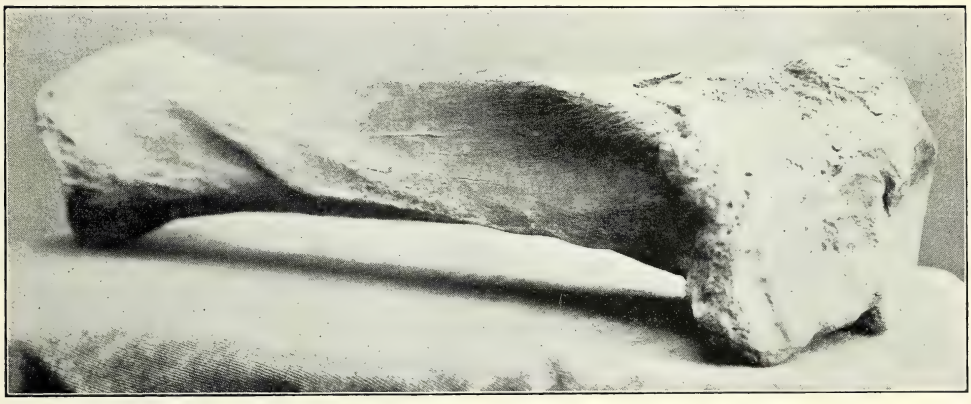
A comparison of the dimensions of this specimen with the reported measurement of the tibia in the Cohoes skeleton exhumed September, 1866, (twenty-six inches in length) and of the Warren mastodon skeleton of Warren Museum in Boston, exhumed at Newbury 1845 (twenty-eight inches in length), establishes its size to be uniform with that of the latter. When clothed in flesh they were therefore respectively about nine and a half and ten and a half feet in height at the shoulders, the Chautauqua Lake specimen belonging to an animal of the latter dimensions.

MASTODON—NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM, ALBANY.

Next in order of discovery is the Sheridan skeleton. We are indebted to George E. McLaury, Esq., of that town for the following brief particulars kindly furnished by him:

"The skeleton referred to was found on the farm of George Dahlman a few rods south of Main or Erie Road on

lot seven, midway between Silver Creek and Sheridan Center. It was discovered about 1895 while digging or deepening a ditch through a springy place about two rods wide. It was not more than two feet below the surface. The portions of the skeleton found were the skull, portion of tusk about twenty inches long and from three to five inches in diameter, four or five teeth about five by six inches and six inches long, shoulder blade and several pieces of ribs. The bones were enclosed in a sort of paste when found and began to crumble on exposure to the air. This specimen was sold to the principal of the Dunkirk Schools and is supposed to be at the present time in Rochester."

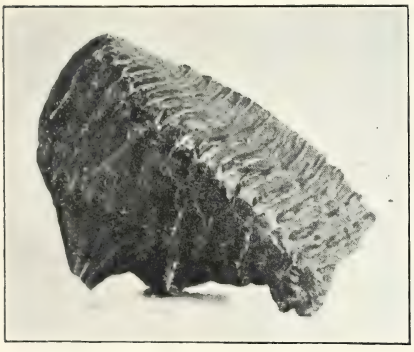


TIBIA—MASTODON—LAKE CHAUTAUQUA, BEMUS POINT.

On June 16th, 1902, just previous to the Centennial of County Settlement, workmen employed in excavating the muck and peaty soil from a slough on the premises of Mrs. Alice M. Peacock in Westfield for the purpose of forming an artificial pond, came upon the ribs and other bones of a large animal which on the finding of a tusk were pronounced those of a Mastodon. The tusk was much decayed and broken into sections and these when placed in union as nearly as possible measured seven feet six inches in length and sixteen inches in largest circumference. The first rib measured twenty-five inches and the longest (probably the ninth) measured nearly six feet and was three inches in thickness. Several vertebrae, the largest dorsal including body and spinous process, twelve inches. Two scapulae (shoulder blade), two patellae (knee pan) globular in form, three and a half inches in diameter; several pieces of ribs and other bones. These were much separated, some found quite remote from the others. The bottom of the slough, which was from six to eight feet in depth, was quite thickly covered with small granite bolders mingled with blue clay. In the absence of molars the distinguishing test of the species is wanting. All parts of the skeleton were deeply stained by the black muck of the sink and gave evidence of long exexposure to decay.

Sometime in June, 1900, William Myers, whose farm lies along the Conewango, near its junction with the Chadakoin between the City of Jamestown and Frewsburg, was digging a ditch near his residence to drain a small tract of land previously more or less flooded by the stream, at a depth of two and a half feet, came upon a huge fossil tooth which on exhibition awakened much interest and curiosity. It was brought to Jamestown and shown to several gentlemen for the purpose of ascertaining its true character and im-

portance. The writer having been referred to with request to examine the specimen with this object in view pronounced it the molar or grinding tooth of the Elephas Americanus. The American Elephant like its Siberian congener, the Elephas Primigenius or Mammoth, is distinguished from the mastodon by its peculiar dental structure and clothing of hair and wooly fur evidenced by specimens found intact in the Arctic ice fields of both continents. The molar herewith illustrated weighs four and three-fourths pounds, is eight inches in length at its crown, three and a half inches in width, and five and a half



MYERS–MAMMOTH MOLAR.

inches from crown to point of fracture in the root, a small portion of the crown and base is absent, also the extremity of the root.

The Mastodon has eight tuberculated or mastoid molars, and two upper and two lower incisors or tusks, though the latter are usually absent in the mature animal. The molar of the Mammoth, of which there are six on each side above and below, presents a flattened or corrugated grinding surface in transverse ridges of cementine and dentine, the number and arrangement of which in classification determines the species. The Mammoth has no inferior incisors. In the adult males the upper incisors or tusks often attain a length of nine or ten feet with tendency to spiral form, different specimens, however, present great variations in curve from nearly straight to almost complete circle. The external characteristic for which the Mammoth was distinguished was its dense clothing, not only of long coarse outer hair, but also a close under wooly hair of a reddish brown color, adapting the life of the animal to a colder climate. Its average size was about that of the largest existing Elephants. The Mammoth belongs to the post tertiary or phistocine epoch and it was undoubtedly contemporaneous with primitive man.

The space here allotted our subject permits only of a cursory local treatment, the bearings of which on the general theme are most interesting and important. Its relations to the Glacial Period have received the able exposition of distinguished scientists on both continents whose learned conclusions are accessible to every student of paleology. The subject is actively engaging the attention of the great schools and resulting in many startling discoveries affecting the progress of life on the globe.

Dr. Warren in his work on the Mastodon gigantius of North America, describes about thirty species. The evidence is conclusive that long ago these huge animals and their congener, the elephant, pervaded this continent in great numbers.

The Western Continent has come to be regarded by historians and archaeologists as a fertile field for research and study of prehistoric man and his environments in the distant past. In later years the progressive exploration and settlement of the country has brought to light a vast region in the West which abounds in well preserved remains of various extinct animals—some of prodigious size and proportions representing the animal life of remote

ages; many of these have been exhumed and placed in form with scientific skill and now enrich the collections of our principal Museums. These discoveries reveal facts, and suggest truths which have greatly advanced the scientific wisdom of the age. Their frequent occurrence throughout the land has led to the adoption of more critical methods in dealing with the evidences adduced, and aside from dim tradition it is now asserted from the remains of Mastodons unquestionably more recent, that primitive man and these huge proboscidians were cotemporary. This is one of the problems of the human race which has found its solution here.

The contemplation of this fact awakens the most sublime reflections, and we close this brief sketch by quoting the eloquent thoughts of John D. Godman of Philadelphia, a celebrated physician and naturalist of the last century:

"The emotions experienced when for the first time we behold the giant relics of this great animal are those of unmingled awe. We cannot avoid reflecting on the time when this huge frame was clothed with its peculiar integuments and moved by appropriate muscles—when the mighty heart dashed forth its torrents of blood through vessels of enormous caliber, and the Mastodon strode along in supreme dominion over every other tenant of the wilderness. However we examine what is left to us, we cannot help feeling that this animal must have been endowed with a strength exceeding that of other quadrupeds as much as it exceeded them in size, and looking at its ponderous jaws, armed with teeth peculiarly formed for most effectually crushing the firmest substances, we are assured that its life could only be supported by the destruction of vast quantities of food.

"Enormous as were these creatures during life, and endowed with faculties proportioned to the bulk of their frames, the whole race has been extinct for ages. No human record of their existence has been saved, and but for the accidental preservation of its bones we never should have dreamed that a creature of such vast size and strength once existed —nor could we have believed that such a race had been extinguished forever. Such, however, is the fact—ages after ages have rolled away—empires and nations have arisen, flourished and sunk into oblivion while the bones of the Mastodon which perished long before the period of their origin, have been discovered scarcely changed in color and exhibiting all the marks of durability.

"That a race of animals so large, and consisting of so many species, should become entirely, and so universally extinct, is a circumstance of high interest —for it is not with the Mastodon as with the elephant which still continues to be a living genus although many of its species have become extinct; the entire race of the Mastodon has been utterly destroyed leaving nothing but the 'mighty wreck' of their skeletons to testify that they were once among the living occupants of this land."

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BY JOHN W. SPENCER.

JOHN W. SPENCER

He, who has fought in the defense of his country, is justly the nation's hero. To him the world gives loud huzzas in admiration and adoration. The poet sings praises of his valor. The artist depicts him in acts of heroism on canvas and chiseled marble. Shafts of granite adorn most conspicuous places in parks and streets that the multitude may give silent tribute as they pass.

While I would not deprecate one jot or title of the glory due the defenders of a nation yet I must lay before you the complaint that the founders of a nation have never had but a fraction of the credit justly their due.

A man on the battlefield may qualify himself for the grateful memory of mankind by a single reckless dash. The founder of a state can do so only by the unfaltering, heroic fortitude of a life time.

We greatly admire the men who unflinchingly endured the soul trials of Valley Forge. It was, however, a suffering that had its mitigations. There was a community of suffering. Even though misery may not always love company there is a satisfaction in the thought that one enjoys no greater favors than do others.

There was great pain in those shoeless, bloody tracks in the winter snow but there was hope in the knowledge that the changing seasons would in a few weeks bring relief by the coming of verdant spring.

When peace came and the Continental soldier laid down his musket and took up the ax he exchanged weapons for a new foe which he must meet with another heroism that he might conquer the giant trees of the forest and wring from the encumbered soil a sustenance for himself and his family.

Every state and nation has its founder and by force of circumstances these have been men following agriculture, an occupation invariably thought of as one of peace. Even though it be one of peace it requires heroism of the highest type—a heroism like the string of a bow that is always taut, never having relaxation, a heroism that to be effective must be keyed at concert pitch, that pitch to be constantly maintained, a heroism not to be stored in a reservoir to be let loose in a great flood in a moment of emergency but rather to be like the unceasing flow of the fountain to continue on and on until the body is laid away to return to the dust from whence it came.

The task of giving you vivid pictures of such heroism has been assigned to other tongues than mine, a duty that will be most fittingly done and in such a way as to give you profound pride that you are able to call yours the battlefield won by valiant predecessors with a courage as unfaltering as that of gravitation.

One hundred years ago from the present time began the coming to this county of men of undaunted courage of whom I have spoken.

Every foot of ground was tenanted by a race of trees far older than our history and not a place to be found to plant a hill of beans. For the moment a fertile soil gave no more opportunity

for human sustenance than could have been found in the heart of Sahara. We are told the first step was to clear ten acres of ground. Can you conceive the number of days of brawn that amount of labor required and the amount of food necessary to give force to that amount of labor? Although the question is easily understood yet it is easy to understand why even an agricultural county should first be an importer of food before it becomes an exporter. In case of either the ebb or flow of the tide of trade the question of easiest transportation became one for serious consideration. In these later years of steam transportation man has been able to direct the development of a country much as he willed, but a century ago development followed a path much as bodies of water willed.

It is therefore easy to understand why the shores of Lake Erie led to this point the adventurous pioneer to lay the first hearth stone and compel the soil to yield its first harvest of bread.

The more I have thought of the question of development of agriculture as it occurred in Chautauqua County during the past century, the more clearly I see how transportation has been the hand that has guided its meanderings, for industry and trade, like a stream of water, do not take the shortest course but the easiest one.

A hundred years ago water courses were the only highways that commerce knew or could conceive.

At that time economists predicted, and with good reason considering the light they had to guide them, that the back of the Alleghenys would always be the dividing line of trade and the future would develop an east side traffic and a west side traffic, each distinct in character. While the waters of Lake Erie gave this valley the high distinction of attracting the first settlers, it by no means gave it a monopoly.

It was soon learned that Pittsburg was a more desirable point to take a grist of grain or a hundred pounds of maple sugar for barter than Buffalo. As the crow could fly the latter was but a fraction of the distance to the former, yet to the frail craft available in these days the placid waters of Lake Chautauqua, the Conewango and Allegheny gave less peril than found in the wind and waves of tempestuous Erie. The evidence to be expected in tracing the development of which I speak does not rest on the first chance settler or scout as I may say, but rather the beginning of communities.

All the larger streams and their tributaries located in the southeastern third of the county connect and become part of the Allegheny and later the Ohio River and therefore made available the markets of Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Much of the virgin forest of that section was pine and fortunately made the most marketable timber. At the present time we look upon timber as giving an added value to land; then it was an incumbrance.

The rafting privileges of that section facilitated the clearing of the land as the slight value of the logs was a remuneration for removing the trees and clearing away the stumps. Developments were much slower in townships having combined handicap of hardwood and hemlock, with no opportunities for transportation and only an incidental revenue from the sale of black salts. My own memory can recall when the Town ship of Clymer and parts of French Creek and Mina held the greater part of the virgin forest awaiting the coming of the thrifty Hollander.

The Lake Erie Valley showed greater adaptability for the production of grain than that of other parts of the county, a product most prized by the earliest pioneer. With a fringe of population along Lake Chautauqua and

down the Connewango and another fringe stretched along the shores of Lake Erie, it is easy to see how Mayville became the compromise location for the county seat.

The opening of the Erie canal in 1824, gave a great impetus to lake traffic which made Barcelona a port for all merchandise required in the immediate vicinity as well as the towns to the south including Jamestown, the latter town being reached by haul to Mayville and thence by Chautauqua Lake.

The southern water route was better adapted to floating lumber down stream than to bringing merchandise back. The development of the Western Reserve of Ohio had a most favorable influence on the prosperity of this valley. The best method for the farmers of that fertile country to dispose of their grain was to transfer it into meat and drive the stock to eastern markets. Our historic "Main Road"was the artery through which that great traffic passed.

An observer from the hillside could see at certain seasons of the year a trail of dust from west to east marking the path of droves of cattle, sheep

and hogs. A combination of farm home and tavern for the needs of drover and droves occurred with great frequency. The remnants of some of these hostelries are yet to be seen.

This traffic was such that the fodder required was so great as to in a general way make a home market for the farm products of the locality.

The Erie Canal had an influence on the agriculture of the county but it was remote as compared to that which began on the completion of the Erie and the Lake Shore railroads. It may surprise many that the building of less than fifty miles of railroads across the Isthmus of Panama had a most profound influence in dairy interests of the county.

These factors followed each other in such quick succession that the results so overstep each other that there is some great difficulty in individualizing the influence of each.

The completion of the Lake Shore to Chicago absorbed the transportation of the products of the Western Reserve so there were no more caravans of stock passing our doors and therefore a home market for farm products was wrecked. Farmers had to adjust themselves to markets with new conditions, which is a confusing thing to do. Cattle and sheep slowly increased in numbers. The apple orchards began to spread, which move ment reached its zenith in the seventies, when it began to decline under the discouragements of fungus and insect enemies, until at the present time it has almost become obsolete, a fact I deplore and a condition I know to be unnecessary.

Aside from this valley of fruits the chief agricultural interest of the county is that of dairying. It was not always so. Prior to the completion of the railroads spoken of, farmers' methods of cropping ran in aimless and haphazard lines. The soil and climate were not eminently fitted for corn, and winter wheat did not pass the ordeal of the spring months. The crop best fitted to the conditions south of our range of hills were grass and hay which are better for maintaining cattle than for fitting them for the shambles of the butcher. Not until the completion of the railroad across the Isth-

mus of Panama, which made good butter available to the markets of California, did dairying begin to crystallize and take direction. Before that event some desultory dairying had been done but the plan of holding the season's product until just before the close of lake navigation, the low price of twelve to fourteen cents per pound, with a sale sometimes made to an irresponsible dealer, made that specialty an unattractive feature of farming. That was at a time when California was a distant market and refrigeration transportation was unknown. Butter to reach there must go through the warm water of the Gulf Stream, crossing the Isthmus under a tropical sun, to be loaded on a barge and towed five miles to a steamer's side lying in the Bay of Panama, to again go into the hot hold of a ship that spent ten days coasting along Mexico and Southern California. Butter to reach a destination of such great length under such hardships with a benign reputation must be of spotless character when it left home.

I well remember the winter when Mr. Dowey of Delaware County visited the hill towns of this county, engaging dairies of butter at sixteen and one-half cents per pound, the product to be delivered weekly and paid for on delivery. It was at this time that "butter days" were established which became a great factor in trade for many years and lasted until the present method of creameries and cheese factories made the last great modification in the dairy industry. "Butter days" for Westfield fell, I believe, on Monday; that of Sherman, I know came on Wednesday. I have forgotten the dates for Stockton, Sinclairville and Jamestown.

These conditions were most startling to farmers. That the purchaser should voluntarily raise the price, receive the goods at the nearest village and pay on delivery was so astonishing as to lead some to suspect a trick. In a sense there was a trick but it did not involve a question of personal integrity. The surprise came because of the high quality of butter required by the buyer. Sixteen and a half cents meant butter for the California trade and not for boarding house or bakery consumption. The requirements were not so great but many were able to reach them with perhaps an occasional lapse.

In those, my boyhood days, I remember returning home with a rejected firkin in the back end of a lumber wagon, the wheels of which were held in place by linch pins. This condemned firkin, a black sheep among a number of fairly good ones, was well concealed by a grist from the mill. At home, secret family conferences were held out in the wood house, down cellar, and in the evening in the kitchen after the hired man had gone to bed. This was an occasion when professional reputation was at stake; besides, the sixteen and one-half cents were needed in lifting the mortgage.

In a few days the family made a visit to an acquaintance who, so far as any one knew, had never had his butter rejected. We rode in the linch pin lumber wagon with oat straw in the bottom of the box, which did duty as a Persian rug. Well do I remember how diplomatically the question of good butter making was introduced.

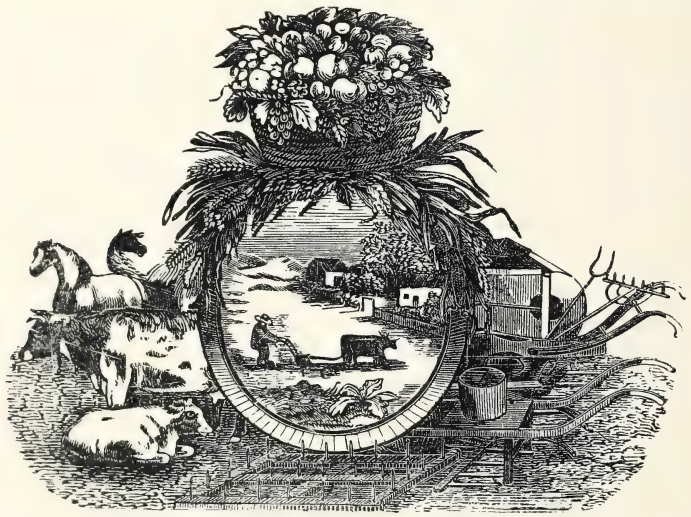
These were days when church attendance was more general than I fear it is at the present time. There was a morning service and then an intermission of an hour and a half, to be followed by an afternoon service, which latter to a hungry boy seemed like a circle that has no end. During the intermission the children were supposed to be in Sabbath school while their fathers were out under the horse sheds discussing cows, bulls and butter with all the zeal shown in modern farmers' institutions. These

were days when better methods were found only by cutting, trying and guessing. There were no agricultural schools teaching the why of things. Farmers counted themselves fortunate if by luck they discovered a how.

While the average quality of the dairy herds is as good as the average of any county in the state, yet Chautauqua has not obtained a world wide reputation as a stock breeding center. Such a reputation is possible only in parts of the country having blue grass or an abundance of cheap corn. Several herds and flocks have had their origin here but it was not until they moved elsewhere has accomplished throughout this great nation.

The second is the Nixon bill for University Extension of Agricultural Knowledge. Professor Bailey tersely says that agricultural education in the United States has three epochs, viz.: The Morrill bill, the Hatch bill and the Nixon bill. The two former in generating knowledge and teaching in university form and the latter for taking the experiment station and Agricultural College to the people.

The state makes annual appropriation for this work which is given to the College of Agriculture of Cornell Universi-



that they attracted wide attention.

This paper would be too long were I to give a history of the county and township fairs, being a combination of recreation and educational days.

Two great institutions working wonders for the social and educational advancement of the farmer had their origin in our county, not only that but the need of each was conceived and installed by the farmers themselves.

The first to receive birth and baptism was the Grange. Its conductor, Mrs. B. B. Lord, has been most wisely chosen to give you the history of that most magnificent order and tell you what it

ty to administer. The first year's work was in 1894. To give a concrete example illustrating how this work is conducted in co-operation with the farmer I would mention that at the present time certain areas of this grape belt are seriously affected by an insect known as the "leaf hopper."

Instead of working out the problem of its destruction and abatement of its damages at the experiment station by specialist assistance is given the vineyardist on his own premises. Another pest known as the grape root worm or fidia, is being handled in the same manner. In the spring of 1897 and 1898

samples of sugar beet seed were sent to farmers for the purpose of determining the adaptability of the soil of our state for the crop.

In many counties these co-operative tests were made by hundreds of farmers. The rate per acre of yield and the per cent. of sugar were determined by experts and the capabilities of the sugar beet production of all parts of the state are known.

Hundreds of experiments in potato culture and combination of fertilizer, the cheapest renovation methods of worn out soil, the determining the kind of soil and subsoil best adapted to successful culture of alfalfa clover, assistance in solving obscure troubles in the manufacture of butter and cheese are all freely given, not in a distant laboratory but by the help of the farmer interested, on his own premises and in a practical manner. Not alone is the experimental station taken to the farmer but also the College of Agriculture. The first step in the latter was the organizing a Farmer's Reading Course on the correspondence and Chautauqua plan. For the past four years the membership has not been far from twenty-five thousand each year.

Two years ago a course was opened for farmers' wives establishing with them a correspondence on questions directly relating to their home life.

Agriculture has been placed in the schools in the form of nature study. Teachers are assisted by a special line of literature which is given gratuitously and children are organized into Junior Naturalist Clubs, Junior Gardeners and Civic Improvement Clubs. For the past four years the average membership of the Junior Naturalist Clubs has ranged from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand. Members are each month sent a leaflet suggesting objects for observation and the members in turn write each month what they have seen, mind you, seen and not read. These letters are written in school and are made the topic of an English period. The mass of the people speak of the music of the cricket as singing. These Junior Naturalists will tell you crickets are instrumentalists and not vocalists, and that the ears are on these particular insects' legs.

The office force is now busy listing the names of Junior Gardeners, children who have gardens all their own. On June 26, 1902, the registration was four thousand.

The latest movement began in the spring of 1902, that of organizing Junior Civic Improvement Societies. Upward of three thousand children have written us what they have done towards the improvement of four hundred rural school grounds. Interest in this work has awakened an enthusiasm in every state in the Union and so far as possible educators are adopting our methods. The influence in the extension work has spread to foreign countries until now it has reached around the world. We have Junior Naturalists in Europe, Asia and Oceanica and it has now become a settled fact that the sun never ceases to shine on Junior Naturalists. Chautauqua, oh! Chautauqua,

I know the frowns of your winters but with your smiles and caresses of leafy June all is forgiven.

I love your hills and your valleys, your sparking brooks, and the placid waters of your lakes.

I am proud of your founders and your children, your institutions that encircle the earth like beacon lights and your people who have promoted them.

Finally when these eyes for the last time shall see the setting sun, may it be in the azure waters of yonder lake. When this flesh shall turn to mould and these bones corrode to dust, may it be to mingle with the soil of Chautauqua—the soil I love so well.

FREEMASONRY IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

BY A. HAZELTINE.

The early settlers of this county brought with them three institutions that have had a marked and salutary influence: the Christian Church, the School and Freemasonry. Each will receive at this historical gathering its proper recognition, and the story of each will be told. Those hardy men knew the need and worth of each; and they endured privation that they, and those who should follow them should enjoy their benefits. They cordially welcomed the missionary and teacher, and accorded them places of honor. With great trouble, and at no inconsiderable expense they established Freemasonry in this, at that time, distant wilderness. We, their children and successors, owe to their memory, for their clear foresight and patient self-denial in laying the foundations of these blessings, a debt of gratitude that cannot be better paid than by the public acknowledgement made at such gatherings as this.

Our fathers, themselves the sons of pioneers, when they in turn became such, brought with them a scanty store of worldly goods, but they came endowed with courage and intelligence, to make a home for themselves and their children. That their children should have greater benefits than they had enjoyed, they willingly gave of their possessions; and sacrificed their comforts, that education and good order might be established and prevail. Many of them were Freemasons, and knowing well the benefits of that fraternity, they early organized lodges that they might enjoy the advantages to be gained from its organization. Their lodges were established with a small amount of furniture and even necessities; but so were their dwellings furnished. They were compelled by poverty to do without many things needful for comfort. The story of the dangers endured; their hardships and deprivations; of the log cabin and log schoolhouse; their scanty clothing, and even hunger—has already been better told and need not be repeated.

The ancient institution of Freemasonry was early introduced into this county. It became at once a great factor in the amelioration of the hardships and difficulties that surrounded those hardy, determined men in the task they had so bravely assumed. It aided them when courage faltered and hope waned. Freemasonry was to them, what it ever before, and since has been: a tie of brotherhood and friendship. It united men engaged in a common undertaking, promoted acquaintance, furnished comradeship, and brought out all the good qualities of manhood.

I am asked on this occasion to tell the story of Freemasonry in this county. It is a story that cannot be told. It has never been written, and cannot be. It existed in the hearts of our fathers and in their kindly deeds of charity and brotherly love. These deeds were not written upon the pages of their books of record. Some of the dates when the various lodges and Masonic bodies were established remain, and the names of some, but not all of the worthy men, who by means of Freemasonry gave encouragement to their despondent fellows, ministered to the sick, relieved the distressed, comforted the despair-

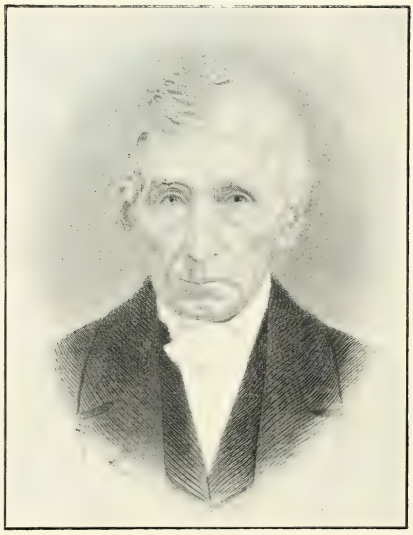
ing, are known. Those names are household words in the county, and have been for a century. Those names are graven deep in the history of the county, and they are remembered in loving gratitude and honor. They are the names of the very best and foremost men, who came to this county to do, and who did well their part.

Of how they toiled and suffered little is known, but what they accomplished can be seen on every hilltop and in every valley. What they did as Freemasons, their ministrations of benevolence, their words of comfort, that aided and encouraged despairing pioneers in their lonliness, these things they did not write about; they left no record of such deeds. Such deeds, Freemasonry teaches, are best done without ostentation. Meetings in the lodge room are important and valuable in that acquaintance is thereby promoted, and there the needs and discouragements of neighbors are ascertained. There measures can be, and are planned for relief. This is done without publication or record.

It is because of the teachings of Freemasonry that its acts and deeds are done privately, and without record; that its history cannot be written. The actions and deeds of Freemasons are mysterious; and deep mystery seems apparently to cover them; but the greatest mystery about it all, is, that it is a mystery. It is a bond that has existed for centuries, and has demonstrated its value and strength. The mystery is as harmless as it is strong, and therein consists its charm.

Many of the original settlers of this county had become Freemasons before emigration. They knew its mysteries, benefits and advantages. They came from many different localities and were unacquainted with each other. The mysteries of Freemasonry were a means of introduction and speedy trustful acquaintance. Its benefits and merits are nowhere better known and appreciated than when strangers meet in a strange land. Our Masonic fathers could not fully enjoy all the benefits of the fraternity without organization. Without a home its work could not be properly or satisfactorily done, nor necessary relief administered. They therefore at once set about the organization of lodges that they might have Masonic homes. These homes were humble and humbly furnished. Their furniture was the best that could be had, and such as was within their slender means. But homes they were, and they were established with rejoicing.

In 1815, at the time when the Rev. John Spencer, a clergyman from the Connecticut Missionary Society was organizing churches at places where a sufficient number could conveniently assemble and maintain worship, a score of men in different localities in the northern part of the county petitioned the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State for authority to establish a lodge. There was then none in the state west of Buffalo, and the consent of Western Star Lodge of Buffalo had to be obtained. The names signed to that petition are of the principal settlers. Jacob



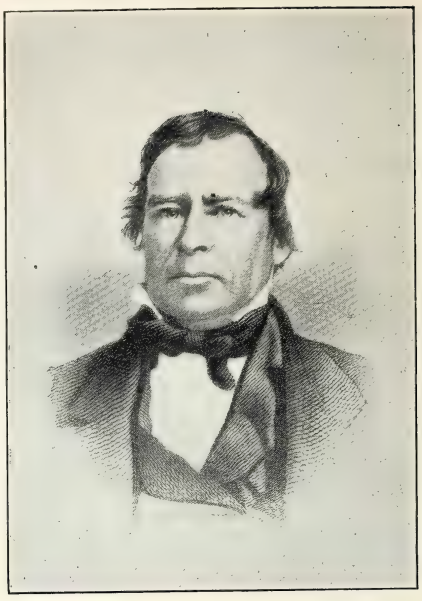
JACOB HOUGHTON.

Houghton of Fredonia, Major Samuel Sinclear of the Town of Gerry, but living at what is now Sinclairville, Joseph Sackett, who lived in what is now the Town of Hanover, were among the signers of this petition. A charter was granted upon this petition, and Forest Lodge at Fredonia commenced work on July 24th, 1816. That lodge became noted from the character of the men who were connected with it, and had it in charge. We find upon its rolls,

GENERAL LEVERITT BARKER.

among others, the names of General Leveritt Barker, General Elijah Risley, Judge James Mullett, Philo Orton and Elias Havens, men of high standing, learning and integrity. This lodge, as did all of the lodges at that day, held its meetings in the day time, monthly, usually upon a stated day of the week preceding the full moon. This enabled the brethren from the remote neighborhoods to attend the meetings of the lodge and to return to their homes on the same day or evening.

Forest Lodge subsequently granted its consent for the organization of most of the lodges afterwards organized within the county. Its members, true men



JUDGE JAMES MULLETT.

and Masons, were ever ready to extend the helping hand of friendship and relief in this sparsely settled wilderness, where assistance was precious.

The next lodge to be instituted was Mount Moriah, the predecessor of the present lodge of that name at Jamestown. In 1816 the Town of Ellicott, within whose borders the Village of Jamestown was afterwards incorporated, comprised a territory twelve miles square. It included the present Towns of Poland, Carroll, Kiantone, a part of Busti, and what has remained as the Town of Ellicott. There were several settlements within the district that were then as promising as the one known as the Rapids—which has since become the City of Jamestown. The settlers, who had been made Masons, and were acquainted with its benefits, were scattered among these various settlements. They took steps in that year to organize a lodge. Those who were most active were some brothers who had settled at or near Frank Settlement, about a mile from the present Village of Busti. They met with some difficulties in re-

ceiving a charter, and it was not until the arrival of Dr. Elial T. Foote, who had come to Jamestown to practice his profession as a physician, that the difficulties were removed. His energetic services soon overcame the obstacles that remained, and Mount Moriah Lodge was organized on the 27th day of September, 1817. The first meeting was held at the house of Horatio Dix in what is now Jamestown. Heman Bush of Frank Settlement was elected Master; Solomon Jones of Jamestown,

SOLOMON JONES.

Senior Warden; and David Boyd, Junior Warden. The Rev. Paul Davis was Chaplain. As a compliment to Heman Bush and the other Masons who resided at Frank Settlement, and who were the first to make an effort to obtain a charter and organize a lodge, it was voted to have the installation at the house of Heman Bush at Frank Settlement. The installation was there held on the 16th of October. On that occasion it was voted that the lodge should thereafter meet at the place that has since become Jamestown.

Most of the settlers of this county, especially those in the southern part, came from New England or Eastern New York. They were from different localities and different lodges. Freemasonry was to them a means of introduction and acquaintance, as well as a sure bond of union. A pleasing incident occurred at the organization of Mount Moriah. The venerable Hugh Frew who had settled at Frewsburg, and who had been made a Mason in Ireland before emigration, was received into the lodge.

So sparsely was this region, including the neighboring localities in Pennsylvania, settled, that many of the settlers in the adjacent County of Warren in that state, more sparsely settled than our own, and then not organized, availed themselves of the benefits of Freemasonry, by becoming members of Mount Moriah.

Summit Lodge was organized at Mayville October 29th, 1818, with John Dexter, one of the first Judges appointed at the organization of the county, and afterwards County Clerk, as Master; James M. Cochrane, Senior Warden, and Asahel Lyon, Junior Warden. David Eason, the first Sheriff of this county, was a member of this lodge. Phineas Stevens of Mount Moriah Lodge at Jamestown, probably then the best informed Mason in the county, served as Installing Officer.

Hanover Lodge was organized at a school house near Forestville February 5th, 1824. Among the names of the good men and true who were of this band of workmen are found Luther Thwing as Master; Ezra Puffer, Senior Warden, and Albert H. Camp, Secretary.

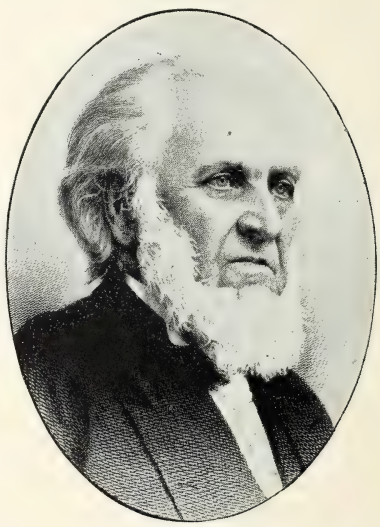
The venerable Major Sinclear and certain other Masons at Sinclairville, in the Town of Gerry, which then composed the present four Towns of Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellington and Gerry, finding it irksome to journey over the trails seventeen miles to Canadaway, as Fredonia was then known,

to attend the communications of Forest Lodge, and of which he was Senior Warden, with other devoted Masons in that vicinity, organized in 1819 a "Masonic Society." This "Masonic Society" encouraged its members under great difficulties until 1822, when they obtained a dispensation to form a lodge of their own, and finally in 1824, the much desired charter was obtained; and on July 7th Sylvan Lodge was organized, with James Schofield, the grandfather of General John M. Schofield, as Worshipful Master. The occasion was one of great rejoicing, and a public out-of-door banquet was had, which was superintended by Mrs. Fanny Sinclear, wife of Major Sinclear. On many other occasions subsequently this kind-hearted and hospitable woman publicly manifested her sincere attachment to Freemasonry. Phineas Stevens again represented the Grand Lodge, and installed the officers.

United Brethren Lodge, with Heman Bush as Master, was organized July 4th, 1826, at Busti, and on the 16th of August of that year, Harmony Lodge was installed at Ashville.

Albion Lodge was also organized at Westfield in August, 1826. At the installation of the officers of this lodge, Dr. E. T. Foote represented the Grand Lodge, as appears from written statements made by him, now in possession of Mount Moriah Lodge.

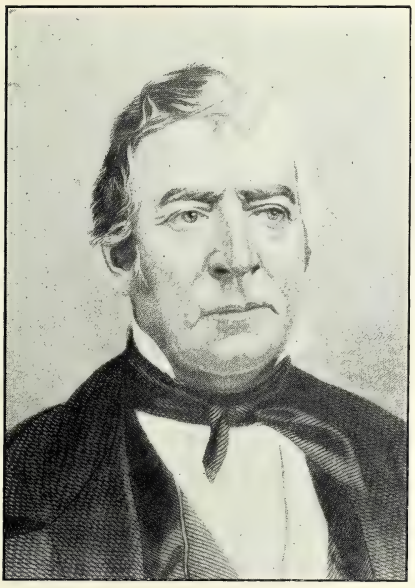
These are all the lodges of which I can find absolute, certain evidence that were organized and did Masonic work, under a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of the State. It is quite probable that "Masonic Societies" similar to that formed by Major Sinclear at Sinclairville, were formed for mutual improvement and benefit in different localities. Some of them may have received from the Grand Lodge a dispensation to do Masonic work. There is considerable evidence to support the claim that such a society, to which a dispensation may have been issued, was formed at Delanti in the Town of Stockton. The statement that such a society existed there, that held its meetings in the hotel, and that Abel Johnson was its master, is well sustained. But there are no records extant that surely establish the fact. I am unable to state with any certainty that any charter was issued to any lodge, or that any was organized within the county, other than those that have been named.



ELIAL T. FOOTE.

The Hon. E. T. Foote, one of the founders of Mount Moriah Lodge, and at all times an enthusiastic Freemason, possessed a disposition to preserve records of the early history of the county. To him the people are greatly indebted for his forethought and painstaking labor in this regard. Many a date that would otherwise remain in great doubt and uncertainty, and many an incident of importance and now of great interest, would have passed from memory. He rendered valuable service to the generations that have succeeded him, and none more so than the recording of most of the facts relating to the early history of Freemasonry in this county.

At the great excitement that followed the year 1826, when it was by the enemies of Freemasonry confidently believed that it had received its death blow, the lodges and chapters in this county surrendered their charters and jewels, and ceased Masonic labor. Most of their records became scattered, or were destroyed, and had it not been for the great care of Judge Foote, Hon. Thomas B. Campbell and Sylvanus L. Henderson of Sinclairville, none would have been preserved. A belief exists among the Masons of today that Judge Foote, having obtained possession of the charter, records and jewels of Mount Moriah Lodge, buried them, secure against frost and mold, in an iron box in his garden, at a spot known only to himself. Precisely how or by what means he preserved them he never told, nor did he at the time tell that he had preserved them. It was with great delight and astonishment that in 1870 the members of the present Mount Moriah Lodge of Jamestown, the successor of the former Mount Moriah Lodge, received from the hands of our venerable brother, the old records beautifully bound, a portion of the jewels and the old charter neatly framed, upon which he inscribed words of wisdom, warning and encouragement. Without the labor of love in preserving these records on the part of Judge Foote, and the fond care he took of them, most of the early history of Freemasonry in this county would have been forever lost. These records, the subject of this care and of this gift, are a matchless heritage and are, and will be, carefully preserved for their great value, and as a memento of the thoughtfulness of him who preserved them.



THOS. B. CAMPBELL.

No Masonic secret was ever better kept than was kept the fact that the records and jewels had been preserved from the vandalism and fury that was the occasion of their being hid; preserved to be delivered to the rightful successors of those whose labors and services they record. It will not be a betrayal of any Masonic secret or mystery, if one incident or fact recorded in this volume should be publicly told. It will illustrate the privations and hardships endured by our fathers in the struggle in this wilderness, to make it what they left it to us, a fair land that is the delightful home of a happy people.

It is well known that the jewels of a Masonic Lodge are wrought in silver. In 1817, when Mount Moriah Lodge was organized, jewels of silver could not be procured short of Albany. To obtain them from there would mean a delay of weeks, more than the faithful men who organized the lodge would submit to in patience. More than that, they were without the necessary funds to buy them. Of their poverty at that time, we have little conception. Accordingly jewels were made of tin, that were used until jewels of silver were obtained by Randall Austin at Wheeling,

on the Ohio River, now in the State of West Virginia. It is needless to say that these old records and charter and tin jewels are esteemed of priceless value by Mount Moriah Lodge.

At least three chapters of Royal Arch Masons were chartered and organized within the county before 1826: Western Sun, Summit and Forest. But there was no one to secure and preserve their records. It is a matter of deep regret, that at this date but very little can be ascertained and told of their work and history. They were cherished, and their members were respected and held in high esteem by all the people, as men of high honor and integrity. They were devoted to the principles and work of Freemasonry, and brought to it serious and faithful service. Masonic work beyond the Royal Arch degree was not done in this county until within a very recent period.

There are certain public ceremonies which Freemasons observe and certain others that may be performed either publicly or privately. The laying of corner stones of public buildings, and the burial of the dead, are ceremonies which are publicly performed. Those that may be performed either publicly or privately are the installation of officers of Masonic bodies, and the consecration of lodges and other Masonic organizations. The solemn Masonic burial service testifies to the fraternal esteem and regard in which Freemasons hold their brothers, and the Masonic belief and teaching, that there is an immortal part of man that survives death and the grave.

Upon more than mere legend or tradition rests the belief that St. John the Baptist, and the beloved apostle St. John the Evangelist, were distinguished Freemasons. Their memory is revered and kept alive in every Masonic lodge. Since the Christian era, and until within recent years, the days set apart to honor the memory of these saints have been celebrated by Freemasons with appropriate public ceremonies, that their example and teaching may thereby be kept before the craft. In the days of our fathers especially was the festival of St. John the Baptist, occurring on the 23rd day of June, observed with public ceremonies. There was a memorable Masonic observance of this festival in Jamestown on the 23rd of June, 1826. On that occasion the Rev. Lewis C. Todd preached a sermon, and the Hon.

SAMUEL A. BROWN.

Samuel A. Brown delivered an oration. The corner stone of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Mayville was laid with Masonic ceremonies on August 1st, 1826, at which time there was a notable gathering of the craft.

From the organization of Forest Lodge, in July, 1816, to 1826—a period of ten years—Freemasonry rapidly increased in numbers and lodges in this county, and many of the best and foremost men among those who came hither to establish homes, became enthusiastic Masons, and encouraged its growth and influence. Clergymen, teachers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, bankers, recognized its value and worth, joined

themselves to its numbers and became a part of it. Many of these men afterwards were honored by their fellow-citizens and added greatly to the honor and renown of the people of the county.

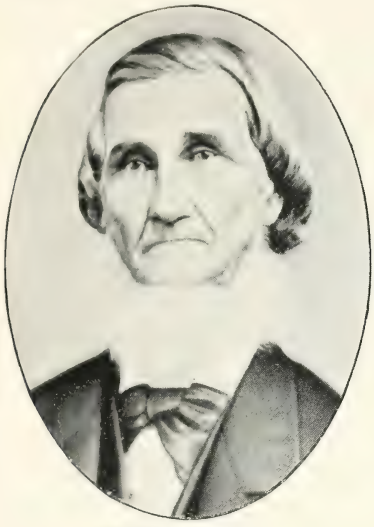
In 1826 an event occurred outside of the borders of the county, that brought consternation to the people whether they were members of lodges of Freemasons or not. It was alleged that one William Morgan, a Freemason, had prepared a manuscript containing all the secrets and mysteries of the order, and threatened to publish it. He suddenly disappeared under circumstances that warranted the belief that he had been abducted and perhaps murdered. Subsequent investigation in the courts of justice by Governor Clinton—himself a Freemason—established the fact that certain misguided men, who were Masons, had removed him. While it is true that he altogether disappeared and never returned, and no certain trace of him was ever found, it was never proved that he was murdered. Men were properly convicted and punished for participation in matters that pointed strongly to the opinion that Morgan was in some way removed from the country. The people believed that he was murdered by Masons and were aroused to a high degree of fury and hatred. A storm of resentment burst, that carried everything before it. Neighbors were arrayed against neighbors; friendships, that had commenced in the new land by people who had come into a new country and needed a bond of union to enable them to stand together under distress and privation, were ruthlessly broken; families were estranged; even churches were divided. The present generation can form no adequate conception of the bitterness and hatred that prevailed. Politicians seeing their opportunity seized the occasion, and built upon it a political party that intensified and kept alive the burning passions for nearly a generation.

Freemasonry was not responsible for the acts that caused this uproar and storm. Whatever had been done—and precisely what had been done was never clearly shown, nor proved—was the act of a few misguided, unworthy men, and if they were Freemasons—as it is more than probable some of those engaged in the wicked acts were—they were a disgrace to Freemasonry as well as to good order and honorable citizenship. None were more earnest than Freemasons themselves, that the parties who were guilty of such crimes as were charged should be brought to justice and punished. Convicted were all against whom there was proper evidence of guilt. They were convicted by the aid and assistance of Masons. Governor Clinton set in motion the criminal courts, directed the gathering of evidence, appointed disinterested and skillful attorneys to try all who should be accused of participating in criminal acts, whether they were Masons or not.

The conviction and punishment of all who were proved to have engaged in unlawful acts, did not satisfy the unreasonable fury of the people. The resentment and hatred was turned with irresistible force upon the institution of Freemasonry. Its members were pursued with hatred; denied social privileges; scorned and scoffed at as accomplices in a murder that was never proved. Freemasonry itself was charged with being an unholy agency created and sustained of Satan. Nothing since the persecution in New England of those charged with witchcraft, equalled the bitter hatred that was visited upon the men who were known to be Freemasons.

Nothing could withstand the rage that

then existed. Chapters and lodges surrendered their charters, and Freemasons ceased to do Masonic work. It was dangerous to publicly acknowledge oneself a Mason. Privately, with great care and caution, they courageously, in silence, kept alive the principles of the fraternity. Their acts of charity, benevolence and of assistance to the despairing were performed, where there was no hand to prevent, and no tongue to reproach. The attentive ear heard the cry of distress; the faithful hand of benevolence promptly relieved the suffering; and the despairing listened to words of encouragement and hope.



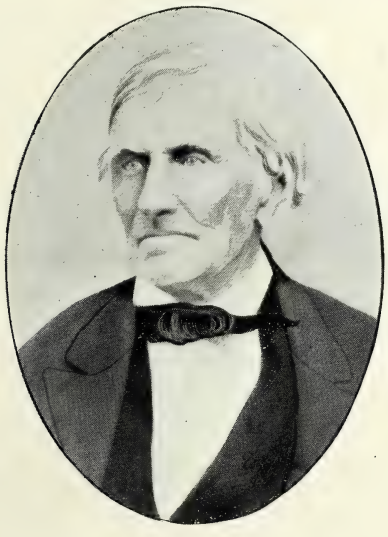
RUFUS GREEN.

In 1848 it became evident that the storm and fury of anti-Masonry had spent its force, and the contempt and obloquy that had been unceasingly cast upon Freemasonry and Freemasons, had worn itself out, and a more friendly interest in Freemasonry prevailed. A few courageous men who remained of the old Mount Moriah Lodge—among whom were Rufus Green, Judiah Budlong, Samuel Barrett, Silas Tiffany, Nathan A. Alexander, petitioned the Grand Master for a dispensation to form a new lodge. The dispensation was granted, and Masonic work was renewed by its authority. A charter was granted at the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, under its old name of Mount Moriah, but under the number of one hundred forty-five, instead of its former number of two hundred ninety-seven. To the Masons of Jamestown belongs the credit of re-establishing Masonry in this county; and they were among the number of the faithful who in the western part of New York, were first to restore it to its usefulness.

INTERIOR MASONIC LODGE ROOM CHERRY CREEK.

Acting upon their example the tried and true men of Forestville obtained in 1849 a charter for Hanover Lodge, and fearlessly commenced anew Masonic work. In 1850 Forest Lodge at Fredonia rekindled the lights at its altar; at Mayville another band of workmen assembled in 1850, and with many misgivings of their own strength, applied for a dispensation for Summit Lodge, for which they soon received a charter, and it was organized at Westfield. The faithful but few brothers at Dunkirk organized Irondequoit Lodge in 1852. The success of these brothers encouraged those at Sinclairville and they obtained a charter in 1853 to reorganize Sylvan Lodge. The brothers at Cherry Creek, finding it difficult to journey to Fredonia and Sinclairville to enjoy full Masonic privileges, obtained in 1856 a charter for the establishment of a lodge there.

Under the leadership of Abijah Clark and Thomas B. Campbell the organization of Chapters of Royal Arch Masons soon followed at convenient points within the county, and Freemasonry had come again to its own right place; a brotherhood or fraternity of acknowledged worth. The foundation of other lodges followed, and the organization of Councils of Royal and Select Masters and Commanders of Knights Templar, completed the full organization of Freemasonry under what is known by them as the Ancient York Rite. Thereby a greater and wider field of usefulness was opened. Freemasons have overcome and forever subdued their adversaries. The struggle was long, and for a time success seemed hopeless; but "Truth is mighty and it shall prevail."



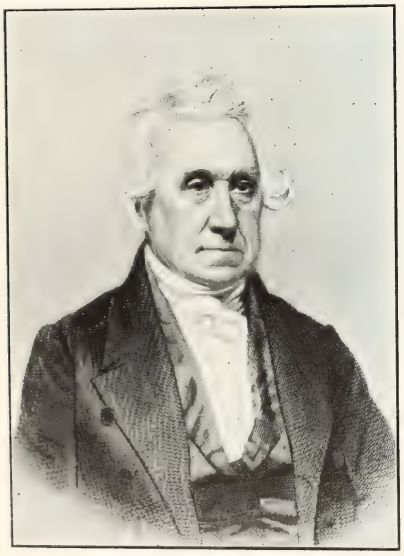
ABIJAH CLARK.

When Freemasonry had its beginning is unknown even to Masons themselves; its very origin is a matter of tradition—a tradition that has been preserved and believed by generation after generation. However, there are many well established historical facts that concur in its great antiquity. It is a matter of common knowledge that traditions are unreliable. On the other hand many events, that have been accepted as true history have been found by modern criticism to be mere fictions, or pleasing narrations of an entertaining storyteller.

The traditions of Freemasonry, however, rest upon a different foundation; they have been connected with, and supported by rites and ceremonies, that have been practiced for centuries. These rites and ceremonies point to one foundation or beginning; and no evidence is lacking to convince the Masonic student that the institution came down from the days of King Solomon, and the building of the Temple at Jerusalem. Says an eminent Masonic student and writer: "There is not an ancient craft degree that does not point to the Temple; there is not a lecture that does not go back to the Temple; there is not a ceremony that does not lead the mind to that." It was formerly held that even the public proceedings of Freemasonry should not be committed to paper. So tenaciously was this held that all written matter pertaining to Masonic proceedings and ceremonies was destroyed as

soon as any need that required any such writing had been complied with. This accounts for the scant information that historians are able to find of the origin and progress of the fraternity. Memory, therefore, has been the sole repository of Masonic mystery and ceremony. These have been preserved with critical and jealous care.

Masons are well assured and convinced that their fraternity was the first and yet is the oldest and best "union labor" organization. That it originated and has been kept in existence for the instruction and benefit of its members, no matter what their station or field of labor. No matter what their rank may be, all are received upon a common plane of equality. Kings and Princes have been, and are today, among its members, but upon the Masonic floor all stand with equal right and privilege. Freemasonry assists its own with loving care. It has never been required to resort to violence. It has never encouraged a strike among its workingmen, nor promoted a boycott. It is a human



JUDGE WM. PEACOCK.

society or brotherhood for humanity. It is not, and has never claimed to be a religious society; but it receives and cherishes religious truths, and teaches a trust and reliance upon one living and true God, who will one day require a strict account of all. It has in all countries and ages demanded a recognition of that Supreme Being, and kept alive the knowledge of Him and His worship, when false teachers have led the way to idolatry. Its members were among that faithful band who came to the assistance of the prophet Elijah when he overthrew the worshippers of the false Baal, and exhibited the majesty and power of the living God. They were of the faithful in the captivity, and in a foreign country refused to acknowledge any other God, even at the command of the King. They were among those who, on being released from slavery, upon the royal command of Cyrus, returned to Jerusalem, and rebuilded the Temple. At the dispersion they carried the knowledge of the true God to the people of distant lands.

Such were the deeds of our ancient brethren, their verity resting largely upon masonic tradition, transmitted with singular accuracy from generation to generation; confirmed by much that is acknowledged as true history, and for that reason entitled to greater credit than can be given to some of the traditions upon which the histories of some nations depend.

In more modern times, since the knowledge of true religion has spread and extended; especially since the Christian Era, the labor of Freemasonry has been upon the more human side of its purposes, for the amelioration of the condition of mankind; for the relief of the afflicted, and the comforting of the despairing. In this Freemasonry has been eminently successful, and is deserving of the good opinion of the thoughtful and observing that it is its pleasure to enjoy. Ancient and modern Freemasons have always striven, mysteriously and silently, but earnestly,

for the speedy coming of that time, the sure coming of which was a century ago so gracefully prophesied by the greatest of Masonic poets:

"Then let us pray, that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man the warld o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

The following Lodges, Chapters, Coucils and Commanderies are located within the county, and have membership as stated:

LODGES.

No. 145	Mount Moriah	402	Jamestown
" 152	Hanover	44	Forestville
" 166	Forest	119	Fredonia
" 219	Summit	146	Westfield
" 301	Irondequoit	219	Dunkirk
" 303	Sylvan	74	Sinclairville
" 384	Cherry Creek	78	Cherry Creek
" 575	Olive	86	Sherman
" 696	Peacock	55	Mayville
" 757	Silver	108	Silver Creek
" 767	Dunkirk	123	Dunkirk
Lodges 11.		1455	Master Masons.

CHAPTERS OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

No. 67	Western Sun	239	Jamestown
" 191	Dunkirk	184	Dunkirk
" 239	Westfield	59	Westfield
Chapters 3.		482	Royal Arch Masons

COUNCILS OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

No. 25	Dunkirk	68	Dunkirk
" 32	Jamestown	66	Jamestown
Councils 2.		134	Royal and Select Masters

COMM NDERIES OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

No. 40	Dunkirk	171	Dunkirk
" 61	Jamestown	194	Jamestown
Commanderies 2.		365	Knights Templar.

SKETCH OF ABNER HAZELTINE, SR.

Abner Hazeltine, who was the first lawyer to settle in Jamestown, was born in Wardsborough, Vermont, June 10, 1792, and

ABNER HAZELTINE, Sr.

died in Jamestown, December 20, 1879. He was the son of Daniel Hazeltine and Susannah Jones. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Plymouth colony. His parents removed from eastern Massachusetts to Windham County, Vermont, when that county was new. The son's youthful experiences were consequently those of privation and hardship. Without the advantages of schools, such as the humblest child now enjoys, it was a difficult matter to obtain the very beginnings of an education. He made the best use, however, of his opportunities, and in a single winter completed "Pike's Arithmetic" the only text book then available. Not satisfied with the ordinary attainments possible to be reached by the farmer's boy in the ordinary schools, he eagerly pursued the classical studies necessary for admission to college, under the direction of his pastor. He then entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1815.

In September of that year he removed to Jamestown, then a mere settlement, to which some of his friends and relatives had previously emigrated. Having already decided to make the legal profession his life work, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the law. In due time he was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, and at the expiration of the regular stated period (as was the rule in those days) in the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. Soon afterward he went to live in Warren, Pennsylvania, where he assisted

in the organization of the county and in the establishment of its courts. He remained there a few years, and then returned to Jamestown, but continued to practice in the courts of Pennsylvania, as well of those of New York.

He devoted himself with untiring energy to his profession, and pursued it constantly to the the end of his long life, never abandoning it to engage in other pursuits. The law was his delight, and to it he gave not merely his best energies, but the whole of them. Not gifted with eloquence as it is ordinarily defined, nor with remarkable brilliancy, it was with great labor and complete and thorough preparation of, and for every single case, no matter how small its amount or how indifferent its results might be, that he succeeded in obtaining a full mastery of the whole subject of the law, and made himself familiar with its history and the application of its princples. No emergency found him unprepared, and when seeming difficulties appeared, apparently blocking further advance or threatening defeat, he was fully equipped. He often achieved success when disaster was imminent by the complete knowledge he had acquired of the law. It was this knowledge that enabled him to elucidate the principles upon which the matter in controversy rested, and to show how the application of those principles controlled the case.

It was not long before his attainments became known to his associates. His advice and counsel were sought, and he was without effort or solicitation on his part, placed in positions of honor and trust. In 1828 he was elected to the Legislature, and again in 1829. In 1832 he was chosen a Representative in Congress, to which body he was re-elected in 1834. After the adoption of the State Constitution of 1846, he was elected District Attorney, and later County Judge. He held also by appointment, for many years, the office of United States Commissioner. But public life had no attractions for him. He was content to fill his measure of usefulness to his fellows in his chosen profession. His successes were at the bar, there he found a field wide and difficult enough to satisfy his greatest ambition and to require his closest attention. He was a ready and graceful writer. He found his recreation in literature, and was often called upon to write addresses on literary and historical subjects. He contributed frequent articles to the local newspapers.

At a meeting of his associates of the bar, held after his death, one of his associates said:

"Paramount to all professional duties, he recognized allegiance to the moral law. His store of moral virtues exceeded his acquistion of attachable goods. Throughout his long life there blended in beautiful harmony the lawyer and the honest man, the barrister and the Christian. The confidence of the early settlers of this county in his integrity was never equaled by that extended to any of his associates or successors."

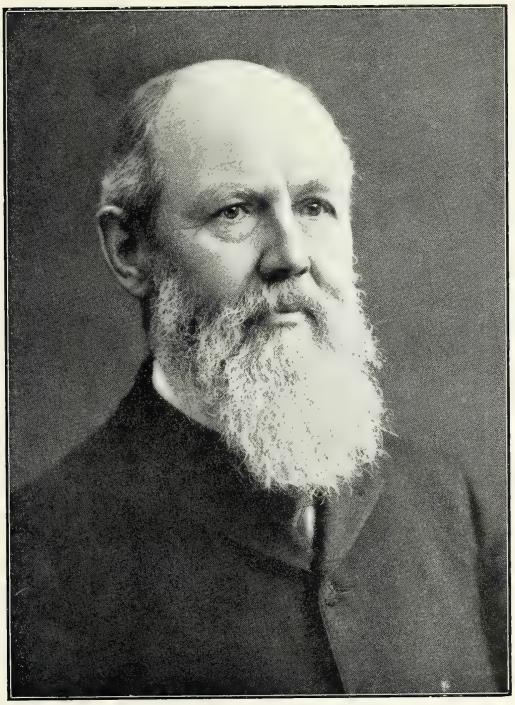
He was a friend to education ever ready to assist in the providing of advantages to the youth of which he had been himself deprived, and gave freely of his time and means to promote learning. He was one of the founders of the Jamestown Academy, and continued one of its Trustees until it was merged into and became the academic department of Union Free School system of the city. He gave a liberal education to all his children. His four sons were graduated at Williams College.

He was descended from both the Pilgrims and Puritans, who emigrated to New England to escape the oppression applied to those, who for conscience' sake, did not conform to the observances required by the State Church, but they did not hesitate when in their own new home, and freemen, to fight for the King against his enemies, who encroached upon his political rights, in the French and Indian Wars. His ancestors gained distinction in those wars. They afterwards fought with equal gallantry against the King in defence of their own liberties and inalienable rights in the Revolutionary War.

Any sketch of Abner Hazeltine would be imperfect that did not make mention of his Christian life and character, for these were so marked as to mold and influence the whole man. His religion was no formal, outward thing, but was at the very foundation of his character, and his whole life was consistent with it. He was one of the nine who organized the Congregational Church, the first church in Jamestown, in 1816. He continued all his life a pillar in that Congregational Church, zealous for its welfare and strongly attached to it. His counsel and help were frequently sought in ecclesiastical matters in neighboring Congregational Churches, and also throughout Western New York.

SKETCH OF ABNER HAZELTINE, JR.

Abner Hazeltine, Junior, the third son of Abner Hazeltine, was born March 18, 1836. He was in the atmosphere of the law from boyhood. While yet a student in the Jamestown Academy he was required in the evenings to copy in his father's office, in long hand, as was necessary in those days



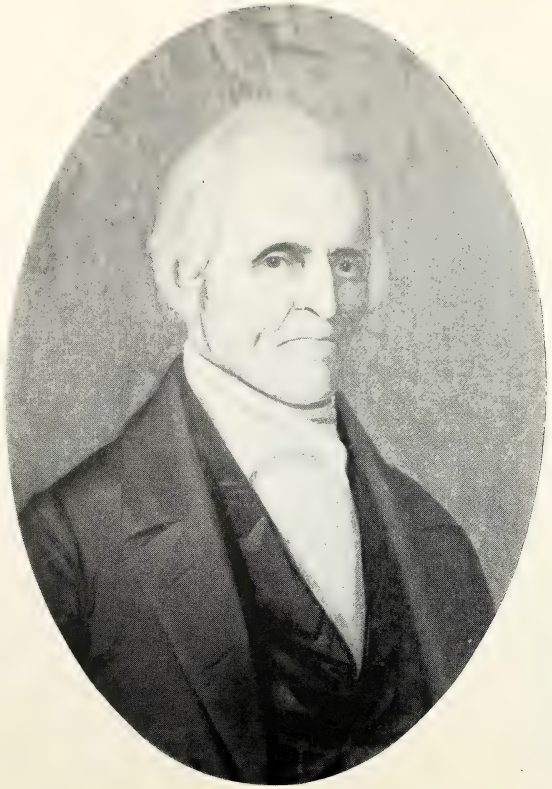
ABNER HAZELTINE, JR.

before stenography and typewriting were in use, the lengthy papers in Chancery suits. Thus was acquired an early familiarity with legal proceedings that induced him to adopt the practice of the law as a profession. When prepared he joined the class which was graduated at Williams College in 1856. He then returned to his father's office and began seriously the study of tne law. He practiced civil engineering while engaged in his professional studies. In December, 1860, he was admitted to the bar, after completing a course of study in the Albany Law School.

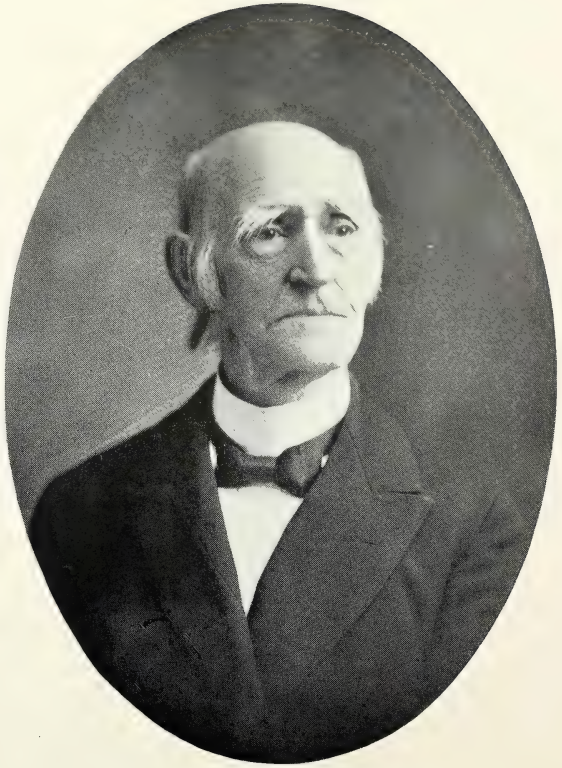
He immediately joined his father in practice at Jamestown, and succeeded to the business at his decease. This he has continued to the present time. He was Postmaster of Jamestown from 1864 to 1868. He held the office of District Attorney of the county for the term 1877 to 1881. He was Police Justice of the City of Jamestown 1896 to 1902. For more than a quarter of a century he has held the office of United States Commissioner. He has been prominent in the Masonic Fraternity for many years. He prepared the History of Freemasonry in Chautauqua County that was read at the Centennial celebration of the settlement of the county, held at Westfield in 1902. He is a member of the Jamestown Chapter, Sons of the Revolution.

His practice has been general, and he has been employed in numerous intricate and difficult cases. While devoted to his profession he has found time to direct extensive agricultural enterprises. He has largely engaged in developing and improving the dairy interests of the county, managing a large dairy farm, giving much of his time to the improvement of this, the chief agricultural industry of the region where he lives.

Of New England ancestry and education, Mr. Hazeltine possesses the qualities of mind and heart of a true descendant of the Puritans. He is a student and a gentleman of the old school. The extent of his reading is wide, his fund of interesting knowledge and reminiscences practically inexhaustible, and his appreciation of the best in literature, scholarship and public affairs very marked.



DR. JACOB BURGESS.



REV. CHALON BURGESS, D. D.

THE CHURCHES AND CLERGY OF THE PIONEER PERIOD IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

BY REV. CHALON BURGESS, D. D.

Looking backward, looking forward, looking upward are all natural to man, and each is full of entertainment and instruction. The pleasures of memory, the pleasures of imagination, the pleasures of hope have all been the song of the poet. It is therefore a very pleasant task you require of us this day when you ask us to reverse our oars, and revisit the scenes and shores of the "Long Ago." You will indulge me to whom this Centennial has brought my eighty-fifth birthday in looking backward upon some of these scenes of more immediate personal interest before entering my special subject.

Let us fancy ourselves at the opening of the nineteenth century. What do we behold? The unbroken wilderness, the home of the wild beast and the wild Indian. Two or three years pass and a few clearings appear. Stumpy roads are hewn out from one settlement to another, but there are many cabins built far away from these roads. I remember well the old bay horse and saddle bags, and my honored father seated thereon, endeavoring to guide himself by marked trees, that he might bring, through the noble art of the physician, relief to some suffering family dwelling in the deep woods. It takes but a glance at his day-book to see the pitifully small fees charged and the many, many of them unpaid. I conclude he must have been, like other physicians of those days, a large and generous almoner to the poor and suffering pioneers. His scientific knowledge, his medical skill, and his general information had fitted him for a more conspicuous sphere. But great friendliness prevailed among the people. They seemed to live for each other, they knew how to unite duty with dignity, merriment with helpfulness, turn work into play, and find recreation in extending relief to some one more needy than themselves.

The American forest is the acknowledged wonder of the world, and the Chautauqua forest was ever a good specimen. The majestic and solemn pines of Poland and Ellicott, the great maples and beeches scattered everywhere, and the immense black walnuts which abounded on my father's farm and gave name to Walnut Creek were indeed a sight to behold; but we of Silver Creek have one thing to boast of over all other portions of the county. The King of the Forest had his dwelling among us. He had his throne near the bank of Walnut Creek, just by the side of the road as you go from Silver Creek to Fredonia. One day in April, 1822, he suddenly laid down his scepter, (I have it now in my possession) and fell to the ground. The lower hollow section was cut off, and a vision comes before me now of the man who rode through it on horseback, and still later it was set up as a grocery and would seat from twelve to fifteen at a time, and give twice as many standing room. I

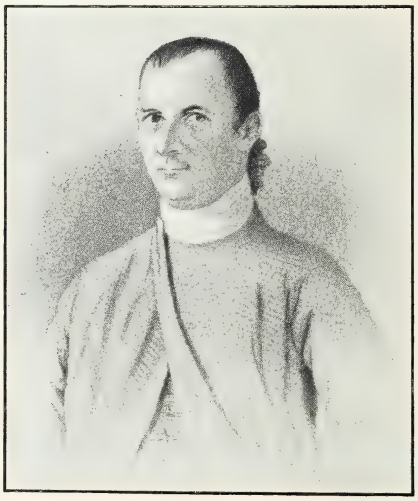
have been in it many times and know of what I affirm. It was ultimately taken on exhibition to New York City with great financial success, and in 1828 it was sold to an English company, who took it to London and put it in one of the museums of that city, where it constrained many a lordly aristocrat to look with interest upon an American tree who would have scorned to read an American book.

Oh, it is a real pleasure to go back to those days of innocent gladness; days of youth and strength and hope and joy; days when, as Webster said of New Hampshire, "undisturbed sleep could be had within unbarred doors;" days when there was little dyspepsia and no insomnia, when sleep "that knits up the ravelled sleave of care, sore labor's bath," stood ready to obey the slightest call, when the tired laborer had but to put his head upon the pillow, and knew nothing until in the bright light of the next morning he found himself made all over anew. Ah, the years that have pushed us onward from those halcyon shores!

The first sermon preached in Chautauqua County, I take to be as follows: At the close of the Revolutionary War, the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, missionary to the Six Nations, found himself wandering on the shores of Chautauqua Lake. At nightfall he bent his steps toward a light he saw in the woods. He found it to be the cabin of an Indian chief, where he was hospitably sheltered. In the morning after a good breakfast of venison, the chief asked him to sit with him on a log in front of the cabin. No sooner was he seated than he was asked to move along. This was repeated, until Kirkland replied that he could not move further without falling off the log.

"Well," said the Indian chief, "that is just the way you white people treat us. We once owned all this land, but we have been driven from place to place until there is no place left. The next push will drive us into the lakes, and why are we treated thus?"

That is what I call the first sermon preached in Chautauqua County. It was an illustrated sermon, it was a forcible sermon, it was a moving sermon, it was an effective sermon. It had one of the grandest of subjects, Christian ethics and the rights of man. Hamilton College students know how it affected Kirkland and how his earnest labor for the Indians in Oneida County lay at the foundation of Hamilton College.



REV. SAMUEL KIRKLAND.

The sources for the supply of religious teaching in Chautauqua County were these four:—the Congregational Connecticut Missionary Society, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the ubiquitous Methodist Circuit Rider, and the faithful Baptist Missionary. Many of the earlier settlers were from New England, many from the interior of New York, others came from the borders of Pennsylvania. They had been accustomed to religious services and the preacher was welcome. They had no newspapers, they had few books, and a sermon was a treat. In the late Homer Centennial we are told that a preacher wandering over the new clearings came

upon a company of men engaged in putting up a log dwelling. They immediately stopped work and demanded a sermon. They led him to a wide-spreading oak, and he preached to them a short gospel sermon, while with reverent eyes fastened upon him and filled with tears they gladly heard once more the word of God. So it was doubtless in Chautauqua County.

The first gospel sermon preached in the county was doubtless by Rev. Joseph Badger at the funeral of the lamented McHenry in 1803. This Rev. Joseph Badger was a missionary sent by the Connecticut Missionary Society to the Western Reserve. The Rev. Robert Patterson, who had just been ordained by Rev. Joseph Badger and others at a meeting of Presbytery in Erie, Pennsylvania, was about this time engaged to preach a quarter of the time at Cross Roads, now Westfield, the rest of the time services to be maintained by the use of printed sermons. At an early date, I cannot fix exactly the time (I have the fact from my father), that eccentric man, Lorenzo Dow, preached occasionally at Silver Creek. Like one of the old prophets, he would suddenly make his appearance, mount a stump and deliver his message, and naming a time to the day and the hour when they might expect him again, as suddenly depart. I think him worthy of a better name than that sometimes given him, Crazy Dow. He was a Bunyan in religious experience, had personal fights with the devil and won personal victories over him. A Methodist in belief, he was assigned a district but could not confine himself to its narrow bounds, but felt moved by the Spirit to go to regions beyond. He traveled extensively in the United States and went twice to Europe, feeling a strong call to preach to the Catholics in Ireland. He attracted great crowds, had some successes and many persecutions. He was a strange character, and yet he made a powerful impression and was the means of more conversions than many of the regular itinerants. His dingy white hat, his long unshorn beard, his garments often worn threadbare, (and how could they be otherwise, for he traveled much on foot?) served to attract attention, and his manifest unselfishness, taking only what was offered him and often declining even that, gained him great favor with his hearers. There certainly was a sincerity and fervor of appeal, a rude kind of eloquence, a cogency of logic, a vivid description of human temptation and human danger and of the motives which should lead to a regenerate life, that took strong hold upon multitudes; and though the church officials withdrew their sanction, he seemed not to have cherished any resentment, but uniformly advised his converts to unite with the Methodist church. The celebrated Adam Clarke is said to have looked upon him with favor, and others in high positions abroad counted themselves as his friends. He introduced camp-meetings into England, and the controversy over them led to the organization of a new society called the Primitive Methodists. Born in Coventry, Conn., in 1777, and dying in Washington in 1834, he put more of successful labor into his fifty-six years than many men into a much longer period. From all the sources of information accessible to me, I have formed the opinion that Lorenzo Dow and his faithful wife Peggy are worthy the high esteem of all Christian people for their self-sacrificing labor.

The most distinguished missionary who labored in the early settlement of Chautauqua County, was the Rev. John Spencer. He was of Spencertown, New York, a relative of Ambrose and Joshua Spencer of legal fame, and also of Ichabod Spencer, that famous pastor in

Brooklyn, author of Pastor's Sketches. After service in the Revolutionary War and promotion therein, he was so oppressed by the low state of morals both within and without the army, that he longed to preach the gospel. After a short preparation he was licensed and ordained by the Northern Associated Presbytery and sent by the Connecticut Missionary Society as their missionary to Holland Purchase. From 1808 on, for about nineteen years he made Sheridan his home and Chautauqua County his parish, which then included much more than the Chautauqua County of the present. He preached about every evening, and sometimes a whole sermon to a single family. His sermons were short, practical, and impressive. His manner of delivery was quite singular; commencing with short sentences, he would utter the first word quite slowly, hastening on to the close with a special accent on the last word. Especially was this the case in prayer. Children noticed it. His dress was ancient; knee and shoe buckles, short breeches, long stockings; always wearing the same kind of cloth, a black coat and corduroy small-clothes. He was remarkable for a sharp twinkle of the eye which always preceded a witty remark or reproof. Many anecdotes of his quick wit are remembered of him. Among these, the following reproof is related by an old lady who often heard him. Father Spencer was preaching in a church built with a gallery running around its interior. When the children in the gallery became somewhat noisy, Father Spencer looked up at them with a twinkle and said, with his characteristic accent on the first and last words, "Boys, better be still up there; you will wake up your parents." A minister who once heard him preach, said to him: "Mr. Spencer, I heard your sermon; it is very able; I cannot answer it, but I do not believe a word of it." "I am sorry to hear you say so," said Mr. Spencer, "very little of it is mine, it was nearly all of it taken from the Bible."

When asked where he was educated he would reply, "In the Continental Army." A minister present said, after hearing one of his prayers, "Father Spencer is a giant." His daughter speaking of her father said, "His only chance for study was when riding alone in the woods. His Bible and hymn-book were always with him, and he thus read through the Bible eight times while riding alone." He is said to have organized many churches, and with great labor kept these little lights alive until they could find a regular pastor. He was in every way adapted to succeed in such a field as this. His good common sense and readiness of witty retort contributed largely to make him acceptable and useful. Strong in body and well able to endure hardships, like the sturdy horse he rode, he shared the fare of the people with cheerful content. His last place of ministerial labor was Busti. He died there in 1826, but his sepulchre is with us of the lake shore Town of Sheridan to this day. We turn reverently toward his monument every time we pass it. Surely a bright crown must be his.

Let us now fancy ourselves present at a religious service in those early days, say about 1809. Notice has come to the hamlet that preaching may be expected next Sabbath morning. Every man, woman and child becomes, as it were, a telephone to spread the news far and wide. The Sabbath morning dawns bright and fair. The people gather for miles around, but no schoolhouse or other building will hold them. The meeting must be in the open air. A chair and table are placed for the minister. In due time the preacher appears. What sort of a man is he? He is not a cloistered student, "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." He is a

man of muscle, nerve and good physical strength. He is gifted with large, round-about common sense. He has come from bended knees in secret prayer. He has asked and received assurance of Divine blessing. He lays his Bible upon the table, not a Bible polychromed and covered over with the speculations of men, but an old-fashioned Bible, which he believes and the people believe contains the will of God and is the only sure guide to Heaven. He takes it up reverently, reads a chapter and then engages in prayer. His prayer is as one talking with a friend, but with pleading earnestness and assured confidence of being heard. He takes a text, and as he names it, he seems to hear a whispering voice, saying, "Preach the preaching I bid thee. Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Thus sustained, he tells the story of the Cross with great plainness of speech in the language of the common people. He depicts the danger and sinfulness of being without God and without hope in the world. He places before them the gracious offer of the gospel, immediate salvation upon immediate surrender, and he demands an immediate decision. He speaks with all the earnestness of a lawyer pleading for the life of his client, and with the tenderness of one who has felt the danger he describes. In short, he has come to win souls and he wins them. There are many that day who close in with the overtures of mercy and go away rejoicing. But the sermon has not spent its force with the end of the service. It follows the people to their homes and to their work the next day and the days that follow. There is little to disturb their meditation, and it consequently results that through the contemplation of the truth and through the wooing of the Spirit many more are won to the new life. We recall here the remark of a woman who lived in those days, how they talked over the sermon, not to criticise, but to practice it, how she thought over the sermon while at her washing or other household work. By a sort of fortunate necessity, shall we say, pastoral work followed immediately upon pulpit effort. The preacher went home to stay with one of the families over night. He accepted their hospitality and gratefully shared with them their scanty resources. He knew their hardships and became their sympathetic friend and adviser. I believe the above is a fair representation of the way the Rev. John Spencer did his work. It is little wonder that a man of his qualities, identifying himself with the people as he did, a man not complaining and gloomy, but cheerful and full of real sympathy, should win the affection and mould the opinions of those pioneers.

The preaching of those days, says that eminent lawyer, the late O. W Johnson of Fredonia, was "earnest, terribly earnest," and I believe he was right. The preaching of those days was earnest, indeed, more direct and pressing for immediate action than now. To this end camp meetings among the Methodists were much employed, and among the Presbyterians, four day meetings and sacramental meetings continuing three days, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The hospitality required on these occasions was great. One man is said to have entertained forty people for two days. The spiritual harvests resulting from these efforts were often very rewardful.

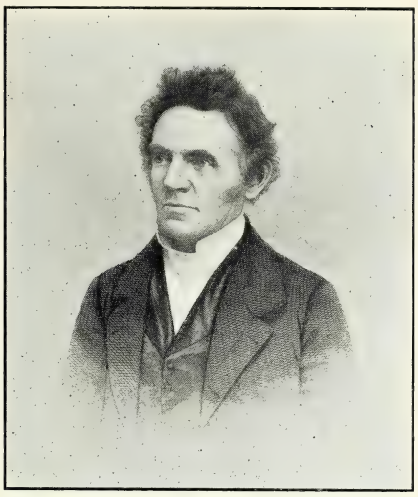
I have said the preaching of those days was earnest. I believe it was also more doctrinal than now, so far as rigid formality is concerned. It was also more sectarian, often intensely sectarian. Many of the denominations used to preach as though the only sure way to Heaven was through their particular church. Indeed, one whose ministry borders on the times of which we speak,

said in my own pulpit, "We esteemed it our duty, in those days, to cannonade the other denominations every time we entered the pulpit, but we don't do it now;" and one minister of the pioneer period, being present at a sermon in which the falsity of his own views was the subject of the discourse, on being asked to close the meeting with prayer, said churlishly, "No; pray over your own stuff." And yet, notwithstanding all this intensity of church feeling, the tie of brotherhood oftimes rose superior to it. This was especially true of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. By a method they called the "Plan of Union," they acted as essentially one. At one time near the close of the pioneer period, the churches of Buffalo Presbytery were nearly half Congregational. Such was the unity of feeling, however, that when the Congregational churches of England and Wales sent over a deputation to convey their salutations to churches of like order in this country, the Presbyterians received the deputation with almost as much of an ovation as the Congregationalists themselves.

Having perhaps sufficiently described the preaching of the pioneer period, it may perhaps be well to say a few words about the preachers themselves. There was, of course, occasionally to be found a man who would begin his sermon by saying, "I am thankful that I never brushed my back against the walls of a college." His hearers did not all unite in that expression of gratitude. There was the man of more lung power than brains, whose vociferations could be heard for a quarter of a mile; also the man who told us how he had learned to meet difficulties in Scripture. Said he, "I have learned that the best way is to look the difficulty squarely in the face for a moment or two, and then pass on to what is plain,"—a better way indeed than to try to explain what is by nature inexplicable. I remember one man whose peculiarity it was, that after a pastorate of a few years, he continued writing sermons every week, even up to the time of his last sickness. One excellent man, of great activity and usefulness, had by nature a very strident voice, and the same sharp, rasping voice was apparent in prayer as in preaching. A little girl, as she came home from hearing that man preach, asked her mother, "What did that man jaw God so for?" There was one man I remember whose pleasant, cheerful look made his presence anywhere a perpetual benediction. His conduct was so irreproachable that it used to be said of him that it was as good as a sermon to see the Rev. Joy Handy walk the streets of Fredonia. I remember well his visit to my parents, and that when he came to go away he took special pains to fold and unfold some empty bags, a polite hint that his horse might like a few oats; and why should he not give such a hint, when we consider the small salaries paid? One church, for instance, which now gives a generous support, paid only fifty dollars a year for the first ten or twelve years. Ministers frequently were obliged to engage in a little farming or other labor to eke out a living.

As a general thing the ministers of these early days stuck to the plain, fundamental things of the gospel, but one man with a speculative turn of mind spent most of the sermon one day in telling what would have happened had death never entered our world. He pictured so plainly the troops of colonies that would be sent to the nearest stars, that we could almost see them as they started on their long journey. One minister of great excellence had a peculiar jerky motion of the head when preaching. It at first was not pleasant, but after a little it seemed to add to the force of his beautiful original thoughts rather than to detract from them. So

original were these thoughts that I feel like inserting an "h" in his name, changing Tinker to Thinker.



REV. REUBEN TINKER.

Among the ministers of the early pioneer period the Rev. Jonathan Wilson, a Baptist missionary from Vermont, is worthy of special mention. He was very active and useful in founding Baptist churches throughout the county. He lived to the good age of ninety and supplied churches nearly to the end of his life. The Rev. Elisha Tucker, third pastor of the Baptist Church in Fredonia, is also worthy of mention, not only on account of his ministerial qualifications, but on account of his energetic and successful efforts to finish the meeting-house of the church he served, which edifice is believed to be the first church edifice built in the county.

Gregg's History of Methodism states that "In 1808 a circuit was formed by the Philadelphia Conference called the 'Holland Purchase,' which embraced all of the State of New York west of the Genesee River, to which Rev. George Lane was appointed." It says that Mr. Lane formed a class in Sheridan in 1808-9. "This was undoubtedly the first Methodist preaching and the first class formed in Chautauqua County, which has, since that time, been a very fruitful field for Methodism and very productive of Methodist ministers." Among the Methodists, Rev. "Billy Brown" was remarkable for his unusual gift in prayer, and for his habit of searching out and elucidating obscure passages of Scripture. He was the first

M. E. CHURCH, SHERIDAN.
One of the first, if not the first built in the County.

Methodist minister to preach regularly in the county, coming to the classes in Villenova and Sheridan about 1810. Gregg's History states that a class was formed in Silver Creek in 1812; Young's History gives it as 1819.

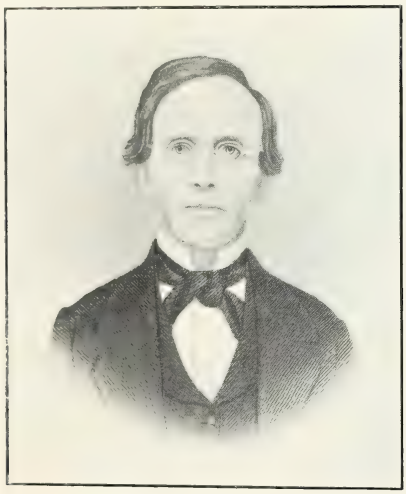
The Methodist camp-meeting held in Fredonia in 1817 by Presiding Elder

JUDGE ZATTU CUSHING.

James B. Finley, I notice because it brings so plainly to view the ready courage of Judge Zattu Cushing. The

roughs were exceedingly daring and noisy, and Mr. Finley collared the chief of these rowdies and dragged him to the rear and delivered him to the officer, who was either unable or unwilling to arrest him. Whereupon Judge Cushing, who had been a soldier in the Revolution, said, "I have fought once for liberty and peace, and I am ready to do it again." This announcement was enough to prevent all further disturbance.

Going on now to the border of the pioneer period, Samuel G. Orton, D. D., should be specially mentioned as one of the most useful men of the time.



SAMUEL G. ORTON, D. D.

His evangelistic and pastoral labors in Chautauqua and neighboring counties extended over the whole period from 1830 to 1870. He was a man of such amiable, judicious, and well-balanced character as is rarely to be found. He possessed a nature that was ruled by the spirit of love. Both before and after he settled in Ripley he spent much time in revival meetings, building up the churches of the county very largely. At Jamestown his labors were especially blessed, bringing into the new Presbyterian Church some of the strongest men of that place.

Among the early Presbyterian preachers in Silver Creek personally known to me were Rev. Abiel Parmalee, who in 1830-31 supplied the first stated Presbyterian ministry in that region;

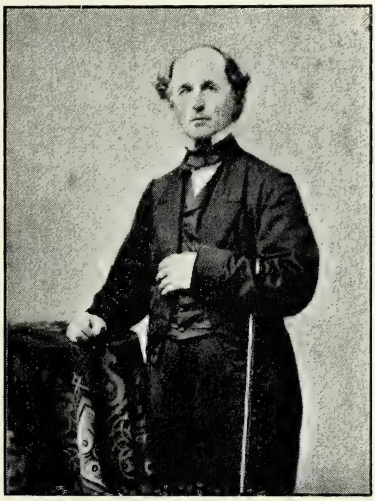
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SILVER CREEK.

and Rev. O. C. Beardsley, the first pastor of the church organized in 1831, an excellent man, who had the longest pastorate (except one) in that church. Rev. Mr. Rogers and Rev. Mr. Hunter I may mention among Methodist preachers in Silver Creek in whose preaching I took a special interest. Rev. William Hall was a Chautauqua boy, for more than sixty years a devoted Presbyter-

REV. WILLIAM HALL.

ian missionary to the Indians on the reservations near us. Rev. Mr. Frink, a very successful Baptist minister of the early period, should also be mentioned. He is said to have baptised six hundred persons, all of whom had been converted in his own meetings.

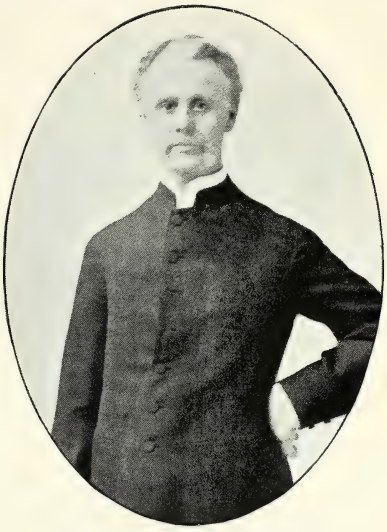
A little later Dr. Timothy Stillman had a notable career among us. He was for many years the stated clerk of Buffalo Presbytery. A tall elder of mine of six feet two went to General Assembly with him and chanced to be assigned to the same place of entertainment. As the door opened to receive them, the doctor introduced the



DR. TIMOTHY STILLMAN.

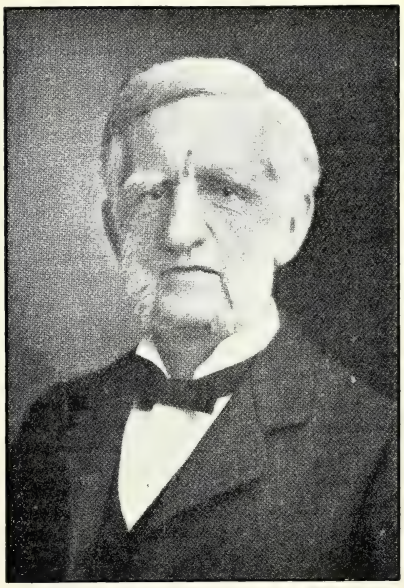
elder and himself by saying, "Here you have the long and short of the Buffalo Presbytery;" but notwithstanding his small stature there were as many cubic inches of condensed Presbyterianism in him as in many men of greater height. He was commonly called "the unwritten law of Presbytery."

The Rev. William Waith, Sr., first a minister at Ellington, afterwards at Silver Creek and Ripley, was a genial, admirable man, a good preacher and especially gifted in prayer. He was the father of Dr. William Waith of Lancaster, whom we claim for Chautauqua as he grew up here, and who has achieved the remarkable success of a pastorate of fifty years with the same people, and has begun his second half



REV. WILLIAM WAITH, SR.

century in the same church, "his eye not dim nor his natural force abated." Dr. Herrick Johnson, now Professor in McCormick Theological Semi-



DR. HERRICK JOHNSON.

nary at Chicago, was licensed at Ripley, and thus started from Chautauqua County to his pre-eminently successful ministerial career.

Dr. James B. Shaw went from the Presbyterian church in Dunkirk to his lifelong pastorate in the Brick Church, Rochester, where he became one of the most distinguished ministers of Western New York, widely known throughout the denomination and greatly beloved by those whom he served. He gave to the ministry a son of exceptional ability and usefulness, the Rev. Dr. Augustus C. Shaw of the Presbyterian Church, Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. Rev.

REV. MEAD HOLMES

Mead Holmes of Rockford, Illinois, was a Chautauqua boy living in Sheridan with his father, Rev. Israel Holmes. Having finished his course of study at an early age, he preached occasionally in our county and had charge of a church for some time in Cattaraugus County. Later he went west and did a useful work there both in the pulpit and as a special worker in Sabbath schools. In these later years he became the originator of the founding of the Mary Holmes Seminary in Mississippi for girls among the freedmen, a fine institution, named in honor of his wife, for which his daughter, Mary Holmes, Ph. D., is continually doing much from year to year. With all these I have had personal acquaintance.

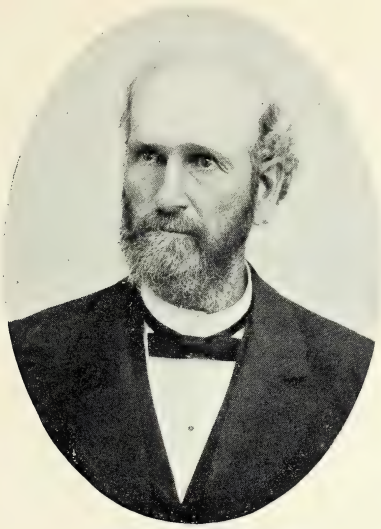
I cannot say how early it began, but there came a time toward the close of the pioneer days when the minister was perched half-way toward the ceiling of the church edifice. I have myself preached in one of these pulpits by exchange. One minister, I am told, in going by way of exchange to one of these churches, went up into one of these little box pulpits, felt very uneasy, and finally said: "You might about as well put a man into a barrel and let him preach out of the bung-hole, as to put him in such a box as this." If I mistake not, he went down immediately and preached an excellent sermon right among the people. Whether this produced the effect or not, soon after those high pulpits came down. I well remember the high pulpit in the chapel at Hamilton College and how majestic and awe-inspiring the form of the President appeared. It was remodeled while I was there, and the President looked

1ST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JAMESTOWN

benignant and human, as he drew nearer to us.

I have received reports from more than one hundred churches, including those of the pioneer period. Many of these reports are quite satisfactory, but others are incomplete. I have carefully copied the facts I have secured, but of course I have only time here to give you the very briefest possible summary. It would take several hours to give the whole. I shall therefore confine myself to the strictly pioneer churches. One of these reports is a very fine printed history of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Forestville. Another is the full history of the Baptist Church at

Westfield, by Rev. A. M. Tennant, who had the longest pastorate of any excepting the first. I infer from the reported membership that the church



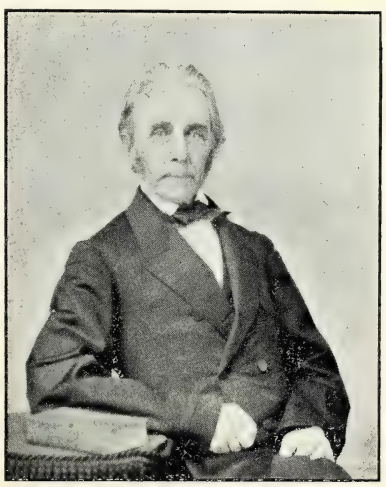
REV. A. M. TENNANT.

was never more prosperous than now. If there were such histories of all the churches, how valuable they would be. As it is, it is impossible to get accurate statistics. In very many cases the reports for years are lost. In others there seems to be perfect indifference.

Three of the pioneer churches were organized in 1808, one in Chautauqua, now Stockton; one in Westfield; and one in Fredonia. The one in Chautauqua was taken into the Town of Stockton when the town was formed. It began with nine original members and increased twelvefold in the first twelve years. I have had the opportunity of looking over the records of this church and could but admire the simple-hearted piety and faithful, continuous struggle to keep up an organization in the midst of the poverty of the times. How hard it must have been for preacher and people when they could raise only $30 for half the time. This Baptist Church dissolved itself by its own vote in 1846.

The Presbyterian Church of Westfield was organized a little earlier probably than any other in the county, the Rev. John Lindsley, a missionary sent out by the Presbyterian General Assembly, officiating. For some reason it fell into decline. A revival occurring in Westfield in 1817, this church was reorganized. That was a glorious day for the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, when Rev. Johnston Eaton and Rev. Phineas Camp administered the sacrament to forty persons in connection with this church and the banner of the Cross was lifted never again to droop. It has had many excellent pastors, but was probably never more prosperous than at present.

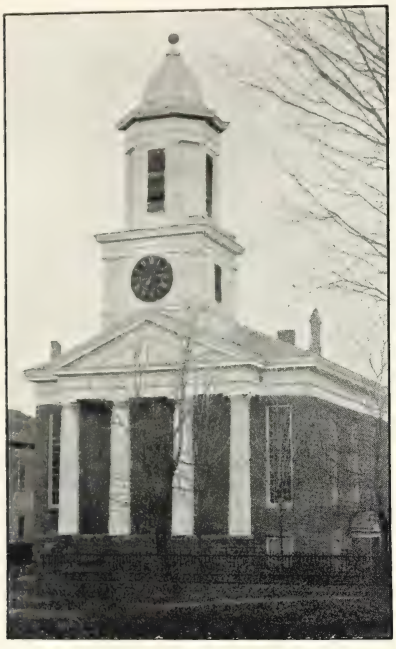
The Baptist Church of Fredonia was the result of a covenant meeting held for two or three years under the leadership of Judge Zattu Cushing. It was organized by a council held at Mr. Cushing's barn. He himself was made a deacon and afterwards a preacher. The intelligence, the zeal, and the moral courage of this man can never be forgotten. The same courage and daring reappeared on the field of patriotism in the person of his grandson, Com-



REV. WILLIAM BRADLEY.

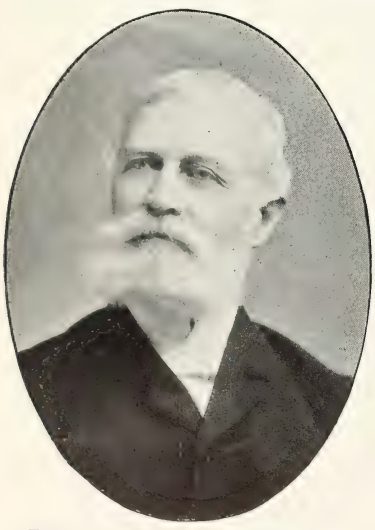
mander Cushing, at the Merrimac and Albemarle. The first pastor of this church was that good man of whom I have elsewhere spoken, Rev. Joy Handy.

The Presbyterian Church of Fredonia was organized in 1810 by the Rev. John Spencer. This church had for its first



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FREDONIA.
Built in 1835. Picture taken about 1870.

pastor that excellent man, the Rev. Samuel Sweezy, and has been favored with many precious revivals, some of the most important of which occurred



PROF. SAMUEL M HOPKINS.

during the pastorate of Rev. William Bradley in the thirties. It has since had many excellent pastors, one of whom, the Rev. Dr. Sylvester Cowles, exerted much influence to induce young men to pursue an education leading to the ministry, and was prominent in the work of the Presbyterian Church throughout this section of the state. Another, Samuel Miles Hopkins, went from Fredonia to a lifelong professorship in Auburn Seminary. During the longest pastorate, that of Dr. Wright, for ten consecutive years no communion

REV. EDWIN S. WRIGHT, D. D.

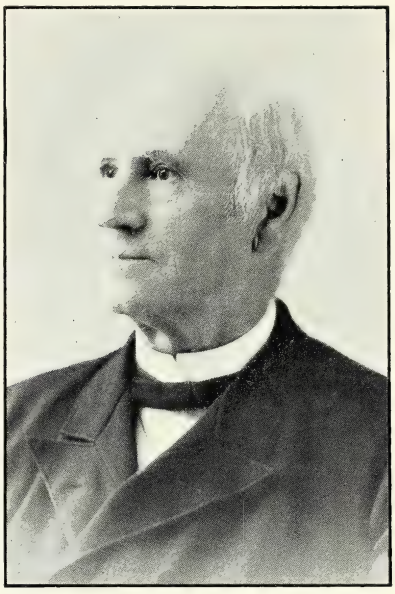
season was held without the admission of members. Another long and efficient pastorate was that of the Rev. Dr. A. L. Benton, later of Montrose, Pennsylvania

Having given special prominence to the three churches formed in 1808 and that of Fredonia in 1810, I shall be compelled to give briefer notice to the remainder of the pioneer churches. A Congregational Church was organized in Sheridan, 1809, by Rev. John Spencer. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Sheridan is set down as formed in 1809, the Rev. "Billy Brown" being their first pastor. I have no report from this church. The Baptist Church of Nashville is supposed to have been organized in 1811 and is still maintaining services. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Fredonia was formed in or before 1812. In 1812 a Methodist Episcopal Church

was formed in Villenova and one in Charlotte. Of the latter there were eight original members, one of whom was Judge Burnell, the father of the eminent lawyer, Madison Burnell. His home was the home of the preacher, himself a local preacher about equally versed in theology and in law. In 1814 a Baptist Church was formed in Ellery, from which I have no report. In 1815 the Congregational Church of Kiantone was formed by Father Spencer with ten members. This church has had some fine preachers and made a vigorous growth. 1816 witnessed the organization of the Congregational Church at Jamestown by John Spencer. There were the year before only three professors of religion in that place. Hon. Abner Hazeltine and Daniel Hazeltine were among the nine original members. Many personal memories cling around this dear old church and its pastors, among whom I enjoyed especially close and valued

DANIEL HAZELTINE.

friendship with Rev. Sylvanus P. Marvin, now of Woodbridge, Connecticut, who was the efficient pastor in the early fifties, and with Rev. Thomas H. Rouse who succeeded him. It has come down from its hill indeed, but its light is more widely distributed from its new and beautiful home than before. In 1817 four churches were organized: A Baptist at Forestville; a Baptist at Panama, and a Baptist and a Congregational at Stockton. From small beginnings they have all made a good increase and are still

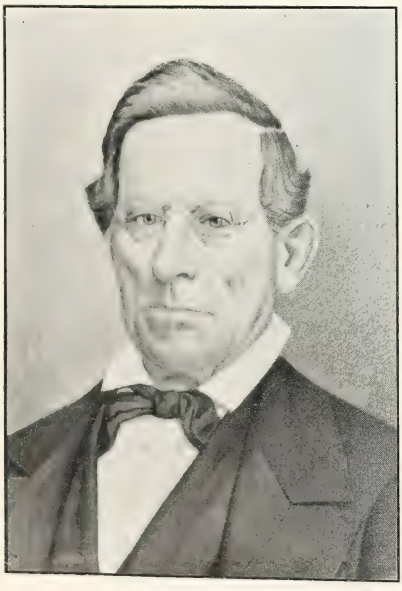


REV. SYLVANUS P. MARVIN.

active and effective in building up the Redeemer's kingdom. In 1818 four churches were organized: the Congregational at Portland, a Methodist Episcopal in Harmony, a Presbyterian and a Methodist Episcopal Church in Ripley, all doing good work for the Master. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Ripley had five original members, but at the close of the pioneer period, forty. In 1819 four churches were also formed: a Baptist and a Free Methodist at Portland, a Baptist and an M. E. Church at Busti. From this Baptist church comes this statement: A Mrs. Brush, a member of this church, was the mother of eleven children, nearly all of whom became Christians. She had six grandsons, four of them Baptist ministers in this country and two foreign missionaries. This church has sent out

twelve ministers in all. 1820 added five other churches: a Baptist and a Methodist in the town of Chautauqua; and a Congregational Church in Ashville, which had fifty-eight members in 1830 and is still prospering; a Baptist and a Methodist each in Gerry, both extinct. In 1821 a Universalist Church was formed in Portland, and a Methodist Church in Westfield, consisting of six members and having the Rev. M. Hatton as minister in charge. This church has a beautiful church edifice and is in every way prosperous. 1822 witnessed the organization of the M. E. Church in Portland. In 1822 Trinity Episcopal Church was organized in Fredonia and, in 1823, St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Mayville. Both are flourishing and the latter is just erecting a beautiful new edifice.

In 1823 the M. E. Church in Jamestown was legally organized. Soon after, a venerable layman, Lyman Crane, of great magnetic power and gift in

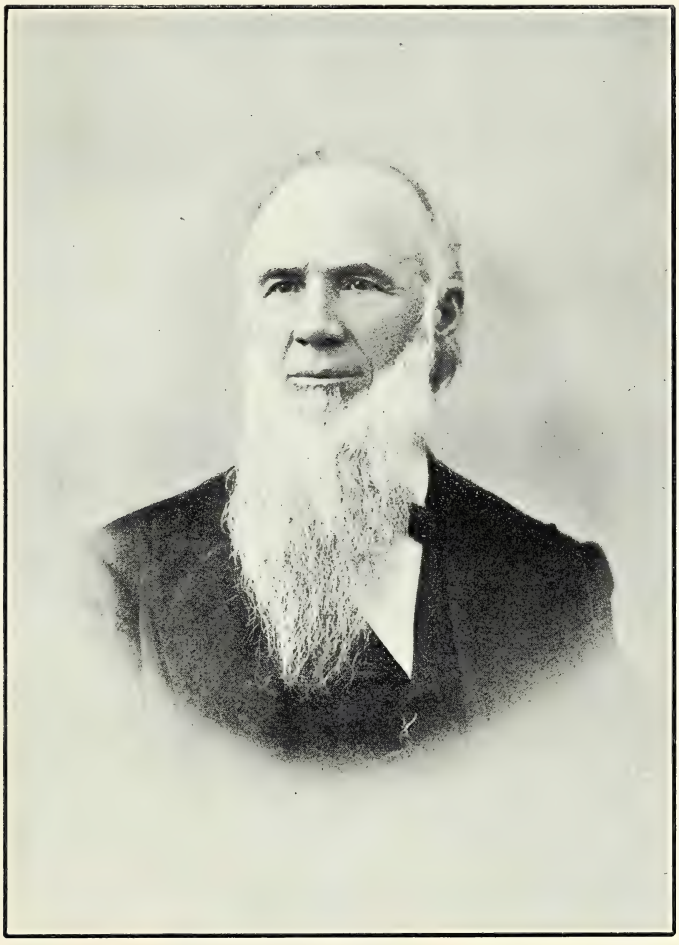


LYMAN CRANE.

prayer, became the means of adding largely to the growth and stability of the church. Successive revivals under the ministry of Dr. Peate and others have greatly increased its membership, until now it is one of the strongest churches in Jamestown. I have received a very fine and full report from the pastor of this church, which shows the vast, varied and systematized work which it is daily carrying forward. These, with a Christian Church formed in Delanti, complete the list of churches strictly in the pioneer period up to 1825. Thus we have thirty-five churches formed in seventeen years by the pioneers, which averages a little more than two churches a year, while the subsequent rate has been about two churches in about a year and a half. From the reports of the one hundred ten churches (the whole number of churches in Chautauqua County since its settlement, I believe to be one hundred seventy), I find reason to believe that at least one million of dollars has been invested in church plant and that one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars is annually expended in carrying on the work. Has any other expenditure yielded so profitable a dividend? I may infer also from the present membership reported that the ratio of church members to the entire present population of our county is a little better than one in four. About twenty of these church organizations may be reckoned as extinct, but those that remain in working order, about one hundred fifty, include a great variety of denominations: Congregational and Presbyterian, Baptist regular and Free Will, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Free Methodist and Wesleyan, Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran in its various branches, United Brethren, Christian, Unitarian, Universalist, Catholic and Christian Science. So that from the Calvinistic core to the outermost fringe of Christianity the people of our county have been appealed to, to join in some form of worship of their common Creator.

The growth and the power of the

churches since the pioneer period has been very marked and gratifying. The Swedish churches of various denominations are very flourishing in numbers and pecuniary strength. More than one-half of the Swedish population are church-members. The Episcopal churches in different parts of the county are, with scarce an exception, strong and prosperous. The Catholic churches in some of our towns show great numbers and wealth.

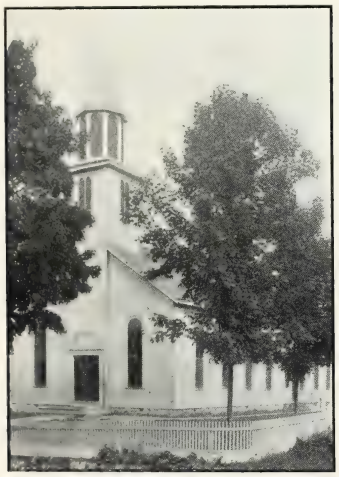


DR. JOHN PEATE.

Among the Hollanders in Clymer, Christian work is going forward very successfully, both in their own language and ours. Many of the smaller denominations have been doing work, if not as extensive, perhaps in every way as acceptable to the Master as any. I ought to say perhaps of the Chautauqua ministry as a whole that it is a pious and scholarly ministry. The work they do is constantly giving evidence of their piety, and the colleges testify to their scholarship by the honors they have bestowed upon so many of their number. We think they well deserve the praise given by Addison, in his recent book, to the American clergy, when he says, "They rank high among the men of letters in our land." In short, I may say of the reports as a whole, they are full of good cheer and encouragement and will be preserved for future use.

The preaching of this day may justly be said to be different from that of the

pioneer period. The theology of our time is constructed from a different view-point from that taken when creeds were drawn up under monarchical governments. It was perhaps natural that the severer attributes of God should then be made more prominent. We look at God now more as He is exhibited in the New Testament, seated on a throne of grace, inviting all His children to come and obtain mercy and find grace to help in every time of need. As the chief Bible definition of God is "Love," and we are taught daily to say "Our Father," these facts have influenced our presentation of our doctrinal views.



FIRST SWEDISH CHURCH, JAMESTOWN.

The doctrines remain in their integrity, but how different they appear when viewed under the modifying influence of love. The preaching of these times is not so doctrinal in statement as it was formerly, but doctrine is woven into the texture of the sermon and often it gets a stronger grip on the conscience when it comes by the inevitable inference than it would by formal scholastic statement. It is my firm belief that there never was a time when there was so much consecrated intellect in the pulpit as now, never a time when there was so much eloquent speech or so many instructive and profitable discourses in the pulpit as now. It takes consummate skill and downright earnestness, yes, a "tongue of fire," so to present a truth that it shall find lodgment and retain its hold on the mind that comes to the sanctuary steeped in the Sunday newspaper and preoccupied with things of worldly business, so that when Monday morning comes, it shall not be swept away by the whirl of business or the infinite variety of amusements that assail our people at every point.

Let us now take one glance forward and ask what we may expect shall more and more characterize the clergy and the church in the progress of the century on which we have just entered. We have ceased to antagonize one another, but it may be truly said that a great deal of the force of the church runs off the loose pulley; that is, it is not harnessed to the great work which it has to do; but we are moving towards such a conservation of moral forces. I believe the churches are moving toward an effective federation, when the churches shall combine to evangelize the nations and to do other important work in common. We need and we expect to have more of what may be called applied Christianity. The church of the future will not be satisfied with simply swelling the census of Heaven, though that is its first and greatest work, but will also seek more to make life happier and nobler on earth. It will do this by combining its energy to destroy the beverage liquor traffic, to root out the vice of gambling and the vice of impurity and other immorality, so as to make our communities a safe place for growing children and to remove temptation as far as possible, thus making immorality of every kind as rare as murder or any other forbidden crime.

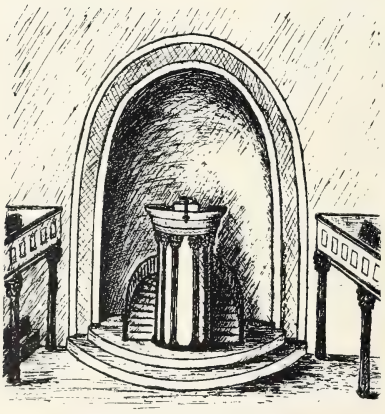
And now a single glance upward and what do we behold? "Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood," "a City that

hath foundations," "a river of the water of life," a vast people moving along its banks, but in every movement bliss, in every face youth, beauty and joy. No one is sick there, no need of a physician; no disputed claims, no lands to be divided, no crime to be prosecuted. There is no need of legal wisdom or an advocate. Thus the only form of work which survives the tomb we take to be that which has laid hold of the spiritual nature of man while yet in earthly pupilage, and which must by a moral necessity go on accumulating in power so long as that nature exists.

REV. LEVANT RATHBURN.

Now one closing word as to the formation and characteristics of our county. Section after section has been cut away as by a lapidary's chisel, until having been reduced to its present form and size, it may be said now to stand forth a magnificent jewel of just twenty-six facets, each shining with its own peculiar lustre. Our towns are just twenty-six in number, none too many, none too few, but as the twenty-six letters of the alphabet contain the potency of all our literature and philosophy, so may it be said that these twenty-six towns contain all that may be reasonably desired in a happy and beautiful earthly life. There is fertility of soil, there is variety of scenery, there is large water frontage—land and water are made to meet on one of that series of lakes the like of which can be found in no other land. Besides it has a lake in its own bosom, not surpassed if even equalled by the famed lakes abroad. Moreover our county is one where all the harmonies meet. However wild and severe the storm may be which arises in the west, it is softened as it approaches our shores and drops gently upon us. No cyclones tear down our dwellings or destroy our lives, and though epidemic and contagious diseases sometimes break out among us, it is generally in sporadic cases and they soon subside. Mormon propagandists have little or no success here. Our people still feel the effect of their early training in their heroic pioneer period. As a whole they take a sensible view of things and seem firmly anchored to the true, the beautiful and the good. It may be said that we walk daily upon consecrated ground, made sacred by the buried forms of many heroic and godly men, and also by many brave and saintly women, for in courage and fortitude and goodness the women were perhaps the superior. We are enthused when we read of Sheridan's ride, why should we not be enthused when we read of Mrs. Williams's ride across the swollen Cattaraugus in the midst of reckless place of her sick husband? There were Indians to carry the mail to Buffalo in many others equally brave though less conspicuous. I know of one who presided in the household where I grew up, my own mother of blessed memory, whose quiet, unceasing industry, whose patience amidst privations, whose always hopeful, cheerful looks, no matter what peril might threaten, and whose serene triumph in the midst of one of the most agonizing forms of death, have given me such an illustration of the

priceless value of the Christian's hope as can never fade from my mind. Oh, some of the best spirits that ever dwelt upon earth have dwelt and gone from Chautauqua County! One other point let me name. Our county has been lifted up into the knowledge of the world by the inventive genius of its citizens, which has caused its machines to be sent into many foreign lands. Even more by the work of Bishop Vincent and his compeers in the Chautauqua Assembly and the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, its influence has been extended to all civilized lands and even to the heathen world. It is written in the Scriptures that this man "was born there," as though it were of some importance where a man is born. Who will not join me in saying, "O Chautauqua, beautiful Chautauqua, mother of assemblies and mother of good men, I am glad, yea, I am proud that I was born on thy soil!" And as we look into the opening century, may we not express the hope that all the people of Chautauqua will so cultivate the virtues of our noble ancestry and so perform every civic, moral and Christian duty, that when the century closes it may be truly said in the language of Whittier, that, "The new cycle shames the old."



BOX PULPIT.

JACOB BURGESS, M. D.

1775—1855.

Dr. Jacob Burgess—The Burgess family in America, with few exceptions. trace their lineage to one of the Pilgrim Fathers, Thomas Burgess, who coming from England in 1630, settled in Sandwich, Cape Cod, in 1637. His descendants have reason to respect and admire him for his intelligence, his piety and his liberal opinions. He was so far in advance of his times in respect to religious liberty that he was in open and strenuous opposition to the persecution of the Quakers. He had four sons and one daughter, and the many thousands of Burgesses scattered over this country find their descent in one of these sons. The famous Tristam Burgess of Rhode Island was descended from John, the second son of Thomas; also Dr. Jacob Burgess, the subject of this sketch, son of Josiah Burgess of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, traces his ancestry back to this same John.

Jacob Burgess, M. D., was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and was born in Lanesboro, March 30, 1775. His father, dying, left a large family and Jacob had to make his own way in the world. In his early years he learned the cooper's trade and also spent considerable time in teaching school. As he reached mature manhood he turned his attention to the study of medicine. Having acquired sufficient knowledge of Latin by taking private lessons from one of the faculty of Williams College, he put himself under the guidance of Dr. Burbank of Lanesboro. William H. Tyler, who afterward became a noted physician of North Adams, was for some time his associate in study; and his favorite sister, Mary Taylor, Doctor Burgess married March 6th, 1809.

Doctor Burgess finished his medical studies under Doctor Jarvis of Troy, and began practice in Hancock, New York, a little village; just over the western border of Massachusetts. Induced by relatives who had preceded him, he removed in 1811 to Silver Creek, then called Pomfret, afterward Fayette, and still later, as now, Silver Creek. Here he was the first physician. The fewness of the people, the privations of the wilderness and the disturbances caused by the War of 1812, formed a dreary outlook, but the friendliness of the people and a growing practice held him. He purchased six acres of land in what is now the heart of the Village of Silver Creek and built thereon the usual log cabin, which was soon replaced by a frame dwelling. He also bought a farm of more than one hundred acres on Walnut Creek, containing many walnut trees only less in size than the famous "Big Walnut."

The practice of medicine in those early days involved much hardship and exposure. Many and many a patient could be reached only by walking or riding through the woods aided by marked trees and amid the howling of wild beasts. The pitifully small fees charged and the great numbers of unpaid accounts show that, like other physicians of those times, Doctor Burgess must have been a large and generous almoner to the poor and suffering pioneers. Heaton's Early History of Hanover says of Doctor Burgess at this time "In the commencement of his practice here he resolved to respond to all calls, as far as it was in his power to do, whether there was a probability of his ever being recompensed for it or not." He was equally kind to white man or Indian, and once kept a poor burned Indian for three months in his own house to care for him. "The doctor said it was a human being he was attending, that was all it was necessary for him to know." Within half a year after his coming to Silver Creek, the doctor's practice included patients sixteen miles distant, and he had been invited to settle at Mayville or Westfield, where there was need of a physician. He continued, however, in practice in Silver Creek until near the sixtieth year of his life, when with a bare competence, he retired after forty years of continuous practice and spent the remainder of his days on his farm, dying April 15th, 1855, in his eightieth year. His wife survived him about four years.

He was the father of three children, the

eldest, Zada Burgess, married Warren Montgomery; the next, Czarina Burgess, became the wife of Samuel Scoville; both had their lifelong residence in Silver Creek. The son, Rev. Chalon Burgess, closed a ministry of more than forty years, his last pastorate being that of the Presbyterian Church of Silver Creek from 1875 to 1891.

Doctor Burgess was a man of great energy, quick decision, large general information, with a mind full of legendary lore and historic fact, which with his sprightliness of manner and remarkable clearness of voice made him a charming conversationalist when leisure allowed him to spend time in that way.

He lived a laborious and useful life and did much to smooth the way and lessen the trials of the early settlers of our county. His scientific acquirements and medical skill justly deserve the recognition given in Young's History, "A man of science and a skillful physician."

The following are extracts from early letters of Dr. Jacob Burgess, giving some account of pioneer life and especially of the dangers to settlers during the War of 1812.

Mr. Samuel Tyler,
New Ashford, County of Berkshire,
Massachusetts State.

Honored Sir:

I have the satisfaction to inform you we are at present in tolerably good health. I have bought six acres of land of Artemas Clothier. He had half an acre cleared off and sowed with turnips last summer. I have been to work on it since I bought it and have chopped down the trees and piled up the brush, to burn off in the spring, of about four or five acres. I intend to plant about five acres with corn and potatoes and without hiring any of the work done, that I may have pork enough next fall. This is a most excellent country for corn. Corn sells at fifty cents a bushel, wheat one dollar. Pork sells at eight dollars a hundred; beef at six. For cows they pretend to ask from twenty-five to thirty dollars. I bought potatoes of Artemas and helped him dig them and gave him two shillings and nine pence a bushel.

I expect to build a loghouse in the spring. I have chopped the logs for my house and have contracted with a man who is owing me to draw them to the spot of building. I believe you could better your interests by coming out here, if you could put up with the inconveniences of a new country. You may buy improved land cheap, for some of the first settlers begin to find they cannot pay for their land without selling some. It is very easy land to cultivate, as there is no stone. I strike my ax into the ground as quick as in a stick of wood, and never dull it any more in the one than the other. * * * I subscribe myself,

Your dutiful son,
JACOB BURGESS.

Pomfret, County of Chetauque, January 7, 1812.

Again August 4, 1812:

"We are much in the wilderness, and we have nothing to defend ourselves with, but we have met and elected officers and raised a company of volunteers who are, if danger appears, to guard our shore. The Indians at Cattaraugus and at Buffalo have enlisted as American soldiers under two captains from their own tribes. They receive the same wages as our soldiers. They are much pleased about it, too. There have been two men taken up here as British spies, about twelve miles east of us. We shall stay until we are obliged to quit. I shall not leave my corn and other things I have growing till I see some danger assail us. Were it not for war, I should think myself independently happy as is the lot of men—in a house of my own, surrounded with a great plenty of the vegetable world, all that is necessary to support animal life. With great reluctance I should quit at this crisis."

Pomfret, September 27, 1812.

Dear Parents:

An opportunity of conveyance through the hand of Ira Clothier enables me to state to you our circumstances, which render the prospect of our stay in this country much longer very uncertain. I hope, however, my fears will subside without anything more than we have already witnessed. I will state the circumstances and then you may judge.

"We live, you know, very nigh the shore of the lake, very easy to be plundered by the British; all that hinders is their good will, or else it must be our army of soldiers, about twenty-six men to guard many miles of lake shore. But notwithstanding this numerous and powerful band the British have lately landed eight or ten miles east of us, and plundered three or four houses

of pork, bedding, whiskey and wearing apparel; they plundered one wagoner loaded with leather, knocked him off down on the beach, and took about forty dollars in cash besides his load of leather from him. They stopped several other wagons, and took some things from them, particularly a bandbox with a bonnet and cap or two, and cut the man's arm with the sword. We are expecting they will be over again soon, when it may be our turn to share a like or worse fate; but we hope not. They lay off there two or three days with their ship and three boats; and they took one of our salt boats loaded with salt; after that, the wind blew so strong from land they were obliged to sail back to their own shore.

"In consequence of such a proceeding many are moving away. If times don't alter for the better before spring, I mean to move back till I think I am safe. But I shall stay if possible, for I like the country. Polly says she means to stay and risk her property.

"Yesterday the British undertook to land at Canadaway, about twelve miles beyond us. Our men at that place fired upon them, so they sailed down the lake past us towards Buffalo; waiting, I suppose, to plunder where they did the other plundering."

"I hope this will find you in health as it leaves us. We wish you to write as soon as you get back from Black River, that we may hear how they do there. The precarious state of things with me this summer will, I hope, prove a sufficient apology for the distracted appearance of my letters. I remain

Your dutiful son,
JACOB BURGESS.

Hanover, January 22, 1814.

Respected Parents:

Jesse Clothier arrived after nine days' journey on Thursday. The principal news we have at present is that we survive the depredations of the enemy on the borders of our country; but we know not how long we may enjoy our tranquillity; we were much alarmed when Buffalo was so basely given up to the British; we expected to run and leave all but what I could carry on my back. I came very near sending Polly and her child to the Ohio; she was going in a wagon with three other families who expected to start immediately; others went to making sleds to move west. There have but few families gone, and we begin to think we may yet be safe here, should the lake not freeze across this winter. I expect it will not, as it has not been frozen any yet.

We have had a very agreeable winter so far. I am fully persuaded the winters here are much warmer and the summers less hot than in Berkshire. I should like this country better and better if I had a sufficient quantity of business in the medical line. But if the war would let the country settle as rapidly as it did about the time I came here, I should have enough to do. I now spend the most of my time at farming. Should we not be disturbed we are in a way to live well enough.

Your dutiful son,
J. BURGESS.

In another letter he refers again to the American flight from Black Rock and Buffalo, and the burning of Buffalo by the British.

"Polly cooked up all her provisions for the journey to the Ohio, after that shameful transaction which committed Buffalo to destruction. I was agoing to send her with other people who were preparing to go there for safety, and was agoing to stay here myself to take care of my cattle. Everybody went to making sleds to move their families; but before they were ready we began to understand the force that came against our men at Black Rock were greatly inferior to ours, and we all abandoned the idea of going again till we see another Buffalo caper, which I pray God to prevent."

REV. CHALON BURGESS, D. D.

1817—1903.

Rev. Chalon Burgess, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Silver Creek, was a son of Dr. Jacob and Mary (Tyler) Burgess, and was born at Silver Creek, in the Town of Hanover, June 24, 1817. He received his early education in the common schools of Silver Creek, after which he attended Fredonia Academy and

then entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in the first grade of scholarship in 1844. After spending several years in teaching—first in one of the public schools of Buffalo, and then as Principal of the Union School of Nunda, New York, he entered Auburn Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1849. During the summer of '48 he was engaged in missionary work on the Genesee Valley Canal, which was very fruitful of good results. In 1850 he commenced ministerial labors. On account of ill health he declined some important work offered him and assumed charge of the small Congregational Church at Little Valley, New York, where his work extended over a period of eleven years. From Little Valley he was called to the Presbyterian Church of Panama, New York, where he remained for fifteen years, lacking three months. While there he had charge also of the Congregational Church of Ashville for five years. In November, 1875, he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Silver Creek, the place of his nativity. This church he faithfully served until his resignation, May 1, 1891. During his pastorate the church membership was increased from one hundred and forty-four to two hundred and thirty-seven.

June 2, 1853, Mr. Burgess was married to Emma J. Johnston, daughter of Rev. Charles Johnston, of Ovid, Seneca County, New York, who survives him. They had six children, two of whom died in infancy. Charles Jacob died of pneumonia just as he was about ready to enter college. Those living are: Edward Sandford, (A. B., Hamilton, 1879; Ph. D., Columbia, 1899,) professor of Natural Science in the Normal College of New York City; Theodore Chalon, (A. B., Hamilton, 1883; Ph. D., University of Chicago, 1898,) Dean and Professor of Greek and Latin in Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois; Sarah Julia, (A. B., Wellesley, 1894; A. M., Radcliffe, 1901,) until recently a teacher in the Silver Creek High School.

Rev. Chalon Burgess was a fine scholar, a logical and pleasing speaker, a courteous gentleman. He was a decided Prohibitionist in political opinions. He was the author of numerous published sermons and papers. Request was repeatedly made for publication of his comforting funeral addresses, and of those comprehensive surveys of the year which formed his Thanksgiving sermons; of sermons upon special events, as that on the death of Abraham Lincoln; and of his historical sketches of public schools, churches and Sunday School work.

From the New York Evangelist we quote: "Buffalo Presbytery has furnished two striking exceptions to the proverb, 'A prophet is not without honor save in his own country and in his own house.' The exceptions are the late Rev. Dr. Grosvenor W. Heacock, who, born and reared in Buffalo, became one of the most honored and beloved ministers the city ever had, and the Rev. Chalon Burgess, who, born and reared in Silver Creek, has just closed in that village a most useful and honorable pastorate."

From the local paper: "Of Rev. Chalon Burgess we are led to say in the words of the Apostle, 'He has fought a good fight;' and after forty years of service in the Lord's vineyard, he seeks retirement in a community which honors and respects him as a profound scholar, a keen thinker, an upright Christian. He has stood, lo, these many years a pillar in our midst, a citizen of whom all are proud."

After Mr. Burgess' retirement from the ministry he continued to reside in Silver Creek, devoting his time to study and literary research, occasionally contributing articles to the religious papers or to historical publications, also frequently preaching in Silver Creek, Westfield and other neighboring places. Some years ago Park College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was able to lead a life full of activity and of unimpaired mental vigor nearly to the end of his life. After a very brief illness he died at his home, near the exact spot of his birth, in Silver Creek, February 4, 1903, beloved by the people among whom he had labored. From the Christian Work and Evangelist of February 28, 1903, the following is taken:

"Buffalo Presbytery has lost one of its most honored members in the death of Rev. Chalon Burgess, D. D., on February 4, 1903, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. * * *

"At college and at Auburn Seminary and throughout his ministry his reputation was that of an excellent scholar, a clear thinker, a vigorous writer, a man of balanced and sober judgment and sincerely devoted to the work of his profession. He was often in demand for addresses on special occasions, and only last June delivered at Westfield, New York, a lecture on the Pioneer Period of Chautauqua County, which for its interest and impressive elocution will be long re-

membered. * * * Doctor Burgess's was a beautiful character—strong, intelligent, earnest, godly, affectionate. As one remarked at his funeral: 'His hold upon the doctrines of the Christian faith was neither that of a riveted link, nor that of a detachable hook, but that of a living hand,."

From an article by Mrs. M. H. Fairchild in the memorial number of the Silver Creek Gazette the following extract is made:

"England boasts with a justifiable pride of one who graced the last century as her 'Grand Old Man;' and with equal pride and truthfulness this lesser community can make a like honorable claim.

"Had an outside or unacquainted listener been present at the memorial services held in the Presbyterian Church, last Friday, and heard all the loving tributes there paid to the memory of the Rev. Chalon Burgess, he might have felt that they were overdrawn laudations to the dead. But not one thought like this entered the mind of an individual in that large congregation. They were so conscious of the man that had walked in his Christian integrity among them for years, that no such portrayal of his character could seem like anything but a just and faithful retrospect of a life they had so long reverenced.

"When the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland of Fredonia drew his vivid picture of the ideal Christian, we said in our hearts, 'He was that.' When the seminary classmate, the Rev. Dr. Waith of Lancaster, with the tender emotion of a lifelong friend, told of all the early promise which he recollected of his nobility of character, we knew that it was true, because we had seen the fulfilment in the ripened years of his usefulness. As Doctor Ward spoke feelingly of his tender sympathy and the material aid he gave to poor and struggling churches in the Presbytery of Buffalo, we could well believe his words, for the Silver Creek Church had been a frequent beneficiary by his generous giving in service and in money.

"We felt, too, that the Rev. Mr. Tennant had had close views of him when he recalled his intellectual worth, his espousal of unpopular reform measures—notably the temperance cause, which was ever an object of his special solicitude. We knew, too, that he had listened, as we had, to his impressive Thanksgiving sermons, when he led his congregation to contemplate the nation's blessings and its perils. His reference to the genial wit that made weddings pleasant, and all merrymakings glad, awoke memories in a hundred homes where he had entered with good cheer and left with benedictions.

"We knew with great assurance how his successors in the ministry in the church of his choice, had ever found in him the fatherly friend and the sympathetic counselor. No relationship could have come nearer to that of father and son than did that between the old pastor and the Rev. E. M. Sharp during the ten years of the latter's ministry in Silver Creek. The present pastor, the Rev. J. I. Cleland, gave tender testimony of the same affectionate intercourse during the year and more of their acquaintance.

"Broad and generous as were all these testimonials, one could still feel there were innumerable paths where his tender impulses led him, the history of whose quiet ways would never be chronicled."

About a year after the death of Mr. Burgess, a memorial volume appeared, containing a portrait, biographical sketch, memorial addresses, selections from his sermons, and tributes, many in number, from fellow-ministers, members of his various parishes, and other friends. Among these tributes are the following:

"One felt in his presence that spiritual uplift that comes from those who 'walk with God'." "He could be, as so very few can, orthodox without being narrow, scholarly without being pedantic, judicial without losing sympathy. He was ideal as a pastor, as a gentleman and as a man." From a friend of the Panama pastorate, who wrote later, "When quite a small girl I remember hearing a good deacon in the Baptist church say he knew of but one thing against Brother Burgess. He said the Bible read, 'Woe unto you when all men speak well of you;' yet in Mr. Burgess's case it seemed to bring nothing but blessing."

From Mrs. John Hamilton of Fredonia: "He was so faithful, true and generous in his friendship; so uniformly kind and courteous in his demeanor, so gentle of speech, so beneficent of mind, so able and impartial in counsel, in virtue so rich, in intellect so keen, in learning and research so broad and accurate that he made a friend of priceless worth. * * * Who of us who intimately knew and loved this man of rare attainments, of beautiful culture, of lovely spirit, and who shared his friendship, will ever forget his family altar prayers of faith and trust? For he talked with God as a man

talketh with his friend; and we believe that 'At last—he who so loved the Master and longed for His coming,, has gone to meet Him in His own city,—and has met him at the open gates of pearl.' "

From the Rev Dr. A. C. Shaw of Wellsboro, Penn: "In the pleasant seasons of life his presence brought new joy, in sorrow his presence brought consolation, in the worship of the sanctuary his presence brought strength and beauty. He was a complete embodiment of one's ideal of a Christian man and a preacher of the gospel of Christ, one of the Lord's noblemen, a genuine Prince in Israel, a man who could be justly regarded with no feelings but those of admiration and love. His life was a long and glorious day, fresh from the hand of God, and the evening was brighter than the morning. His memory is a rich and fruitful inheritance."

WHEN THE CIRCUIT RIDER CAME.

"In the backwoods of Chautauqua, in the days of long ago,
When religion was religion, not a dressy fashion show,
When the spirit of the Master fell as flames of living fire,
And the people did the singing, not a trained artistic choir,
There was scarcely seen a ripple in life's gently flowing tide,
No events to draw the people from their daily toil aside,
Naught to set the pious spirit of the pioneers aflame,
Save upon the rare occasions when the circuit-rider came.

"He was usually mounted on the sorriest of nags,
All his outfit for the journey packed in leather saddlebags,
And he'd travel with the Bible or the hymn-book in his hand,
Reading sacred Word or singing of the happy Promised Land.
How the toiling wives would glory in the dinners they would spread,
And how many a hapless chicken or turkey lost its head
By the gleaming chopper wielded by the hand of sturdy dame;
For it wasn't very often that the circuit-rider came.

"All the settlement around us would be ringing with the news
That there'd be a meetin' Sunday; and we'd 'taller' up our shoes,
And we'd brush our homespun dress suits, pride of every country youth,
And we'd grease our hair with marrow till it shone like golden truth.
And the frocks of linsey-woolsey would be donned by all the girls,
And with heated old fire-pokers they would make their corkscrew curls;
They were scarcely queens of fashion, but were lovely just the same,
And they always looked their sweetest when the circuit-rider came.

"We have sat in grand cathedrals, triumphs of the builder's skill,
And in great palatial churches, 'neath the organ's mellow thrill,
But they never roused within us such a reverential flame
As would burn in that old schoolhouse when the circuit-rider came."—Anon.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF REV. JOHN SPENCER.

THE FIRST MISSIONARY TO THE HOLLAND PURCHASE.

BY GEORGE E. McLAURY.

To have lived in the formative period of the history of the country, and to have taken part in the transformation which made the wilderness blossom as the rose; to have filled the once trackless forest with avenues, on either side of which are nestled cottages which are the homes of the yeomanry of this great and growing republic; to have seen the footman, guiding his wanderings by the moss on the trees or the position of the sun in the heavens, give way to the explorer on horseback, afterward the pioneer in his wagon, then the traveler in the stage coach, followed by the railway over which roll and thunder those palaces on wheels which are the marvels of the age, carrying to and fro the thousands in their restlessness who are passing along the highway of the nations; to have seen the log schoolhouses grow to seminaries and colleges, and the homespun, ill-fitting garments of the laboring people replaced with broadcloth and shiniest of silk fit to be worn at a king's reception; to have noted all these changes, and to have taken an active part in making the sun shine where desolation and gloom once held sway, is well worth living for, and a privilege which is vouchsafed to man at periods of time far remote from each other. But to have given a life of activity to the dissemination of the truths of the gospel, and with finger pointing Heavenward proclaiming the glad tidings of a Gospel exemplified by the life of a once crucified but now risen Saviour; to have entered the lonely cabins of those forerunners of civilization and to have wept with them in their sorrows and rejoiced with them as the transient rays of sunshine came glimmering through the darkness and desolation of their circumscribed lives; to have kindled aspirations for good in hearts given over to the evil one, and to have seen, through their influence, as the population increased, multitudes flocking to neat and commodious churches on the Sabbath day, is a privilege and a blessing to be enjoyed by but few, and only those who have given the best of their lives to ameliorate the condition of mankind.

Among those who enjoyed this great distinction of being one of God's chosen workers, was the Rev. John Spencer, the first Congregationalist Missionary to the Holland Purchase, and particularly to that part of it now known as Chautauqua County. Of his early life but little seems to be known. One authority says he was a native of Connecticut, and another that he was born in Spencer Town, Columbia County, New York. His birth occurred May 24th, 1758. He moved to Worcester, Otsego County, soon after the Revolutionary war, and from there to Canadaway, in what is now known as Sheridan, about 1808. His opportunities

for education were limited to the common schools in which only the simplest branches were taught. He said of himself that he was educated in the Continental Army, in which he was first enrolled as a private and was afterward promoted from the ranks for gallantry, and was Aid de Camp to Colonel Willits. Being a zealous worker in religious matters, there came to him a longing desire to preach the Gospel. After a hasty preparation, he was licensed to preach in 1800, and in 1801 was ordained. A few years after he was sent as a missionary to the Holland Purchase, and was equally well known in Genesee, Erie and Chautauqua Counties. He is said by those who knew him to have been a short, thick-set man, with a round head, twinkling blue eyes and dark complexion. During the latter part of his life, he wore a reddish brown hat, a Quaker or shad billy coat, knee breeches with gilt buttons, long stockings, and low shoes with rather small silver buckles. Young's History says he rode a large bob-tailed horse. A citizen of Sheridan, who remembers him, says it was a roan horse with high hips and white feet. Several anecdotes illustrating some of his characteristics have been told me by residents of this town who knew him in their childhood. They have retained these incidents in their minds as they were told them in their youth. One of them in regard to a horse trade is as follows:

John Mack, a tavern keeper at the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek, had heard much of Priest Spencer's shrewdness in horse trades and expressed a strong desire to meet him and test his ability in that line. The opportunity soon came. One day, Priest Spencer in his travels stopped at Mack's tavern for dinner. Mack had a snug built thick-set beast, while Spencer had a large, raw boned, but rather noble looking horse. Mack was not long in proposing a trade. Priest Spencer said he was willing and told Mack to look his horse over and make an offer. Mack did so and said he would trade for ten dollars to boot; Spencer told him that ten dollars was not enough, and that he had better look the horse over again. Mack did so and offered to trade for twenty dollars to boot. Again Spencer said it was not enough and advised him to look the horse over the third time. Mack did so, and thinking to get a good bargain out of Spencer, said he would trade for thirty dollars to boot. "Now Mr. Mack," said Spencer, "if I trade with you, won't you ever say Priest Spencer tried to cheat you on a horse trade?" Mack said he would not, so Spencer paid the thirty dollars, mounted Mack's horse and pursued his journey. Mack, wishing to try his new acquisition, saddled him and started out for a ride. The roads on the Cattaraugus Bottoms were notoriously bad, there being many deep mud and water holes extending completely across the highway. Coming to one of the worst of these, as the horse arrived at the deepest part he stumbled on some invisible obstruction and in falling threw Mack completely over his head into the mud and water. The horse proved to be an habitual stumbler, which made him practically worthless for the saddle. Mack never challenged Priest Spencer to a horse trade again.

Another incident regarding his remarkable preservation from drowning by the sagacity of his horse, has been curently reported for more than eighty years. At one time, in returning from one of his eastern missionary tours, he travelled until long after nightfall in order to reach his home at the earliest possible time. Crossing the Eighteen Mile Creek, he put up at Morsman's tavern for the night. He told Mr. Morsman that he had just come up the Lake Shore from Buffalo. Mr. Mors-

man did not think this could be possible as the planks on the bridge across the creek had been carried away by the high water of the previous day. Mr. Spencer insisted that he had crossed the bridge and had not noticed anything wrong with it. An examination in the morning showed that the planking was really gone and that his horse had crossed over on one of the wide stringers.

He indulged moderately in the use of strong drink. So common was this practice in those days that it was not held to be derogatory to his standing as a Minister of the Gospel. Mr. Haskin, whose father kept tavern near Mr. Spencer's home, says that at first he drank with others at the bar, but in his later days he entered the sitting room, rapped on the floor with his staff to call attention, and ordered his liquor brought to him. A decanter and tumbler was set before him and after drinking what he wished, he left the money therefor on the table as he took his departure.

His first preaching place in Sheridan was at the house of Orsamus Holmes, the first religious service being held in 1807. He located his family on the Main Road near the Holmes tavern, on the farm now owned by William Elliott. He was evidently a public spirited man, as he gave an acre from his farm for a burying ground, the one in which his mortal remains now rest. He also gave the Congregational Society a lot on which to build a church. As a preacher and a missionary, he was a tireless worker, being instant in season and out of season, never losing sight of the use he aimed to make of his consecrated talents and life.

It was said of him by his daughter Lydia, that his only or chief opportunity for study was while he was riding alone in the woods. That he used his Bible and hymn book much in all kinds of weather, their soiled appearance will attest. He always carried them in his coat pocket and they are badly stained through more than half the depths of their leaves. He testified to having read his Bible through eight times while riding alone on his missionary journeys. He was of a social nature and ever ready with jest and repartee, yet he never lost sight of the dignity or the proprieties of his calling as a Minister of the Gospel. He seemed indifferent to the applause and admiration of the world, and was independent in thought and action. He adapted himself to the rude and uncultivated surroundings of those early days and thus endeared himself to all those with whom he came in contact. Rev. W. W. Norton of Otto, Cattaraugus County, made the following statement in regard to Father Spencer's methods, at the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the First Congregational Church at Jamestown, held June 14th, 1866. "It was in 1812 or 1813 that he found his way on horseback to the Town of Olean, now Franklinville. Calling before the house of one of the principal settlers, he stated his business, and requested the privilege of stopping with them for the night, and of having preaching for the benefit of those settlers who could be gathered together in the evening. Without asking him to dismount or offering him any of the rights of hospitality, the lady told him that if he would go on two or three miles in a certain direction, he would find a Mrs. Norton, who would be glad to see him. So he came directly to our house and my mother welcomed most joyfully the first missionary sent out to the Holland Purchase. The log cabin was thrown open for evening meetings and many, including my father, were converted."

Among the churches established by him, I find the First Presbyterian Church of Pomfret in 1810, in Kian-

tone in 1815, in Ellicott in 1816, and in Portland in 1818. The first religious society in Sheridan was formed November 18th, 1809, and consisted of eight members, whose names are as follows: Orsamus Holmes, Elisha Gray, Alanson Holmes, Joel Lee, Ruth Holmes, Deborah Lee, Rebecca Spencer and Olive Holmes. The record of this meeting from which I take these names lies before me. It also contains a record more or less complete of the meetings held up to and including 1817. It is a book six and one-half by eight inches and contains sixty pages. It is ragged and stained with age, but it contains a record of the trials, difficulties and sacrifices incidental to the formation of a church in the days that tried men's souls. These eight formed the nucleus, to which were added from time to time those who felt the need of Christian fellowship, until eventually, as the population increased, there was at that place a large and flourishing society. At first they worshipped in private houses, of which Priest Spencer's is oftenest mentioned; afterward, in the schoolhouse, until at last, through the efforts of Worthy Allen, Haven Brigham and others, a large and commodious house of worship was erected. Little did these eight persons dream that nearly one hundred years afterward this list of names would be looked upon with awe and reverence as the forerunners of a goodly company closely joined in Christian fellowship. He is credited with the formation of thirteen societies. No doubt he preached in all the hamlets in the county, and it was more or less through his influence that a great majority of the societies formed in the years intervening between his advent in 1807 and his decease in 1826, were founded.

He was married in 1782 to Rebecca ————, and from this union were born eleven children. Some died in infancy, some in youth, while some grew up and emigrated to other portions of the country. Elizabeth, the eldest, was born in 1783, and became the wife of Worthy Allen, and made her home in Sheridan during her remaining life. Her death occurred October 8th, 1835. Polly married ——— Shepherd, who died young, leaving her a widow for many years. Joel, born in 1799, settled in the north part of Sheridan, afterward in Sugargrove, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1855. Lydia was born in 1796, and died in Sheridan in 1877. Although a woman of marked ability in some directions, she was somewhat eccentric. She seemed devoid of sentiment and lived a single life, yet the character of the selections preserved by her in a scrap book which lies before me, shows that beneath the almost imperious manner and action, there were the germs of affection and love, which only needed the cherishing presence of a congenial companionship to develop her nature into that of a loving wife and mother. She was intensely religious, and during the latter part of her life was accustomed to walk four miles to Fredonia to enjoy the religious privileges of the church of her choice. She mingled charity with her religion and many times carried a basket of provisions to be distributed among her needy acquaintances at the close of the service. She was a tailoress and went from house to house, as was the custom in those days, making from the homespun cloth the clothing of the farmers. All the old people who knew her in her lifetime, are ready to speak kind words in memory of Lydia Spencer. None of the family developed any marked talent in any particular direction, and none of the name are living in this vicinity at the present time. There are in Sheridan a great-granddaughter and two great-great grandchildren, all lineal descendants of Worthy and Rebecca Spencer Allen.

At the close of Father Spencer's laborious and eventful life, which occurred in 1826, his toil worn body was laid to rest in the little cemetery contributed by him from his farm for the use of the public. For twelve years there was not a stone to mark the spot

This stone is consecrated to the memory of the Rev. John Spencer, many years a Missionary of the Connecticut Missionary Society. He was the first Gospel Minister who traversed the wilderness then called the Holland Purchase and was the instrument under God in forming most of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches which existed in this region when he rested from his labors in 1826, aged 68 years He tread a useful but laborious path to immortality in the ardent and unremitted exercise of doing good. The association of W. N. Y., grateful to his memory, has erected this monument, hoping that it may prompt the beholder to imitate his self-denying labors.

1838.

where slumbered one of God's chosen workmen, who, when the last trumpet shall sound, will awake in His likeness, with a galaxy of stars in the crown of his rejoicing. In 1838 a stone was erected to his memory, and on it was chiselled this inscription: "He was the first Gospel Minister who traversed the wilderness then called the Holland Purchase, and was the instrument under God in forming most of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches which existed in this region when he rested from his labors in 1826, aged sixty-eight years. He tread a useful but laborious path to immortality in the ardent and unremitted exercise of doing good." For seventy-six years the tide of travel along the highway has passed within a step or two of his grave, but those who were once his co-laborers are, with him awaiting judgment day, and those who have heard their fathers recount the stirring incidents, of which Priest Spencer was the principal actor, have nearly all passed on before, leaving a generation which is almost ready to regard him as a mythical personage, whose memory is mainly kept alive by the shadowy incidents of tradition. As we look upon that sodded mound, and read the short epitaph, we wonder when and where the influences set in motion by that noble-hearted Herald of the Cross will end. Summer's heat and winter's snow are both alike to him. His personal work is done. The seed is sown. While some fell upon the beaten track of the highway to be devoured by the emissaries of the evil one, or among the thorns to be choked in its growth, or in stony places where there was not much earth, there were not wanting the broad fields of virgin soil, ready when acted upon by the sun of God's holy spirit, and the rain of God's providences, to bring forth abundantly. From many homes in our beautiful town have gone forth those who treasured in their heart of hearts the teachings of Father Spencer, and those teachings have been handed down from generation to generation, until lost in the contemplation of the probable results, we are led to exclaim "What will the harvest be?"

George E. McLaury, Sheridan, July 9, 1902.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

BY CHARLES M. DOW.

CHARLES M DOW.

In undertaking this paper, I am aware that it imposes upon me a difficult task—that of presenting within the compass of an article of moderate length a statement of the business and transportation development of a century. The difficulty has been found in the scarcity of material on some points for anything like a comprehensive account.

In its preparation I have been aided by my father, Albert G. Dow of Randolph, who for more than three-quarters of a century has been closely allied with the business interests of this county and an active participant in its development. I have had the benefit of historical papers and documents in the possession of the Chautauqua County Trust Company and have had recourse to the public libraries.

The life of a small section of country is of interest especially as it is seen to be a part of the larger life of the times. I have accordingly sought to connect the narrative with what was taking place upon a wider theater. It is thought that the picture will not be less attractive because of its framing in the events of the time.

TRANSPORTATION.

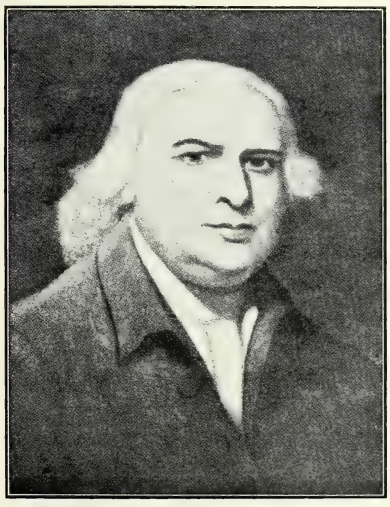
"There be three things which make a nation great and prosperous—a fertile soil, busy workshops, and easy conveyance for men and goods from place to place."—Bacon.

The work of the Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution occasioned a feeling of relief by the settlement of the burning questions which had long occupied the attention of the people. Great business activity soon followed. Speculation in warrants of all kinds set in vigorously and extended to all branches of business. The country was then mainly agricultural and the spirit of speculation did not long overlook so promising a field as that of lands. The seemingly inexhaustible acres of fertile soil that could be had almost for the asking and yet which a few years after would undoubtedly increase in value were eagerly sought. Great companies were formed to get possession of lands, organize colonies and establish settlements. These companies were organized and lands bought in almost every state. The Ohio Company, the Walpole Grant, the Mississippi Company, the Military Company of Adventurers, the Dismal Swamp Company, in all of which Washington himself was interested, are but samples of what was being done everywhere throughout the colonies.

In the winter of 1782-3, an American governmental loan was made through two prominent banking firms of Amsterdam, Holland—the Willinks and the Van Staphorsts. The amount of the loan was two million dollars and was to be repaid in five equal installments annually from 1793 to 1797. Robert Morris, in the course of his duties as

Superintendent of Finance, became acquainted through correspondence with these bankers. Close observers of affairs abroad as well as in America began to realize that vast fields were opening to speculative ventures of all kinds.

May 11, 1791, Morris bought of Massachusetts all the land in the State of New York west of the Genesee, at the same time realizing that as the first installment of the two million dollars loan would be due in 1793 the Dutch bankers would be in funds seeking investment. During 1792 skillfully worded pamphlets were broadly distributed



ROBERT MORRIS.

through Holland describing the lands owned by Morris and bearing strong indications of having been inspired by that eminent financier.

December 24, 1792, Robert Morris conveyed to LeRoy & Linklaen one and one-half million acres of land. Between this and the following July conveyances were made to the same men covering the entire territory. LeRoy & Linklaen were only trustees for certain gentlemen of Amsterdam afterward known as the Holland Land Company. There was no organized corporation, but simply three groups of capitalists—the extent of whose respective interests was a matter of private concern and impossible to ascertain.

These Holland investors entered upon the business of getting the lands into market with the great thoroughness which marked the enterprise to the end. In August, 1800, handbills were circulated announcing that the Holland Land Company would the following month open an office for the sale of a portion of their valuable lands in the Genesee country. The hand bills gave a general description of the location of the lands, and after stating that from their being almost surrounded by settlements, provision of every kind was to be had in abundance, they go on to state that "such are the variety of situations in this part of the Genesee country everywhere almost covered with a rich soil, that all purchasers who may be inclined to participate in the advantages of those lands may select lots from one hundred twenty acres to tracts containing one hundred thousand acres that will fully please and satisfy their choice."

Other lands were being offered to settlers in all directions on almost every kind of terms imaginable. In Canada the Government was offering lands at six pence per acre. It was only by affording more conveniences that the Holland Company was enabled to secure higher prices.

Robert Morris paid two hundred seventy-five thousand dollars for the land which he afterward conveyed to the Holland Company, and, for the extinguishment of the Indian title, another one hundred thousand dollars, making in all three hundred seventy-five thousand dollars. The Holland Company paid for the same in round numbers one million one hundred thousand dollars. The first tax roll which embraces this period bears date October 6, 1800. This was practically when they had just begun to offer the lands for sale. In

that tax roll the value of the real and personal estate of the Holland Land Company was assessed at three million three hundred thousand dollars, evidently one dollar per acre.

Twenty years later Joseph Ellicott, in summing up the progress made during the twenty years of his management of the company's affairs in New York, says: "From the resources drawn from the property, after paying all the costs and charges of surveys, opening roads, taxes and other expenses, I have from time to time remitted to the General Agent more than sixty-three thousand dollars; that the debts due the company secured on the land and improvements amount to nearly five million dollars, and there remain unsold one million six hundred fifty-eight thousand seven hundred thirty-eight acres of land."

POUNDING GRAIN WITH SPRING POLE.
Engraving made from wood cut in old History of New York State.

The conclusion to be drawn as to the success of the Holland Land Company's venture as a financial enterprise would be that their profits were sufficient to make them and their descendants a handsome income for years. The remnants of the Holland Land Company's lands in New York State were sold to Trumbull Cary and others in 1837.

I am led to believe that most of the first settlers who came to this county came without any fixed knowledge of the country and were simply coming west along the line of least possible resistance, which is the organic law of life. The question of their locating here was only a question of transportation, of investment and occupation, and if we study the transportation of the country at different epochs, we are furnished a clue that will take us very near the heart of all settlements. The people traveled in the easiest way they could. It was a day of raft and boat, saddle-horse and pack-horse, and man followed and settled on the pathway of the waters. His direction was guided undoubtedly by the great water ways, the distinct trails, and the knowledge that the hills would raise corn and the streams would carry it, that great law which designates the river valleys and the water ways to be the earliest and most permanent centers of population.

To the east and south of us great tracts of land had been taken and populated by great captains of their times who had come with companies or colonies. They were masters of ways and means. But in the settlement of this county, there seems to have been no captain, none pre-eminently the leader. It was a generation of down stream transportation; the section south of the

ridge soon came in touch with the population of the Ohio Valley, and later the broader highway of the Mississippi. It was easier for them to get their products to the broader and richer Ohio than to their neighbors on the north.

Contemporaneous with the building by General McMahan of his saw and grist mill, was the completion of the laying out of the Buffalo Road from Chautauqua Creek to the Pennsylvania line in 1804, the road having been opened by the State of Connecticut from Buffalo to Chautauqua Creek in 1802 for the purpose of enabling immigrants to reach the Western Reserve.

In 1804 a license to keep a ferry at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek was granted to William G. Sydnor. This was the first franchise granted in the county.

The first road in the south part of the county was opened by Robert Miles from Sugargrove to Chautauqua Lake in 1805 and was a great highway of the wilderness. As settlements increased, and saw and grist mills were established, the pioneers made narrow clearings through the forests to these mills and these clearings became the recognized highways of our time. For years Chautauqua Lake was much used as a means of travel—in the winter on the ice and in summer by canoes—when the lake was surrounded by a wilderness traversed by but few roads and these rudely made.

Darius Dexter cut the first road from Mayville to the Cross Roads made after the settlement of the county. Monsieur Pean had in 1753 cut through the old French carrying place from Barcelona to Mayville known as the "Portage Road." There was so much of romance connected with the Quebec life of this French officer, Hugues Pean, that he has been made one of the conspicuous characters of some of the famous Canadian novels. His work in cutting this road through in four days was characteristic of the force and boldness of the man.

ROPE FERRY.

It has come down in story as a great road, but was of little practical use except as marking the way for the occasional trappers and early explorers.

In 1814 the first bridge across the outlet at Jamestown was completed by James Prendergast and was three hundred and twelve feet long.

In 1816 the current of immigration set strongly toward Chautauqua County, the woods were being explored and lands were selected and purchased. The inhabitants of the county renewed their exertions to open roads and make improvements. At that time few of the streams were bridged and only the deepest mudholes crosswayed. A crossway marked the neighborhood as getting ahead of the country in improvements.

In early times in laying out roads, if there was a hill on the route, they were sure to go over it. But there were good reasons for taking the hill routes—the ground was much drier and roads more easily made.

The first mail route through the county was established from Buffalo to Erie in 1806 and mail was carried by a man on foot, he carrying the mail in a pocket handkerchief. In 1813 better facilities were provided, the mail being carried on horseback once a week; later one horse for the mail and one for the post-

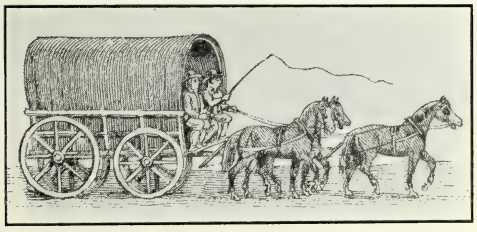
LOG CABIN.

man. Up to that time communication between the inhabitants and the outer world was infrequent and difficult and was more often carried on through immigrants and explorers than through the mails.

The average day's journey of the postman was from thirty to fifty miles in summer and much less in winter. Some years elapsed before the bulk and weight of the mails attained such pro-

portions as to exceed the capacity of a pair of saddle-bags. For the security of mails carried over long distances there was no protection whatever. It was well known and loudly complained of that letters and packages were opened and their contents read and examined by the riders. Letters were not enclosed in envelopes. Nor was it till many years later, when the bulk and number of the mails had greatly increased and the carriers found no time to read the notes they bore, that this flagrant evil ceased to exist.

For a long time business men and men holding high places in the state were accustomed to correspond in cipher. As stage-wagons and coaches became more and more common between



A POST COACH.

the large towns, letters were entrusted to a friend or even to a stranger.

The progression of the mail and express service has been almost in exact proportion with that of transportation, the mail service being performed first on foot, then on horseback, then by horse and wagon, followed by four-horse post coaches, and then by the railroads.

From a printed advertisement dated May 20, 1814, I find the following mail route advertised to be let:

"From Buffalo by Cattaraugus, Canadewa, Pomfret and Chautaugha, to Erie, Pennsylvania, ninety-two miles, once a week, by a schedule to leave Buffalo every Saturday at noon, arriving at Erie the next Monday at 6 P. M. Leave Erie every Tuesday at 6 A. M., arriving at Buffalo the next Thursday by noon."

In 1829 a route was let to Gerrett Newbury from Dunkirk by Fredonia to Fluvanna, all in Chautauqua County, once a week. From Dunkirk by Fredonia, Shumla, Pulaske and Vermont to Jamestown, three times a week, in four horse post coaches. Contractor, Ivy Handy, Jr. From Buffalo to Erie, Pennsylvania, daily, contract to Abell & Reed, in four horse post coaches. From Mayville to Ellicottville, once a week by Isaac Carpenter. From Mayville to Erie, Pennsylvania, once a week. From Mayville to Waterford, Pennsylvania, once a week. From Jamestown to Erie, once in two weeks. From Mayville to Magnolia, once a week. From Mina to Westfield, once a week.

During the early part of the century the rates of postage were:

Single sheet of paper, less than forty miles, eight cents; forty to ninety miles, ten cents; ninety to one hundred fifty miles, twelve and one-half cents; one hundred fifty to three hundred miles, seventeen cents; three hundred to five hundred miles, twenty cents; over five hundred miles, twenty-five cents.

The rates of postage were so high that private mail routes were established and continued up to about 1847 when stringent laws effectually prohibited the business. With these private mail routes, two or three private postoffices were established in the county. The post riders who were under little control also carried letters and papers outside the mails which gave them considerable additional revenue. The local mails were carried on the stages but other mails were carried in mail wagons. These mail pouches were not broken between Buffalo and Cleveland.

Some years ago in our cities a mail delivery system was established and today rural mail routes are being established on all roads where it is physically

feasible and nearly the entire population of Chautauqua County have their mails brought directly to their doors. As this system cannot be abandoned where it has been established, it cannot be maintained without being extended. Every new route creates a demand from contiguous territory for the same privilege, and the rural mail delivery will gradually extend over the entire country.

The first stage line between Buffalo and Erie was established by Bird & Deming of Westfield. Before the Ohio Stage Company took the contract for carrying mails west of Buffalo along the lake shore, a stage company composed of T. G. Abell, Rufus Reed and Aaron Rumsey covered the route and commenced weekly trips in December, 1820. In the spring and autumn ordinary two-horse wagons were used and express goods were carried once a week.

The stages passed through Westfield every Tuesday afternoon and arrived at Buffalo on Thursday at noon. By January, 1824, a stage with mail was making semi-weekly trips between Erie and Cleveland. On the 10th of February, 1825, a mail coach commenced running daily between Erie and Buffalo. The stage line to Cleveland consisted for a time of a single horse and wagon.

It was considered a great stride forward when a line of four-horse coaches was placed on the road between Buffalo and Cleveland by a company of which Rufus S. Reed and Ira R. Bird of Erie, Pennsylvania, were the chief men. This event, which took place in 1827, was as much talked about as the opening of a new railroad would be today. The new line carried a daily mail each direction and was a source of large profit to its owners. Eighteen hours were allowed as the time between Buffalo and Erie, but bad roads and accidents often delayed the coaches much longer.

STAGE COACH AND TAVERN.

The arrival of the stage in old times was a much more important event than that of a railroad train today. Crowds invariably gathered at the public houses where the coaches stopped, to obtain

the latest news, and the passengers were persons of decided account for the time being. Money was so scarce that few settlers could afford to patronize the stages, and those who did were looked upon as fortunate beings. The stage-drivers were men of considerable consequence, especially in the villages through which they passed. They were entrusted with many delicate messages and valuable packages, and seldom betrayed the confidence reposed in them. They had great skill in handling their horses and were the admiration and envy of the boys.

An advertisement in a Buffalo paper in 1827 read:

"THE WESTERN MAIL COACH.

For Fredonia, Erie and Cleveland. Leaves Buffalo every morning at five o'clock. Baggage at risk of the owners."

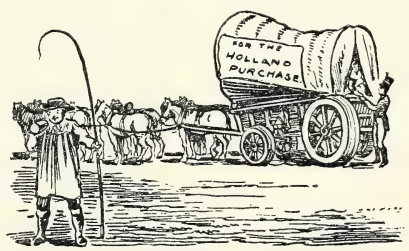
Transportation by mail coach was from four to ten and sometimes twelve miles an hour was the maximum speed. The passenger rate from Buffalo to Westfield was $6.00. Fourteen pounds of luggage was allowed to be carried free by each passenger, but if his portmanteau or his brass nail studded hair trunk weighed more he paid for it at the same rate per mile as he paid for himself.

In summer the big coaches bowled along easily enough, the closely packed passengers beguiling the time with many a pleasant tale, until, "stage coach stories" have become famous for their wit and jollity. But woe to the unlucky traveler, doomed to a stage coach experience in spring or fall. That he should be required to go on foot half the time was the least of his troubles. His services were frequently demanded to pry the coach from some mud-hole, in which it had sunk to the axle, with a rail abstracted from a neighboring fence, and through pieces of wood it was often thought best to take a rail along. "To go on foot and carry a rail" and pay for the privilege besides, was a method of stage riding as celebrated as it was unpleasant.

The primitive method of conveying horses and carriages over a stream too deep to be forded at a point where there was no bridge or no regular ferry was interesting. The work was done by a boy paddling in a canoe not twice his own length. He first carried over the passengers one at a time. The next job was to ferry the baggage over, and this effected, the horses were towed across by the nose, an operation of some difficulty. Then a long rope was attached to the wagon and it was dragged across.

Macks Ferry across the Cattaraugus was the principal portal for immigration into Chautauqua in early years. John Mack was the ferryman who ferried them across and most hospitably entertained them at his tavern on the Chautauqua side.

For years a continuous procession of white wagons passed over this ferry, generally displaying upon the canvas



"FOR THE HOLLAND PURCHASE."

in large black letters "For the Holland Purchase." These were the palace cars of the day. The journey of the settlers who contemplated a home in Chautauqua County was usually less pretentious. They generally came with small means and with a yoke of oxen and wagon or cart and a small amount of household furniture.

The great development of the New West naturally stimulated still greater improvement in transportation. The

rising manufactures in the East sought a market in the West, and the excitement over steam navigation and its opening possibilities greatly intensified the eager interest in finding new outlets. One of the first and greatest of these was the Erie Canal. The success of the canal was immediate. At once the land of Western New York and that on the shores of the Great Lakes were in reach of a market. Before the canal was built the expense of transportation from Dunkirk to New York was one hundred dollars per ton and the time was twenty days. Freight rates immediately dropped to fourteen dollars per ton and the trip was made in a third of the time. The tide of travel at once poured through the canal.

EMIGRANTS ON THEIR WAY TO CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The opening of the Erie Canal had the effect of temporarily depressing and retarding the settlement of the county as a whole as it changed the old lines of travel, although to the towns and country in the neighborhood of the canal it gave a powerful impetus.

The completion of the Erie Canal dates the close of the true pioneer history of the county, but the methods of life of the pioneer did not entirely disappear until about twenty-five years later, or about the time of the building of the New York & Erie Railroad when communication was still better established with the eastern towns and a still better market was obtained.

A passenger canal boat has been described as a barge with a little house on it and a caravan within. Along each side of the cabin was a row of little tables which were put together in the center at meal time. At night three long tiers of hanging shelves were suspended on either side of the cabin where, after drawing lots for their berths, the passengers were arranged edgewise and covered by a microscopic sheet and blanket. The berths for the ladies were at one end behind a red curtain which was carefully drawn and pinned up the center. In the morning the shelves were taken down and put away and the tables again joined for breakfast. The meals were all alike—breakfast, dinner and supper being identical.

Going on deck was a great relief not-

withstanding the deck was very small and rendered still smaller by the storage of baggage, leaving only a little passage on either side. A diversion was the ducking every few minutes when the man at the helm cried "Bridge," and when the cry was "Low Bridge," to lie down nearly flat. There was pleasure and withal a grim of humor in it. The brisk walk along the tow path or the lazy motion of the boat when one lay idly on the deck with no other sound than the rippling of the water as the boat went on—these were pure delights.

On May 24, 1826, the first four-horse stage left Dunkirk for Warren, Pennsylvania. The editor of the Dunkirk paper, proudly announcing the event,

TRAVELING ON ERIE CANAL.

declared that any one who had favored such an enterprise five years previously would have been regarded as visionary and chimerical. Stages now plied between Dunkirk and Warren once a week, the service gradually improving until about 1848 when stages ran from Pittsburg to Buffalo in less than three days. This Pittsburg route was owned by the Ohio Stage Company until sold out in 1849.

For years the roads were rough and muddy and horseback riding was the favorite mode of travel for the pioneer merchant or business man.

The highway between Buffalo and Silver Creek was very bad but west of Silver Creek was a very good, passable road at most seasons of the year. There was more of a beach along the whole length of the lake than now, and until roads were improved, this was much used during the summer.

The policy of granting charters to turnpike companies developed, giving the owners the privilege of imposing toll. Men possessing money were everywhere eager to invest in these enterprises. They not only saw the promise of dividends but ready sales for their lands. The roads ordinarily ran through the lands owned by the stockholders. Little regard was had for the grades. The main point was to make the lands accessible and marketable.

These turnpike companies had authority to collect toll, for every space of ten miles in length, the following sums, and so on in proportion for a greater or less distance. For every score of sheep, one-eighth of a dollar; for every score of hogs, one-eighth of a dollar; for every score of cattle, one-fourth of a dollar; for every horse and his rider, or a led horse, one-sixteenth of a dollar; for every sulky or chaise with one horse and two wheels, one-eighth of a dollar; for every chariot, coach, stage, wagon, phaeton or chaise with two horses and four wheels, one-fourth of a dollar; for either of the carriages last mentioned with four horses, three-eighths of a dollar; for every cart or wagon whose wheels do not exceed the breadth of four inches, one-eighth of a dollar for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon whose wheels shall exceed in breadth four inches and not exceed seven inches, one-eighth of a dollar for every horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon the breadth of whose wheels shall be more than ten inches and not exceed twelve inches, three cents for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon the breadth of whose wheels shall exceed twelve inches, two cents for each horse drawing the same. The discrimination

in tolls was very favorable to broad wheeled wagons.

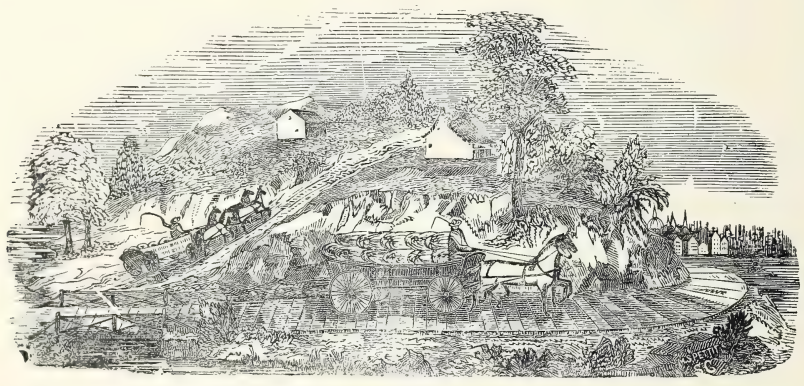
Ox carts and ox sleds were oftener met with than horses and wagons. Most of the vehicles went upon two wheels. Only on the main road were chariots and coaches, gigs, carriages and stage coaches to be seen. When the distance was great, the farmer would mount his horse and take his wife on the pillion behind. When he drove the two-wheeled cart, his wife enjoyed the comforts of a chair.

The first covered carriage owned in the county was an asset of the Prendergast family when they settled here in 1805. It was of a type known as a traveling carriage used by the more fortunate of the people when traveling long distances.

In all instances large and important bridges were built as corporate enterprises, and in a number of cases such continued for years to be toll bridges, or until the rights of the company were purchased by the county and the bridges made free. The bridge tolls were generally a trifle higher than the turnpike toll for ten mile spaces.

Rufus Reed built a toll bridge at Cattaraugus Creek about 1830. In low water the immigrants forded the creek above the bridge and saved the tolls. Near many of the turnpikes other roads were built to avoid the toll charges and were called "shunpikes."

Plank roads were built from Westfield south through the western towns and from Dunkirk south through the eastern towns which greatly facilitated the conveyance of merchandise. Later other roads were built to connect with the north and south roads. These increased facilities for transportation advanced the price of butter, cheese and farmers' products and also made a market for many articles that before had none. In the building of these roads the roadbed was covered, as the name indicates, with heavy planks, and furnished an easy and pleasant thoroughfare. Though the travel was large, the roads did not prove profitable investments and were abandoned as plank roads and became township roads mostly in the 60's.



[This engraving was printed on the certificates of stock issued for the plank roads of the county.]

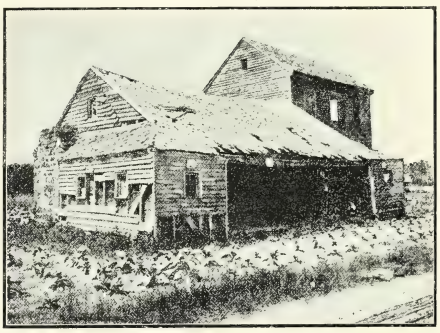
The plank roads were constructed at a cost of about six hundred dollars per mile. All together there was about one hundred miles within the county built at a cost of about sixty thousand dollars. Not one of the roads paid expenses and repairs. The losses in operation cost something about thirty thousand dollars more. So the entire investment to the stockholders was about ninety thousand dollars, which represented their loss.

There were no great transportation methods for handling freight either on the lake road or in the interior. The bulk of the freight coming from the east was shipped in the spring or autumn through the canal to the lake points by vessels. For that reason little freighting was done by wagons, the merchants uniformly employing farmers and local teamsters in shipping out and bringing in their goods.

In 1835 the road along the lake shore was in its most prosperous period. The stages drawn by four or six horses were continually in use. The New England people were then settling the Western Reserve and the vast traffic brought easy prosperity to the people along the roads and built up towns and villages. Some of the inns accommodated twenty or thirty people and were full night after night.

For some years before the beginning of the great railroad era when stage coaching on the lake road became a thing of the past, the Ohio Stage Coach Company conducted the line from Buffalo to Cleveland and Chicago. The coaches were mostly four horse stages, but some six horse stages were run with inside and outside seats for passengers. The four-horse coaches carried twelve passengers and ran in divisions of about twelve miles each. The usual summer runs were with five four-horse teams at each station, ordinarily running three coaches together but sometimes the entire five. In the winter they ran as high as thirty teams at a station and sometimes as many as twenty stages ran in a train. Some coaches were painted wine color and some yellow, with gold trimmings. The winter stages on runners were generally painted wine color, and for decoration, on the doors were pictures of the presidents and other public men. They were heated by a little stove under the driver's seat and so kept the driver and the inside of the coach warm. These sleighs carried from eighteen to twenty passengers. Teams and drivers changed at each station, but the coaches ran from sixty to eighty miles without changing. The passing in the night of these trains of coaches with their great lamps all lighted, running from eight to twelve miles an hour, was an inspiring sight.

After the completion of the Lake Shore Railroad, all these stage coaches were taken to Chicago and placed on a route running from Chicago to the Mississippi River. The vehicles were made in Columbus, O., and were of the thorough brace type. Stages were spoken of as "The Monopoly of the day —much talked of, much abused, but never wanting in efficiency."



AN OLD-TIME TAVERN.

Many of the numerous taverns for the entertainment of travelers were opened with the encouragemnt of the Holland Land Company. It sold the intended landlord a quantity of land, giving a liberal time for payment, without interest, at the lowest price at which the company would sell its lands. So aside from the income derived from travelers, the concession of the Holland Land Company made hotel keeping attractive. The tavern keepers of those days were usually men of marked force of character, and wielded wide political influence. It is said that at one time there was not a mile along the lake road without a public house. Among the most noted of those old taverns were James

McMahan's at the Cross Roads and D. Royce's at Ripley. Not more than one in ten of these public houses were other than log tenements. No tavern keeper was given a license who had not a securely enclosed yard large enough to contain all the sleighs, wagons, carts and other carriages of guests. Many of these early taverns passed away with the introduction of the stage coach and hardly any of them were left after the middle of the century. After that time the village inn took the place of the country tavern and it was the most frequented house in town. Charles Dickens left this pen picture of the village inn in the 40's:

"The great room with its low ceiling and neatly sanded floor, its bright pewter dishes and stout backed, slat-bottomed chairs ranged along the walls, its long table, its huge fireplace, with

THE FAMOUS BUTTON'S INN.

the benches on either side, where the dogs slept at night, and where the guests sat, when the dipped candles were lighted, to drink mull and flip, possessed some attraction for everyone. The place was at once the town hall and the assembly room, the court house and the show tent, the tavern and the exchange.

"On its doors were fastened the list of names drawn for the jury, notices of vendues, offers of rewards for stray cattle, the names of tavern haunters and advertisements of the farmers who had the best seed potatoes and the best seed corn for sale. It was there that wandering showmen exhibited their automatons and musical clocks, that dancing masters gave their lessons, that singing school was held, that the caucus met, that the Colonel stopped during general training. Thither came the farmers from the back country, bringing their food in boxes and their horses' food in bags, to save paying the landlord more than lodging rates. Thither many a clear night in winter, came sleighloads of young men and women to dance and romp, and go home by the light of the moon. Thither, too, on Saturdays, came half the male population of the village. They wrangled over politics, made bets, played tricks, and fell into disputes which were sure to lead to jumping matches, or wrestling matches, or trials of strength on the village green. As the shadows lengthened, the loungers dispersed, the tavern was closed, and quiet settled upon the town." A semblance of all this is still with us in our villages.

The familiar picture, "The Reproduction of the Early Passenger Train," recalls an incident of travel over the Central Road in the 40's when trains were raised over the hill between Schenectady and Albany by a stationary engine connected with a long rope drawing the car up the hill and lowering it on the other side.

A traveler describing a New England railroad ride in the early 40's says:

"There is a great deal of jolting, a great deal of noise, a great deal of wall, not much window, a locomotive engine, a shriek and a bell. The cars are like shabby omnibuses, but larger, holding thirty, forty, fifty people. The seats instead of stretching from end to end are placed crosswise. Each seat holds two persons. There is a long row of them on each side of the caravan, a narrow passage up the middle, and a door at both ends. In the center of the carriage there is usually a stove, fed with

charcoal or anthracite coal, which is for the most part red-hot. It is insufferably close; and you see the hot air fluttering between yourself and any other object you may happen to look at, like the ghost of smoke."

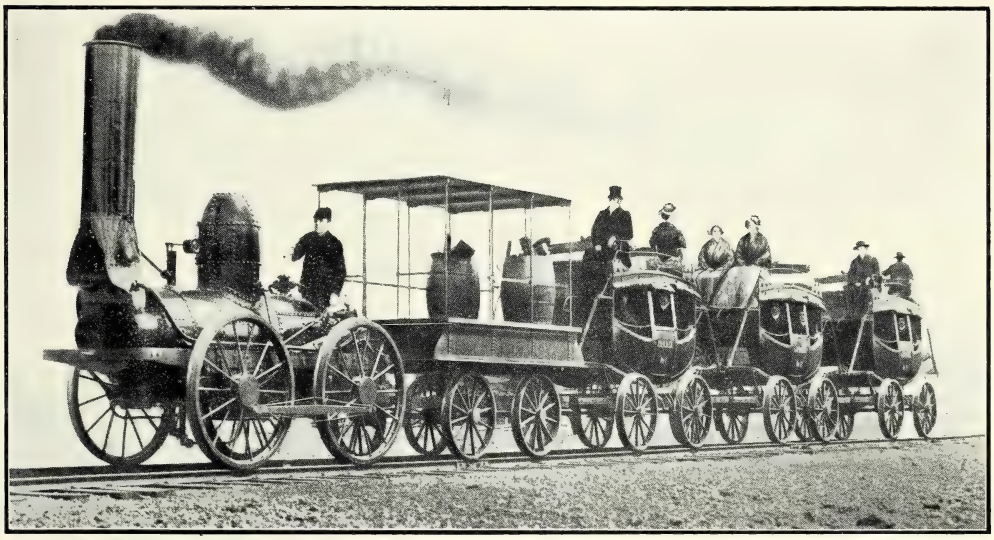
Through the effort of Judge Marvin the first public meeting ever held anywhere to consider the building of the Erie Railroad was held in Jamestown in 1831. Judge Foote presided and Judge Marvin made the principal address.

The first public movement in regard to the construction of a railroad along the lake shore was held at Fredonia in 1831. Its object was to organize for the building of a road from Buffalo to the state line with the understanding that it was to connect with one in Pennsylvania.

The act incorporating the New York & Erie Railroad was passed in 1832 and also an act incorporating the Mayville & Portland Railway with a capital of one hundred fifty thousand dollars was passed the same year. This was the earliest suggestion of the road finished but today. It was intended to construct a railroad from Portland Harbor to the head of Chautauqua Lake.

The Governor's message of 1839 proposed three great lines of railroad through the state—the northern, the middle and the southern. These transportation projects always gave new heart to the people.

The people were beginning to struggle with one of the great problems of our age—how to bring the farm near to the city. They knew that distance, speaking economically, is not measured in miles, but in time, money and effort.



DEWITT CLINTON ENGINE AND FIRST RAILROAD TRAIN IN NEW YORK.

Photograph of fac-simile of train made by N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. By courtesy of the N. Y. C. & H. R R. R. Co.

The completion of the Erie Railroad in 1851 marked the beginning of an era in the history of the county as did that of the Erie Canal twenty-five years before. The Erie Railroad brought direct and quick communication with New York City and in 1852 the Buffalo & State Line Road was completed from Buffalo through Dunkirk to Erie, materially increasing the facilities for transporting products to market and stimulating improvements in every part of the county.

The great enterprise that Chautauqua County had so anxiously awaited

through long years of doubt was consummated in May, 1851, when the New York & Erie, the then longest railroad in the world, was completed to Dunkirk. The celebration which was held in Dunkirk has never been equalled by anything of the kind in the county.

A company was formed to build a railroad from Dunkirk to the state line under the auspices of the New York & Erie Road. Some work was done. Had it been completed, it would have made Erie, Pennsylvania, the terminus of the New York & Erie Road.

Dunkirk was a place of much importance for some years and its wharves and warehouses were utilized to their fullest capacity, but after the Erie was completed from Hornellsville to Buffalo, its western division became of minor importance and its line of steamers was withdrawn.

Within a year after the New York & Erie was completed, another important railroad was in operation through Northern Chautauqua—the Buffalo & State Line. About that time a road was organized in Erie to be built from Erie to the state line to connect with the Buffalo & State Line Road. This road was of six foot gauge. The roads in New York State were of four feet ten inch gauge. By the laws of Pennsylvania, at that time all roads entering Erie from the east were to be six feet or four feet eight and one-half inch gauge and all from the west four feet ten inches. The difference in gauges was a serious inconvenience to the Railroad Companies and to the public and on the 17th of November, 1853, a contract was entered into by which the road between the sta e line and Erie was to alter its track to four feet ten inches, making a uniform gauge from Buffalo to Cleveland. The change was effected in two months and completed February 1, 1854, when the first through train under the new arrangement passed through Chautauqua County from the East. This proposed change and consolidation created so much excitement that citizens gathered at some points on the route and tore down the bridges and took out the track across streets. Only a few citizens sided with the Railroad Company and they were treated as common enemies.

A few years afterward, the Erie & North East and the Buffalo & State Line Railroads were consolidated under the title of the Buffalo & Erie Railroad. Sometime in the 60's a consolidation of the roads was effected, making one management from Buffalo to Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Railroads were chartered as common carriers and not as forwarders; hence as conceived and for many years conducted, the duties of the company ceased when the end of their rails was reached. Thus there grew up in the early days a class of forwarders from terminal points that undertook to transfer goods from one railroad to another and arrange for the forwarding of same to their destination. Shippers had to bear the expense of such intermediate service. For example—a dozen different companies, separately owned and operated, constituted the route from New York to Cleveland. Hence we are apt to underrate the initial undertaking of consolidation. The policy thus pursued was speedily followed through the country.

The tendency to combine which spread with amazing rapidity alarmed the public, and legislative committees were appointed to devise remedies for the alleged evil, but as there could be no effective way of stopping people from controlling all they were able to buy, the process went on. Eventually the interests of a few had to yield to the good of the many, and by the union of independent lines into through routes, the service to the public was improved and

cheapened and the new order gained favor.

That railroads would handle long distance traffic, that they would create new industries, or that they would compete successfully with water routes was not expected by anybody. The competition of the New York Central with the Erie Canal was met with severe criticism. Mass meetings were held to insist upon the passage of laws that should stifle such competition. In 1870 canals were compelled to abolish their tolls. The rates were reduced again and again. So large a part of the expense of railroad transportation is connected with loading and unloading rather than with the actual haul that the cost of service does not increase in proportion to the distance.

The railroad is essentially a monopoly, and speaking generally, moderation in rates is to be secured not by competition but by some other force—by the pressure of public opinion, by public authority, or by the self interest of the roads acting through a desire to increase the movement of commodities by offering transportation at a lower price, transportation being something upon which every considerable branch of industry is immediately and vitally dependent.

The capital for building American roads was so scarce that great economy was used in the road-beds and tracks, and to offset this deficiency, we developed a superior system of equipment. To make up for the greater liability to collision and accident, a system of car construction was devised with longitudinal instead of transverse arrangement of beams as in Europe which rendered accidents far less disastrous when they occurred. In this development of car equipment, George M. Pullman, a native of Chautauqua, has been the leader.

It was for Mr. Pullman to solve the problem of long continuous railway journeys. In a sixty-mile night ride from Buffalo to Westfield in 1858 he occupied a bunk in one of the so-called sleeping cars of that period. The car was modeled after the sleeping bunks in use on passenger boats on the canals and consisted of three tiers of shelves on each side of the car, and was scarcely more comfortable than the ordinary day coaches. That ride was the dawn of comfort on wheels.

In 1859, with neither power nor influence and unknown to the railway world, he induced the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company to remodel two of the old day coaches of their road into sleeping cars, using a patent which he bought, supplemented by improvements of his own. Soon after he commenced the construction of a sleeping car that was destined to revolutionize travel and rightly associate his name inseparably with progress in railway equipment. This car was named "The Pioneer" and was built upon the correct principles which are now the standard of all first class sleeping cars and represented the highest achievement in the machinery of passenger transportation just as does the Pullman car of today. From the completion of that car, the Pullman has never been dislodged from the dominant position it took in one leap at the very outset. "The Pioneer" cost $18,000 and the car which came after it cost $24,000.

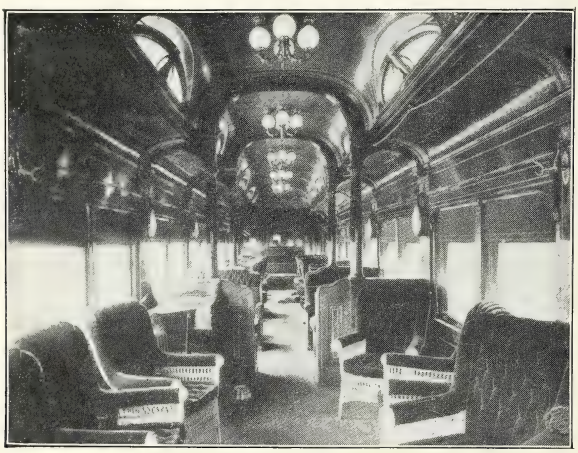
It was Mr. Pullman who taught the world that you can take a luxurious meal while riding at the rate of fifty miles an hour just as it was he who made it possible for a man to do a day's work in one city and arise refreshed and ready for another day's work in another city hundreds of miles away. It is an interesting speculation as to how much this convenience, by multiplying many times the working capacity of the individual, has added to the total industrial energy of the country.

Whatever inventive genius Mr. Pullman possessed culminated in the vestibule, which makes a solid yet perfectly sinuous train with practically absolute immunity from danger to passengers even in the most violent collision, and with a possible exception of the introduction of the air brake, which puts the control of the train completely in the hands of the engineer, there has been no event of railway develment so important in securing safety to the traveling public as the invention of the Pullman vestibule. We now start out from any city in the United States, Canada or Mexico and travel to all accessible parts of the North American continent over different railroads and we find the one harmonious, perfectly administered system of transportation. Whether you go aboard a Pullman car in New York or Arizona, you find the same beautiful surroundings, the same cleanliness and order, the same comfort and attentive service. You may pass under one roof from your dining room to your sitting room or your sleeping room as in your own home.

Steel rails were introduced in 1870 and the use of stronger bridges rendered heavier loading safe. The improvements in tracks, in bridges, in rolling stock and in locomotives have made it possible with a given amount of fuel and train service expense to accomplish in actual hauling ten times the amount that was possible a generation ago.

All this has revolutionized economic conditions. The whole world is brought next door.

A marvelous change in the passenger equipment has taken place, but still more marvelous is the change that has been effected in the locomotive. The first engine drew but thirty tons on the level road; a locomotive built today with ten wheels coupled is guaranteed to haul three thousand five hundred tons of freight on a level road, which exceeds the burden of an average ocean liner, and a large modern freight car has a capacity of fifty tons.



INTERIOR OF PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CAR.

A long uninterrupted enjoyment of public blessings and a familiarity with their use tend to make us unmindful of their magnitude.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad had been completed through Chautauqua County in 1860, giving Chautauqua County a rail outlet to the east and west; and with it practically came the passing of the stage coach days. Its advent into Jamestown was celebrated by bonfires, speeches and general jolli-

fication, not since equalled except in the great celebration of the termination of the Civil War.

The Cross-Cut Railroad was built from Corry, Pennsylvania, to Brocton in 1867 to secure a lake outlet for the Oil Creek Railroad and a connection with the Lake Shore Railroad independent of the Philadelphia & Erie. These routes were consolidated under one management and have become a part of the Pennsylvania system, providing a railroad outlet for Chautauqua and neighboring towns.

road. The system of heating cars by steam from the locomotive was first in use on this road and was the invention of William Martin of Dunkirk. This heating system did much for the comfort of the traveling public.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (Nickel Plate) was organized in 1880 to build a railroad from Buffalo to Chicago by way of Dunkirk, Erie and Cleveland, and the first through passenger train crossed Chautauqua County August 31, 1882. In the winter of 1882-3, the road was purchased in the

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF RAILROADING IN 1904.

By courtesy of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

In the revolution of the railroad operation, rates were adjusted on a mileage basis, and competitive points were favored, which led to a mania for railroad construction. Aid was voted by municipalities and a network of railroads sprang into existence. Among these roads to which aid was given was the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, opened in 1871, connecting the northern and southern parts of the county. The capital on which the road was completed was largely subscribed by the towns along the interest of the Lake Shore. It has been run in harmony with that line, although a separate organization and an apparent competition are kept up.

The Chautauqua Lake Railroad was opened in 1888, being completed to Mayville May 11th of that year, and was in June, 1902, completed to Westfield. This road has been of material value to Jamestown as it has furnished a competing line of transportation.

The earliest American sailing vessel on Lake Erie was a small boat owned and run by Captain William Lee in

which he carried passengers and light articles of freight between Buffalo and Erie touching at Barcelona. She was constructed to use oars in going against the wind and had no crew, the passengers being obliged to work their passage.

The first strictly sailing vessel that touched at a Chautauqua port was the "Washington," built in Erie in 1798, and was employed some twelve years. Before the War of 1812, a dozen vessels composed the whole merchant fleet of the lake and averaged sixty tons. The chief article of freight was salt. The first steamboat navigating Lake Erie was the "Walk-in-the-Water" launched in 1813. Afterward came the "William Penn" in 1826, built by the Erie & Chautauqua Steamboat Company. After that there were several steamers stopping at Chautauqua points.

The "Walk-in-the-Water's" rates from Buffalo to Dunkirk were three dollars and from Dunkirk to Erie three dollars; Dunkirk to Detroit fifteen dollars. The facilities for travel afforded by this boat brought Chautauqua County a little nearer the East, lessening the time and increasing the number of passengers to and from Buffalo.

Further communication with Buffalo was opened by means of the "Pioneer" and steamboats going to the far western points were induced to call at Dunkirk for the convenience of those who were western bound and gave a new impetus to the general trade and improvement of the county. In 1827 the steamboat "Pioneer" made regular trips between Buffalo and Dunkirk and a line of stages between Dunkirk and Erie connected with that steamer. There were several small harbors on the lake shore—Silver Creek, Dunkirk and Barcelona.

In 1846 a daily steamboat line was established between Erie and Buffalo. Up to 1845 all the lake steamboats used wood for fuel giving employment to a large number of Chautauqua men and teams.

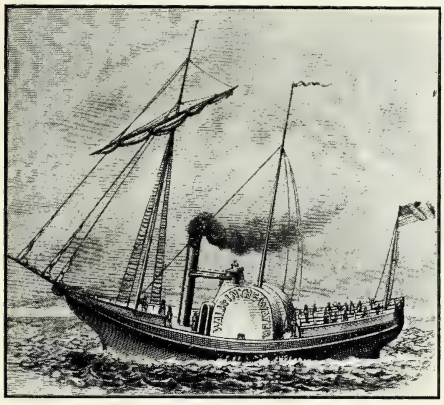
ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN IN JAMESTOWN, AUGUST 24, 1860.

Except for a few years after that, Chautauqua has realized but little benefit from Lake Erie navigation, and the extension of the Erie Railroad from Hornellsville to Buffalo cut off future possibilities.

In 1820 the first expenditure of public money within this county was made in improving the facilities of navigating Lake Erie, when four thousand dollars was appropriated for a lighthouse at

Dunkirk Harbor; three thousand dollars was appropriated for a breakwater the next year, and further appropriations have been expended from time to time on that harbor.

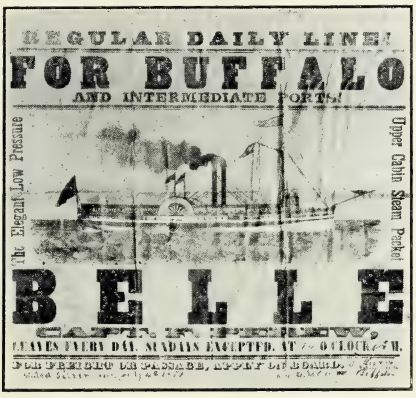
A lighthouse was built at Silver Creek



"WALK-IN-THE-WATER."
FIRST STEAMBOAT ON LAKE ERIE.

in 1828 at an expense of thirty-five hundred dollars. In 1829 a lighthouse was built at Barcelona and illuminated by natural gas carried in pump logs from the gas spring.

The last appropriation for the benefit of the Chautauqua ports was an appropriation of four hundred fifty thousand



REPRODUCTION FROM A POSTER ADVERTISEMENT OWNED BY THE LATE CHARLES LEE OF SILVER CREEK, UNDER DATE OF JULY 4, 1851

dollars made by Congress in 1897 for deepening Dunkirk Harbor. As yet little benefit to shipping has been realized from this appropriation.

There are men living in whose infancy ship-building and navigation, so far as motive power and material of construction are concerned, had not essentially changed since the beginning of the Christian era, but during the past century these occupations have been so revolutionized in every phase that the facts of 1800 put beside the facts of 1900 are interesting chiefly to the antiquarian.

The perfection of the service on the Great Lakes is well shown at the mouth of the Detroit River. At that point, during the open season of eight months, a steamship passes every three and a half minutes day and night, the total tonnage exceeding that entering the

LIGHTHOUSE—DUNKIRK HARBOR.

ports of New York and Liverpool in a whole year. The flying delivery of mails to "these ships that pass in the night" has no parallel elsewhere. Every steamer is met and mail collected and delivered without even slowing up. Orders from headquarters, messages from home, letters written on the trip, the thousand and one communications to and from an enormous fleet moving in an ever-changing panorama, are all handled in this great exchange on the water. Letters are stamped on the back each with the name of the steamer it is intended for, in characters so large that they can be read by lamplight;

they are enclosed in water-tight bags, so that if the boat carrying them should

OLD WAREHOUSE AND LIGHTHOUSE—SILVER CREEK.

be upset, the mails would float uninjured, and are hauled on board the pass-

Before and after the settlement of Jamestown, keel and Durham boats and

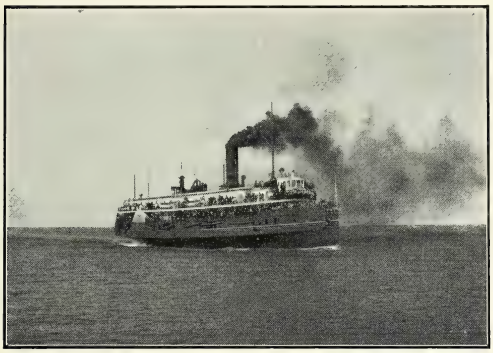
LIGHTHOUSE—BARCELONA.

ing vessels, while the return mails are received and an exchange is effected

without deviating from the course or slackening the speed.

large canoes passed up and down the Conewango, the Outlet and Chautau-

qua Lake to Mayville carrying furs and salt and many of the articles of early traffic. This manner of traffic continued



STEAMER—CITY OF BUFFALO—LAKE ERIE.

well through the first half of the century.

The first effort toward improving the navigation of the waters of Chautauqua was in 1820 when a company was incorporated for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Cassadaga and Conewango Creeks to the state line. Several miles of the upper part of the Cassadaga Creek were cleared and a boat built, but owing to the many turnings, navigation was found to be impracticable.

The navigation by keel boats was no small affair, as all the iron, nails, window glass, bacon, flour, grind-stones, and a great variety of other goods essential to the life of the settlers were poled up the Allegheny and Conewango from Pittsburg. The pot-ash and black salts found a ready market in Pittsburg as both were used in making glass in their factories. A part of the other loading for down the river trips was deer and bear skins, furs and maple sugar.

The saw-mill owners were obliged, when building their dams on the Conewango, to construct locks to allow boats to pass. After the commerce became more considerable, horses were used in drawing these boats.

WARPING RAFT UP STREAM.

The first steamboat on Chautauqua Lake was built in 1827 by a company headed by Alvin Plumb and was named

"Chautauqua." A larger boat was built in 1835 named "Robert Falconer." Others followed and were abandoned or burned until it is said that between forty and fifty steamboats have been built. In 1846 Emery Warren's history speaks of Chautauqua Lake as the "most elevated body of water on which a steamboat floats in the known world."

The present fleet owned by the Chautauqua Steamboat Company consists of eight good sized, well equipped and well managed steamers. There are numerous other small steamboats owned

MODERN STEAMBOAT, CHAUTAUQUA LAKE

outside of the Chautauqua Steamboat Company and over one hundred small private yachts.

During the stage coach days and down to 1870, there was a large amount of passenger and freight business done by the boats. Steamers connected with stages from Westfield and on the way down the lake passengers were served with excellent fish suppers that became famous In 1871, by the explosion of the boiler of the "Chautauqua," fourteen passengers were killed. This is the only case of loss of life or serious accident to a passenger on any of the Chautauqua Lake boats. After that but little passenger business was done down to the time of the opening of the Chautauqua Assembly. The business of the boats was almost entirely freight. Season tickets were fifteen dollars each and single passage one dollar each. In 1883 the Red Stack Line reduced season tickets to one dollar with trip tickets twenty-five cents, and only entire strangers were asked to pay that. Liquor was sold on all the boats up to 1885. Since that, conditions have steadily improved, and courtesy, comfort, luxury and safety are found on all the boats.

Chautauqua Lake has taken a vast part in the business development of the coun-

"THE CHAUTAUQUA" SOON AFTER THE EXPLOSION

ty and the policies of the companies managing the transportation have been liberal and beneficent.

Back in the 30's a curious kind of an omnibus car—the "John Mason" by name—was drawn by horses over strap rails laid on stone ties through Fourth Avenue in New York. This was the first passenger street railway ever built. It was not a success and no others were projected until twenty years later when a sort of a boom in street railroad construction appeared in the 50's.

The street railroad is distinctively an American idea but has lately found lodgment throughout the world. In 1873 the cable car was ushered in and not until about '80 did a practical elec-

tric railway appear, Edison having built the first electric railroad in America that year, and the cable car is now a thing of the past except on very abrupt grades. The first electric railroad seeking business was built in Chicago in 1883.

In 1887 the success of electric railways was still trembling in the balance. The trolley was a heavy four wheel truck that ran on two wires and was drawn after the car by a flexible cable. The movement did not spread to smaller cities until about 1890. Radical improvements in electric apparatus marked the progress of the year and the system now in vogue was generally adopted.

FIRST ELECTRIC LINE IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The first street railroad company in the county, the Dunkirk & Fredonia, was chartered in 1864. The organization was completed in 1865 with Thomas L. Higgins, President. The road commenced operations in September, 1866, having a strap rail for track. Dr. M. M. Fenner became President in 1880. In 1890 the road was rebuilt and the motor power changed from horse to electricity, with a new rail and elaborate car equipment. In 1894 the company installed a steam heating plant and is successfully heating many of the public and private buildings of Fredonia. They also operate the electric light and power plant and the Fredonia natural gas plant.

The Jamestown Street Railroad (horse street railroad) was incorporated in 1883 and was put in operation in 1884, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. John T. Wilson was the first President of the Jamestown Street Railroad. Mr. Wilson remained President of the road for two years when he was succeeded by Robert N. Marvin; he in turn was succeeded by James B. Ross who served until 1889 when Almet N. Broadhead was elected President. In 1891 the motor power was changed to electricity and the mileage of the road greatly extended. The company now own and operate twenty-two miles of track and forty-eight cars.

The Dunkirk and Point Gratiot Traction Company was organized in 1900 with Daniel F. Toomey President. The road is operated only during the summer months.

The father of the present bicycle was the hobby horse. Hobby horse riding was a popular form of amusement early in the century. In 1866 cranks were first applied to the front wheel. It was really introduced in the year 1790

and was used with a stationary front wheel for about thirty years. About 1818 the front wheel was placed in a fork which was capable of a rotary move-

JAMESTOWN'S FIRST STREET RAILWAY CAR WITH DIRECTORS OF ROAD, JUNE 19, 1884

ment. The velocipede bears date of 1870. The wheels were of unequal size, the driving wheel being in front and operated by cranks and pedals. The wheels were of the buggy type. Then

MODERN STREET CAR—CITY OF JAMESTOWN.

in 1878 came a machine with a rear wheel very much reduced in dimensions, with a roller brake on the back wheel operated by a leather thong tightened by turning the handle bar in its bearings, and was the first to be fitted with rubber tires carried in half-round hollow iron rims. In 1882 came the ball-bearing, which was the highest development of the wheels of the "Ordinary" type. The "Safety" machines came in in 1883. In 1884 came the first rear driven chain "Safety" in this country. The "Safety" type was fully developed in 1889 and in this was shown the first careful finish and attention to detail. The cushion tire of this machine paved the way for the pneumatic tire. The fully developed machines of 1896 contained all the essential modern improvements of the type, but the last machine, the one of 1900, is supposed to represent the acme of bicycle construction, being the chainless machine with reduced weight to twenty-five pounds.

During the time that the bicycle was a fad, when thousands of bicycles were in use in the county, several local establishments manufactured them—notably the Fenton Metallic Company—but the strong competition made their

manufacture unprofitable and all discontinued their production. The bicycle has taken a strong place as a practical method of travel and will probably not be dislodged from its place of utili-

ANCIENT VELOCIPEDE.

ty. It was the first vehicle to usher in the dawn of the good roads movement. The Century Cycle Club of Jamestown made the first movement toward building a sidepath, the first work being done in 1896. Other sidepaths followed in different parts of the county.

While we have smoothed the way by bringing energy to bear upon the movement of goods and removing the obstructions to such service on our railways, our common roadways remain about as they have been for a generation. They are bad in design, bad in construction, wasteful in cost, and almost useless through a part of each year in every section.

The traveler abroad cannot but notice the excellence of the country roads and mark the contrast between them and those in all parts of our own county. Our people, engrossed in other matters, have until recently shown little tendency to take up the problem of rural transportation in a systematic and thoughtful manner. The saving would be not only direct in decreasing the cost of transportation but indirect in enabling the farmer to choose the time of bringing his produce to market.

To secure a good system of country roads, two things are necessary—a considerable expenditure of money and a better system of administration. No comprehensive or far-sighted policy can be expected until the roads are classified and those of general importance maintained at the general expense and in a condition suitable to the amount of traffic that passes over them. The good roads movement is an unmistakable sign of a new commercial period whose extent is not yet perceived but whose beginnings will in the future doubtless be marked as a remarkable epoch in the history of commerce.

The good roads movement, the bicycle and the automobile have come upon

HIGH WHEEL VELOCIPEDE.

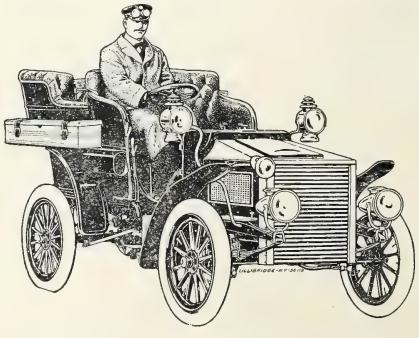
us nearly hand in hand. Some of the older ones among us have witnessed the absorption of the stage coach and the wagon by the railroad, and only in poetry have postilions and the old stage coach left any traces.

We now to all appearances stand at the beginning of a new process of absorption of the same kind which probably will assume far greater dimensions than the first. It is a question of the displacement of horses by the motor. Of course it is not for the present imagined that the absorption will be so complete a one as in the case of the stage coach and wagon, but in the public traffic, both passenger and trucking, in the cities it will soon to all appearances be as complete as is today the overthrow of the horse for street railroad service.

The automobile has entered modern life as a factor of high economic significance. Never before has American genius and enterprise created so important a business interest as their manufacture in so short a time. It is a significant fact that more vehicles—five times over—are being exported than are sold here at home. The utility of the automobile in any city or country is in direct proportion to the condition of its streets and roads, and that it has met with such acceptance in France is because the highways are all as smooth as park paths.

The development of motive power is sure to be rapid. The weakness of the present machine is not in the automobile itself but in the driving qualities. Those well informed on the subject say that an electric battery will soon carry a vehicle one hundred miles with one charge while the present limit is fifty miles, and that in every other way the new battery is to be far superior to that which has been in use. The coming power is electricity for cities and gaso-

POPE CHAINLESS BICYCLE, 1904.



WHITE STEAM TOURING CAR, 1904.

By courtesy White Automobile Co., New York.

line for touring. The new machines will undoubtedly overcome the defective highways.

There are now but a dozen automobiles owned in the county, the first one being a gasoline motor purchased in 1900 by Charles M. Hamilton of Ripley. That we have no more in the county is owing to the fact that our roads are in such bad condition.

LUMBERING.

Thomas R. Kennedy of Meadville, Pennsylvania, was the first man to commence the onslaught on the forests of Chautauqua County, he having purchased three thousand acres of land in Poland on the Conewango Creek in 1804 and commenced lumbering in 1805.

General McMahan had built a small saw and grist mill at Westfield in 1804, but Dr. Kennedy was clearly the pioneer in conducting lumbering as a business. His mill was the first one completed in the county and his the first step in the way of improvements of any kind taken south of the ridge. The first boards manufactured at his mills were marketed in New Orleans, the hands returning by sea to Philadelphia and from there walking home.

Small saw mills were built in Silver Creek, Forestville and Fredonia, the first in 1805 and the last two in 1806.

The water power of Chautauqua Lake was first utilized by Edward Work at the present Village of Falconer in 1808. This mill was the second structure of the kind on the waters of this county which flow southward into the Allegheny River. The first lumber cut at Work's mill was sawed into plank for flat-boats in which salt was shipped from Mayville to Pittsburg. Subsequently the product was shipped to New Orleans.

The Kennedy mill and the Work mill have since been continuously operated and these mills have laid the foundation for several independent fortunes.

Connected with the early saw mills which sprang up in all parts of the county, their owners built grist mills. Before the building of the grist mills, the scattering settlers had begun to raise grain which they prepared for food by pounding with a hominy block and some were compelled to travel to Buffalo, or to Erie or Franklin, Pennsylvania, for supplies of flour for their families, paying twenty or thirty dollars a barrel when obtained and carrying the flour home on their shoulders. The grist mills bridged over a great chasm for the pioneers.

Other saw mills were started in the north part of the county and some attempts were made to raft lumber to Buffalo by lake, but never with practical result.

HISTORIC OLD MILL AT SHUMLA, NEAR LAONA.

James Prendergast completed the first mill at Jamestown in 1812. The Prendergast mill and the Kennedy mill manufactured the largest amount of lumber of any during the same time in the county. They used gang saws, were run night and day, and each mill sawed from two to three million feet annually. All these early mills used flutter wheels with a horizontal shaft. This type of wheel continued in use until the early 50's when reaction wheels on an upright shaft were substituted.

The inroads upon the pines extended and continued in Southern Chautauqua until the pine forests substantially dis-

appeared. The mills on the Cassadaga alone are said to have produced five million feet of lumber annually and that it required several hundred men in flood time to run the rafts to the Allegheny. The lumber south of the ridge was largely rafted to Pittsburg. That on the lake shore was shipped to Cleveland, Buffalo and the New York markets.

Our primeval forests became the wonders of the day and their fame extended even to Europe. No other section of the American continent produced pines of such quality and size as Southern Chautauqua and the Conewango Valley.

HANOVER MILLS AND FALLS—FORESTVILLE.

They represented great wealth. The vast water power which everywhere penetrated the forests rendered their conversion into lumber and shipment to market easy by continuous water power through the great Mississippi Valley.

The business of lumbering in its various branches dominated the whole southern section of the county during the first half of the century and this was the school in which many business men were educated. The prosperity of Jamestown and all the southern part of the county is in a great measure due to the active enterprise of the men who were trained in this school, and Jamestown's foundation as a manufacturing town is largely owing to the fact that only in this section had sufficient wealth been accumulated (through the lumber business) to furnish capital to establish manufacturing concerns. These men had come in contact with the outer world and were seeking profitable investment for their capital. They were men of strong will, great capacity, and possessed great financial ability.

The dealings between the early lumbermen were more like struggles between strong powers than ordinary business transactions and often led to bitter controversies. The spirit of contention seemed to be contagious and a great battle for business and social supremacy was waged.

Much of the fine timber was wasted in the most improvident way. Cherry was used as freely as hemlock and often logged and burned. If the original pine timber stood in Southern Chautauqua today, it would be worth much more than the present assessed valuation of the entire county. The middle of the century marks the passing of the pines.

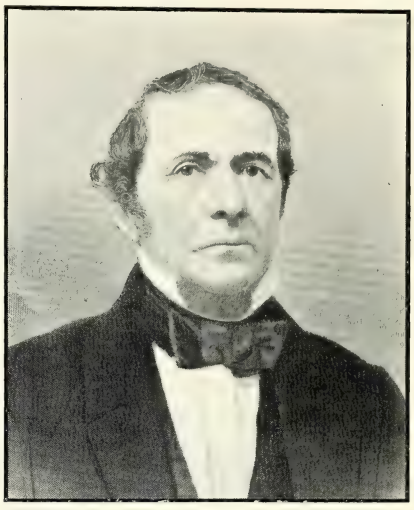
After that, for a quarter of a century further inroads were made on the now valuable hardwoods, and as the three-quarter mark of the century came and as time progressed, hemlock has become more and more valuable and has been marketed at great profit. We have now little valuable timber left and lumbering in a large way is a business of the past.

It is impossible to place an estimate on the value of the annual harvest of our forests. It was so lucrative a business from the beginning that little economy in their destruction was used. The diameter of the merchantable pine logs diminished from twenty inches in the thirties to six inches at the present time. The same general condition of ratio holds good as to the valuable hardwoods and hemlocks. When we consider the waste of our trees now going to the slaughter, any recuperation of our forest resources seems impossible.

MERCHANDISING.

Samuel Wilkinson, afterwards Buffalo's leading citizen, became a resident of Portland and engaged extensively in the salt trade, transporting his salt over the portage to Chautauqua Lake down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers. He purchased his salt at Salina, it costing him sixteen dollars per barrel delivered at Portland. His business proved somewhat disastrous, as in 1812 salt works were opened on the Ohio River and put an abrupt end to the demand from the south.

The first real merchant of the county was Elisha Risley who established a store in Fredonia in 1808 when he was a young man of twenty. He was a sturdy, forcible man and conducted his business successfully. He was a man of culture and high character. He afterwards held various offices in the county, served as Sheriff and at one time represented his district in Congress. He was also a Major General in the State Militia, and in the early history of the New York & Erie Railroad was a director. Together with his brother



ELISHA RISLEY.

William, in 1834 he established the Risley Gardens and was the first seeds producer and seeds merchant in the county.

A store was opened at the present Village of Irvineton and one at West-

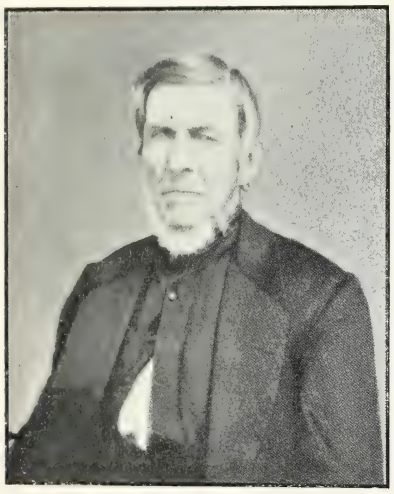
JEDEDIAH PRENDERGAST.

field the same year, but both subsequent to the Risley enterprise.

William Peacock, a surveyor in the employ of the Holland Land Company,

had been made agent of the company and settled in Mayville in 1810. Jedediah and Martin Prendergast established a store there in 1811. Mayville at that time was attracting attention as a promising place. The same firm opened the first store in Jamestown in 1814, but were never residents of that place.

Silas Tiffany, the first resident merchant of Jamestown, established a store



SILAS TIFFANY.

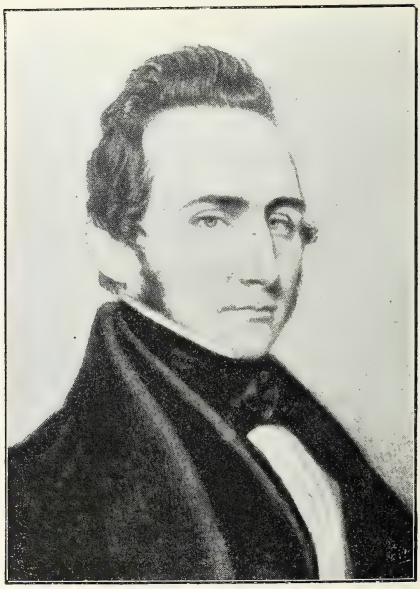
in 1816 and conducted the business for many years. Aside from his early merchandising, he was a large manufacturer and shipper of lumber, as were many of the principal merchants who followed him. He was a man correct in deportment, refined and gentle, pleasant of speech and pure of thought.

A store, a place where a real merchant dispensed calico, tea, nails, molasses, ribbons and salt, marked a decided advance in civilization and almost always was the nucleus of a hamlet which has since developed into a thriving village; and it was almost entirely on credit that sales were made.

Notwithstanding the cheapness of paper money, bonds and mortgages were still cheaper. There was no such thing as land clear of incumbrance. Second and third mortgages were common.

Stores developed on all sides, increasing with the population and the demand for merchandise. In 1819 a merchant in Dunkirk advertised that he had for sale dry goods, crockery, hardware, glassware, groceries, Dutch bolting cloths, potash kettles, iron and steel, anvils, vises, cranks, screws, saws, nails, etc., and also did storage and forwarding. The stocks of the early stores made the diversity of the present department store ancient history.

Dunkirk had about fifty inhabitants in 1825 when Walter Smith, a man remarkable for energy and business capacity, was attracted to that place by its advantages as a lake port with a fine harbor open to navigation two weeks



WALTER SMITH.

earlier than Buffalo. He had broad views of business enterprise and was fitted for large undertakings. He became at once the controlling power of Dunkirk and the most influential business man in the county. Through his capital, his prestige and his remarkable talent for business, daily stages for passengers and a wagon line for the transportation of freight were at once established on roads tributary to Dunkirk.

In early years the country store with its ashery was a public institution. The merchant was a public benefactor. No business enterprise could be carried out successfully without his advice and assistance. He not only furnished the material to build and complete the pioneers' houses and barns, and supplies essential to their family support and comfort, but he was their banker and business adviser also. Scarcely a farm was cleared, a building built or a highway opened that he did not in some way give assistance. In many cases these highways were in part his place of business, as many of the merchants sent out peddling wagons supplying the surrounding country with notions and necessities from door to door, exchanging their wares for whatever the farmer had to dispose of.

In 1844 occurred the most terrific storm ever known on Lake Erie. The wharves at the different Chautauqua points were washed away, the merchandise scattered along the shore, and a large amount of property belonging to the Chautauqua County merchants lost. Nearly all the merchandise brought into the county came through these Lake Erie ports in spring and autumn and was transported inland in farmers' wagons. The blow was felt on all sides but recovery was rapid. The warehouses that were built at Silver Creek, Dunkirk and Barcelona in 1830-31 were either partially or entirely demolished by this storm, but were rebuilt and conducted until rendered useless by the opening of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Jamestown was the depot of supplies for the lumbering camps located on all the southern streams.

How simple a delight was the society of the middle of the century! The etiquette of the time was of the heart. The temper of the people was joyous and merry. The merchants and professional men were never too busy for a joke and it was a dull day that did not furnish the village with a laugh; but all these little comedies and tragedies, that rich tide of human interest flowing through this secluded stream passed long ago.

Merchandising today is more clearly defined. The work of the merchant is thoroughly systematized and complex. The volume of business has gradually increased. The tendency has been constantly growing toward a cash basis on all business and the merchant does but little in the way of barter. The poetry and sentimentality of merchandising are gone.

BANKS.

Following the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank in 1811, state banks were organized in New York and neighboring states but none on the Holland Purchase. In 1816 the second Bank of the United States began its career of twenty years. That institution had a large capital, twenty-five branches (the parent bank was at Philadelphia) and had a monopoly of the government business.

Banks in the early history of the state were thought of as favors to be granted to political adherents and accordingly certain institutions were customarily regarded as Federalist Banks or Republican Banks as the case might be. So acute were the struggles in the Legislature for these privileges and so much scandal resulted that in 1821 a two-thirds vote of each house was made a requisite to granting a bank charter.

In 1831 there was no bank in New York State nearer Chautauqua County than the branch of the United States Bank at Buffalo. The nearest state institution was at Lockport and there was no bank in the southern tier of counties west of the Hudson River. The population of Jamestown was a little above one thousand and of the county thirty-

five thousand. A part of Cattaraugus County and a considerable territory in Pennsylvania looked to Jamestown as its commercial center. Seven mail routes centered there, two of them daily lines of stages each way.

Jamestown was a place of considerable promise and the need of a bank was greatly felt owing to the distance to banking facilities. This, together with the fact that an investment in bank stock was known to be exceedingly profitable, created an influence that soon materialized in the organization of the Chautauqua County Bank. That institution was organized under the safety fund system, the safest system in vogue. Judge Elial T. Foote and Judge Richard P. Marvin were the most conspicuous men in the movement for the organization. They were heartily seconded by most of the leading men of the county who readily took stock in the institution. The capital of one hundred thousand dollars not subscribed locally was largely taken by Albany capitalists. The applications for stock reached nearly a million dollars. At a meeting of the directors held at Jones & Son's tavern June 24, 1831, Elial T. Foote was elected President. The President was to serve without salary, his only compensation being a fee for signing bills.

At this meeting a contract was made with James Prendergast for a lot on which to build a bank building—the same lot on which the Chautauqua County Trust Company is located. That building was located on the rear end of the lot and faced on Second street. At the same time five hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose of erecting a building for the bank and constructing a vault. The directors present at the meeting were Leverett Barker, Oliver Lee, Thomas B. Campbell, William Peacock, Daniel Sherman, James Hall, Elial T. Foote, Judiah E. Budlong, Abner Hazeltine and Richard P. Marvin. It was resolved that there be a meeting of the directors on Thursday of each week at seven P. M. at the house of Jones & Son until further orders. There is a tradition that there was an enjoyable social session after these meetings.

As illustrating some of the conditions existing at that time, the articles of association show that the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors were to meet twice weekly and that no notes were to be discounted except by that full committee; that no note shall be discounted for less than fifty dollars or without at least two responsible endorsers or having upon it any name which shall be upon any note or bill protested

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY BANK.

and due the bank without adding one additional and responsible endorser; that all protested notes that belong to the bank for more than one week shall be put in the hands of its attorney for collection.

No individual shall be allowed to overdraw his account, but if by mistake such occurrence should happen, the individual shall forthwith be notified, and in case the account shall not promptly be adjusted, the cashier is authorized to commence a suit for the balance, and in all cases he shall, if not previously adjusted, report the case at the next meeting of the directors.

The bank was open for the transaction of business from ten o'clock until twelve A. M., and from two until four P. M.

It was thought that all renewals of paper were contrary to proper business methods and all notes must be paid at maturity. The form of making payments was as now by bank checks and drafts. The bank received deposits and sold New York, Philadelphia and Albany exchange.

Oliver Lee was elected Vice-President and Arad Joy, Cashier, soon after the organization of the bank. Mr. Joy resigned in April, 1832, when Fitch Shepard, then teller, was made acting cashier. May 4, 1832, Aaron D. Patchen of Troy was elected Cashier. He was a trained banker, a man of great energy and prompt business methods, and materially aided Judge Foote and the directors in organizing the business of the institution on a sound financial basis.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held September 30, 1834, Robert Newland of Albany was unanimously elected teller of the institution with a salary of three hundred dollars per annum. On June 9, 1835, Judge Foote having severed his connection with the bank, Samuel Barrett was elected President.

Judge Foote was at that time the leading physician of the town; was the Postmaster of Jamestown and for twenty-five years a Judge of the county, and was a prominent figure in business and financial circles. He did more to preserve the traditions and historical records of Chautauqua County than any other man. Personally he was an honest, earnest man, inflexible as iron in everything that constituted economy; hard to himself, upholding with rigid self-discipline the traditions of his early New England home.

Major Barrett, after coming to Jamestown, had been a hotel keeper, tanner and merchant, and before his election to the Presidency of the institution had been its Vice President. He served as President for thirty-seven years and the records of the bank show him to have been a sound, level-headed and energetic business man.

In 1836 Aaron D. Patchen resigned to become Cashier of the State Bank at Albany. His brother, Thaddeus W. Patchen of Troy, succeeded him as Cashier of the Chautauqua County Bank. On the resignation of Thaddeus W. Patchen in 1840, Robert Newland, formerly teller, was appointed cashier and served in such capacity until 1860 when he was made Vice President and Selden E. Marvin, Cashier. When General Marvin entered the army in 1862, Mr. Newland was again made Cashier and served until elected to the Presidency in 1872, when David N. Marvin was made cashier.

David N. Marvin's death in 1875 was a distinct loss to the institution and greatly regretted by his associates in the bank and by the community at large.

After Mr. Marvin's death, Frank B. Farnham, George S. Gifford, Willis O. Benedict, and the present incumbent, Brewer D. Phillips, who was elected in July 1897, have occupied the position of Cashier.

After the death of Samuel Barrett in 1872, on August 14th of that year Robert Newland was elected President. Mr. Newland served until incapacitated by impaired health, resigning May 8, 1890, and died October 3, 1891. Robert Newland was the son of an Albany merchant and commenced his connection with the Chautauqua County Bank when he was twenty-five years of age and maintained a continuous relation with that institution for fifty-seven years. The written records of the bank show that he was upright, painstaking, industrious, watchful and possessed of a strong discriminating mind. The bank traditions are that he was a good man, conscientious, high-minded, dignified and genu-

ine, considerate and thoughtful of others, modest, reserved and little given to extravagance of speech—an ideal gentleman.

In 1890 Daniel Griswold became President as successor of Mr. Newland and served until 1899. Then he was succeeded for a few months by Elliot C. Hall, who was succeeded in May of the same year by Charles M. Dow, the present President of the bank. Mr. Griswold during his administration was a bulwark of strength to the institution.

Fred A. Bentley was elected Vice-President in January, 1886, and is the incumbent.

The Chautauqua County Bank as a state institution was succeeded by the Chautauqua County National Bank October 2, 1865. June 18, 1896, the Chautauqua County National Bank was succeeded by the Chautauqua County Trust Company and the business of the City National Bank added to it, Willis Tew being elected Second Vice-President and M. M. Skiff, Secretary. On July 1, 1899, the capital was increased and the business of the Jamestown National Bank acquired. In January, 1900, Edward F. Dickinson was elected Secretary. On the death of Mr. Dickinson in 1901, Harry P. Sheldon was elected Secretary. Mr. Dickinson in his judgment was wise and discreet. He was kind and courteous in his relations with all and was universally respected for those traits of character which make a good citizen and an upright man. He was a model for youth and manhood. The present capital of the bank is two hundred fifty thousand dollars with deposits of two million three hundred thousand dollars. The present officers are Charles M. Dow, President; Fred A. Bentley, Vice President; Harry P. Sheldon, Secretary; Brewer D. Phillips, Cashier.

The history of the Chautauqua County Bank, unlike many, is not monotonous for it is in a great measure the history of Chautauqua County. It is the link between the past and the present. Its early chronicles show how this country was builded and the preserved records of its directors' meetings will show also that its prosperity was inevitable. One great aim was to build up the community in which it was located and in that upbuilding the institution has prospered. The spirit of progress which animated its original Board of Directors has remained with all their successors and each succeeding year has found it pushing farther and farther to the front.

Of all that men leave behind them after having been actively engaged in life, there is nothing that affords better tests of their character and motive than their private correspondence where a necessary mutual reliance is indulged in. Men throw off all disguise and disclose the real motive by which they are governed. In the mass of correspondence between the clients of the Chautauqua County Bank and its officers, many of the men of Chautauqua are shown to have been grand and overshadowing characters.

The position the bank has always occupied in the public esteem and respect of this entire community has been pre-eminent and the feeling of a large share of its constituency is of personal attachment. It is spoken of as people speak of a high-minded man. Away from home it is one of the best known of such institutions. Its growth, like the growth of Jamestown, has been continuous and solid. Its strength is positive. Its name is synonymous with stability.

Following the enactment of the General Banking Law of 1838, wildcat banks were organized through Western New York. One was located in Clymer, one in Sherman, one in Ellery, and another in Dunkirk. It was customary in the organization of these institutions that

the stockholders should be non-residents, they employing some man of prominence in each village who had a place of business which was made a redemption place for their bills. These bills were all issued in New York and sent to these officers to sign. The place of business being inaccessible, the bills were redeemed in New York at one-half of one per cent. discount which prevented their being presented and specie demanded. By this process speculators kept the bills at par for some time, but these wildcat banks eventually all failed. These institutions were not banks of deposit and were organized solely for the purpose of circulating their bills.

The Silver Creek Bank was organized in 1838 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars with Oliver Lee as President, he being its principal stockholder. Mr. Lee died July 28, 1846, and was succeeded by George W. Tew. Oliver Lee was a man of great force and an important person in the development of the county. He early acquired a large fortune and used the power that it gave. Before the organization of the Silver Creek Bank, Mr. Lee had been a tanner, merchant and warehouseman and was the first Vice President of the Chautauqua County Bank at Jamestown. His influence was broadly felt.

George W. Tew was a practicing attorney, was twice County Clerk, and was elected Cashier of the Silver Creek Bank in 1841. He was afterwards elected to the Presidency of that institution, which relation was continued until his death in 1875, the bank being discontinued soon thereafter. Mr. Tew, like Mr. Lee, acquired a large property in early life. He was a man of strong character but of modest manners; was known to be a prudent manager and a man of stainless character, admired by all who knew him in his business relations. He was thoroughly alive to all the social and religious interests of his town. His relations to moral questions and his whole character were such as to entitle him to the regard and esteem of all. There was a certain stateliness and dignity of person and natural majesty of manner about him which marked him out from the multitude.

In 1848 the Bank of Westfield was established by S. H. Hungerford with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Hungerford had been a successful merchant, was an active participant in the public affairs of his town and county; was hospitable and cultured. Honesty and ability characterized his business life.

The Bank of Westfield was succeeded in 1864 by the First National Bank of Westfield with F. B. Brewer as President and Levi A. Skinner, Cashier. Dr. Brewer was a college bred man, was a physician and had been a successful lumberman and oil operator—a pioneer in the oil business. He held many important political offices, the last of which was one term as Member of Congress from this district. L. A. Skinner was made President of the bank in 1875 and was succeeded by E. A. Skinner after the death of L. A. Skinner in 1876. Levi A. Skinner was prominently identified with all of the business, social and religious life of the town; was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, of which denomination he had been a minister before his residence in Westfield. On the expiration of the charter of the First National Bank in 1884 the bank was reorganized as the National Bank of Westfield. The present officers are E. A. Skinner, President; Frank W. Crandall, Cashier. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars with deposits of four hundred thousand dollars.

With the beginning of the latter half of the century and the ushering in of the railroad era, there seemed to be a demand for another bank in Jamestown.

The Jamestown Bank was organized in 1853 with Alonzo Kent President and J. E. Mayhew, Cashier. The directors were Alonzo Kent, Orsell Cook, Reuben E. Fenton, Galusha A. Grow and Sardius Steward. The First National Bank, the successor of the Jamestown Bank, was incorporated April 5, 1864, with the same officers and directors. On the resignation of Mr. Kent from the Presidency in July, 1881, Governor Fenton was elected President and served until his death, August 25, 1885. Mr. Kent was re-elected President Jan. 4, 1886, and served until his death, May 25, 1888, when Frank E. Gifford was elected his successor. Prior to the organization of the Jamestown Bank, Mr. Kent had been a successful merchant. He was a man of energy, strict attention to business, of rare intelligence, with a mind of acuteness and force, and withal an excellent director of affairs and a good banker. Governor Fenton's career is well written in history. It would be difficult to recite the work that he has done. As a statesman and financier he shed great lustre on his home city. After retiring from active public life, he was naturally called upon to take charge of the bank with which he had been so long identified. As he was seen about his office at the First National Bank, he was of princely mien and manner, scrupulously neat in attire, cordial and genial in intercourse, the same as when occupying exalted public position. His later business life illustrated in the most remarkable manner that the post of honor is a private station. Upon the death of J. Edward Mayhew in 1885, Edward Morgan was elected Cashier. Many of Jamestown's industries have been greatly aided by the fostering care of the First National Bank and the bank has been eminently successful from its inception. The present officers are Frank Edward Gifford, President; William Broadhead, Vice President; Edward Morgan, Cashier. Their capital is one hundred fifty-three thousand three hundred dollars, with deposits of one million dollars.

The Lake Shore Bank of Dunkirk was organized in 1855 by Truman R. Coleman and Langley Fullagar with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Coleman being President and Mr. Fullagar Cashier. On the death of Mr. Coleman in 1880, William T. Coleman, his son, became President and A. J. Lunt Cashier, Mr. Fullagar having previously resigned. Truman R. Coleman was one of the foremost men of his time in the county; pure in thought and act and devoted to the interests of his home city. In 1883 the institution became the Lake Shore National Bank. After the death of William T. Coleman in 1891, M. L. Hinman was made President, and resigning in 1896 was succeeded by A. H. Marsh. William T. Coleman was enterprising and reliable, warm in his affections, and an intuitive reader of men and their motives. His death was the cause of genuine and unaffected regret. The present officers are A. H. Marsh, President; George P. Sanders, Vice President; A. J. Lunt, Cashier. Its capital is one hundred five thousand dollars, with deposits of one million dollars.

The Fredonia Bank was organized in 1856 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, Rosell Greene being President, Orson Stiles, Vice President, and Stephen M. Clement, Cashier. The first directors were Rosell Greene, George W. Tew, Joel R. Parker, Edmund Day, Calvin Hutchinson, Philander Sprague, Chauncey Abbey, Orson Stiles, Stephen M. Clement, Henry C. Frisbee, Abner Clark and Charles Burritt. At the death of Rosell Greene in 1859, Orson Stiles was elected President. Mr. Greene came to Fredonia to learn the tanner's trade in General Leverett Barker's tannery. He was a son-

in-law of General Barker and was for some years the manager of his business and was his successor in the tanning business.

In 1865 the Fredonia National Bank was organized with a capital of fifty thousand dollars with Orson Stiles President, Chauncey Abbey, Vice President, and Stephen M. Clement, Cashier. Mr. Stiles was a graduate of Union College; was an attorney-at-law and at one time County Clerk of Chautauqua County. His genial, cordial nature drew to him many warm friends. He was a man ever honored and respected.

In 1867 Mr. Clement resigned as Cashier to accept the position of Cashier in the Marine Bank of Buffalo and was elected President of the Fredonia National Bank and H. C. Clark was made Vice President, the latter devoting his time to the interests of the institution. At this time H. D. Crane was elected Cashier and continued as such until 1872 when he was succeeded by Reuben P. Clement. In 1881, S. M. Clement having disposed of his interests in the Fredonia National Bank, Chauncey Abbey was made President and Aaron O. Putnam Vice President. Mr. Clement was formerly a merchant in Fredonia; had been a short time Cashier of H. J. Miner's Bank before taking the cashiership of the Fredonia Bank. The great success of the Marine Bank of Buffalo, of which he was the executive officer, is a splendid monument to his business ability and character.

In 1881 the capital was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. In 1884, R. P. Clement having resigned as Cashier, he was succeeded by Frederick R. Green. At the death of Chauncey Abbey in 1894, Aaron O. Putnam was made Vice President and so continued until his death in February, 1896. He was succeeded by Oscar W. Johnson as Vice President. Mr. Abbey, before moving to Fredonia, had been the most successful farmer and cattle dealer of Northern Chautauqua. He had been one of the organizers and directors of the Fredonia Bank and was an energetic and self-reliant man. His personal loyalty to his friends and business associates was one of the greatest attributes of his character.

On the death of Mr. Putnam, Ralph H. Hall was elected President to succeed him. In 1898 Mr. Johnson died and was succeeded as Vice President by Henry W. Thompson who remained in that office until January, 1902, and was succeeded by Dr. M. M. Fenner.

The Present officers are R. H. Hall, President; M. M. Fenner, Vice President; F. R. Green, Cashier. At the present time they have a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with deposits of eight hundred thousand dollars.

The Second National Bank of Jamestown was organized in 1865 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, Thomas D. Hammond being President, William H. Tew, Vice President, and George W. Tew, Jr., Cashier. In 1869, upon the resignation of Thomas D. Hammond, William H. Tew was elected President with George W. Tew Vice President and Willis Tew Cashier. In 1872, Willis Tew resigned his position as Cashier, George W. Tew, Jr., being elected to succeed him, and Judson W. Breed was elected Vice President. In 1874 H. H. Gifford was elected Vice President to succeed Judson W. Breed, and Edgar W. Stephens Cashier in place of George W. Tew, Jr., who had resigned. On March 31, 1875, the name of the bank was changed to the City National Bank.

Upon the resignation of William H. Tew in 1879, Martin L. Fenton was elected President. William H. Tew was for many years a successful merchant of Jamestown. He was a man of power and during his entire career made his

influence felt in educational matters and in everything that pertained to the best interests of his town. His positive convictions and his generosity to the needy were well known as well as his strong temperance principles and his thorough sense of justice. His intellectual qualities and judgment were of a high order and he left a strong impress on the affairs of his town.

In 1880 George W. Tew was elected President to succeed M. L. Fenton, and Willis Tew was chosen Vice President.

E. W. Stephens having resigned the cashiership, Charles H. Tew was elected in his stead. In 1888 Herbert W. Tew was elected Cashier to take the place of Charles H. Tew who had resigned. In 1893 Willis Tew was elected President to succeed George W. Tew, and M. L. Fenton was chosen Vice President. In 1894 Herbert W. Tew having resigned the cashiership, M. M. Skiff was elected in his place.

On June 16, 1896, the City National Bank was absorbed by the Chautauqua County Trust Company.

The Merchants National Bank of Dunkirk was organized in 1882 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars with Langley Fullagar as President and John H. Lascelles Cashier. Mr. Fullagar served as President until required to resign on account of impaired health and was succeeded by S. M. Clement, the present President of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo. Mr. Fullagar was a man of high character and fine business qualifications; was a pure and lovable man; his work was for the betterment of humanity; he was in touch with those principles of morality and religion which form the crown of civilization. He had a talent for friendship; was a lover of right, truth and justice and hated shams.

The Jamestown National Bank was organized in 1888 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars with Charles M. Dow, President; Charles H. Gifford, Vice President, and M. M. Skiff, Cashier, Mr. Skiff resigning the same year and Edward F. Dickinson being elected Cashier in his place with Samuel J. Giles Assistant Cashier. All the officers served up to the time of the consolidation with the Chautauqua County Trust Company July 1, 1899, with the exception of Charles H. Gifford who resigned to become President of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, S. B. Broadhead and S. W. Thompson being elected Vice Presidents in 1892. The institution was successful from its inception and at the time of its going out of business had a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and surplus of one hundred thousand dollars, with deposits of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars.

The State Bank of Sherman was organized in 1890 with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars with E. Sperry President, C. H. Corbett, Vice President, and H. F. Young, Cashier. In 1894 A. J. Dean succeeded Mr. Sperry to the Presidency and held the position until January, 1900, when he resigned and J. L. Thayer was elected in his place. The present officers are J. L. Thayer, President; C. H. Corbett, Vice President; Charles S. Jones, Cashier. They have a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, with deposits of one hundred thirty-five thousand dollars.

The Farmers & Mechanics Bank was organized in 1891 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars with E. B. Crissey President, Fred T. Powell Vice President, and George S. Gifford, Cashier. In 1894 W. R. Botsford was elected Cashier to succeed George S. Gifford. In 1897 Newton Crissey was elected President, E. B. Crissey, Vice President, and H. J. Crissey, Cashier. On the resignation of H. J. Crissey in 1898, George L. Hamilton was elected Cashier, and he was succeeded in 1900

by O. N. Rushworth. The present officers are Newton Crissey, President; E. B. Crissey, Vice President; O. N. Rushworth, Cashier. They have a capital of fifty thousand dollars with deposits of five hundred twenty-five thousand dollars.

The State Bank of Mayville was organized in 1891 as successor to Skinner, Minton & Company, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, C. C. Minton being President, J. F. Hunt, Vice President, and C. R. Cipperly, Cashier. The present officers are M. W. Scofield, President; J. F. Hunt, Vice President; C. R. Cipperly, Cashier. They have a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars with deposits of one hundred forty thousand dollars.

The State Bank of Brocton was organized February 18, 1892, by Brewer D. Phillips and others of Brocton with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, Ralph A. Hall being President, Herman J. Dean, Vice President, and Brewer D. Phillips, Cashier. Mr. Phillips resigned the cashiership in June, 1896, to take the cashiership of the Chautauqua County Trust Company. The present officers are Ralph A. Hall, President; Jonas Martin, Vice President; L. D. Sullivan, Cashier. They have a capital of thirty thousand dollars, with deposits of two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

The Union Trust Company of Jamestown was chartered January 12, 1894, with one hundred thousand dollars capital, E. B. Crissey being the first President with Frank Merz Cashier. E. B. Crissey resigned June 19, 1896, and James S. Patterson succeeded him. Mr. Patterson died April 8, 1899, and was succeeded by Frank Merz as President, Mr. Merz being succeeded by Harry L. Briggs as Cashier. Mr. Patterson was an extensive and successful oil operator and was a large holder of manufacturing interests. He was a man of great energy and interested in philanthropic and religious movements; was a man of high sense of honor, strict integrity, and of a kind and genial nature. The present officers are Frank Merz, President; Samuel Briggs, Vice President; Harry L. Briggs, Cashier. They have a capital of one hundred thousand dollars with deposits of one million one hundred thousand dollars.

The State Bank of Silver Creek was organized in 1899 with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars with R. J. Quale President, F. R. Green Vice President, and Theodore Stewart Cashier. In 1901 F. R. Green resigned the Vice Presidency and George H. Shofner was elected to succeed him. The present officers are R. J. Quale, President; George H. Shofner, Vice President; Theodore Stewart, Cashier. They have a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars with deposits of one hundred twenty thousand dollars.

The First National Bank of Falconer, New York, was organized in 1900 with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars with E. B. Crissey President, J. P. Clark Vice President, and E. H. Sample Cashier. The officers are the same now as at the time of organization. They have deposits of sixty thousand dollars.

It is a noteworthy fact that no incorporated bank of deposit has ever failed in Chautauqua County.

The men of Chautauqua who have left their mark upon our institutions knew the world and had the courage and talent that fitted them to fight successfully the great battle of life. The names of these persons are too numerous to mention here in full and to select some might appear invidious.

MANUFACTURING.

In all the early years the inhabitants of this county had few resources that would command money or store trade.

After the close of the War of 1812 some concerns commenced the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes and the manufacture of black salts which afforded the settlers the first means to command a little money. Pearl ashes were used in cooking as saleratus and baking powder are now. The most of the ashes were shipped in heavy barrels to New York for export. The annual sale of pot and pearl ashes by one dealer ran from twenty to forty thousand dollars and the forests rapidly passed into the ash kettles, so it not only brought money into the county but it promoted the clearing of land.

The lands were being cleared and sowed to grain but the crops could neither be consumed at home nor transported to market elsewhere. Out of this condition grew the policy of manufacturing the products at home and simplifying the question of transportation. Almost every section had its distillery, the liquor being much more easily transported than the grain. In all directions the best economy before the days of good roads advised every possible kind of local manufacturing and so came into existence in every community not only the distillery and the grist mill but fulling mills, hat factories, tanneries and wagon shops.

In 1816 Daniel Hazeltine commenced cloth dressing in Jamestown. In 1823 Robert Falconer became a partner and weaving was added. In '30 they manufactured cloth extensively, producing twenty thousand yards annually. Other factories were developed and were finally consolidated. Up to 1873 no attempt had been made to manufacture worsted dress goods west of the Hudson. That year William Hall and William Broadhead commenced manufacturing worsted goods in Jamestown and it has proved one of the largest industries of the place. Messrs. Hall and Broadhead soon dissolved partnership and each soon conducted independent manufacturing plants. At the time of the organization of the Jamestown Alpaca Mills, Mr. Hall was seventy-nine years of age. He had acquired a large fortune in lumbering and furnished the capital for the business and gave his personal attention to the construction of the plant. It was characteristic of the man that the work he did was done substantially. Other worsted goods plants developed and today thirty-two hundred people are employed in producing six million yards of cloth annually. Mr. Broadhead, who inaugurated that movement, did much for Jamestown.

In all of his enterprises, he has shown a judgment that reached results with

WOOLEN FACTORY OF D. HAZELTINE.

a celerity and calmness that seemed to be the issue of intuition rather than study.

In 1816, contemporaneous with the starting of Hazeltine's cloth business, Royal Keyes began the first manufacture of cabinet ware in Jamestown and in the county and soon after formed a partnership with William and John C. Breed. The Breeds were for years the largest furniture manufacturers in the county. Aside from supplying the local demand, they marketed their product at the river towns along the Allegheny and Ohio. In 1837 they built a factory which contained the first machinery for cabinet work run by water. In the 50's a large amount of their product was de-

livered by teams to dealers within a hundred miles or so. The Civil War brought a stronger demand for furniture and factories multiplied until today we have thirty furniture manufacturing concerns in Jamestown employing from thirty-five hundred to four thousand hands, turning out annually goods to the value of three million two hundred seventy-five thousand dollars, Jamestown being the third furniture manufacturing town in the United States. The great movement in the direction of manufacturing did not take place until about 1870 when the resources were turned in that direction. Jamestown grew to be a manufacturing city for the reason that the capital required for industries was to be found there where it had been won mainly through lumbering.

In 1843 Henry Baker installed the first turbine water wheel in the county but centervent perpendicular shaft wheels were generally used.

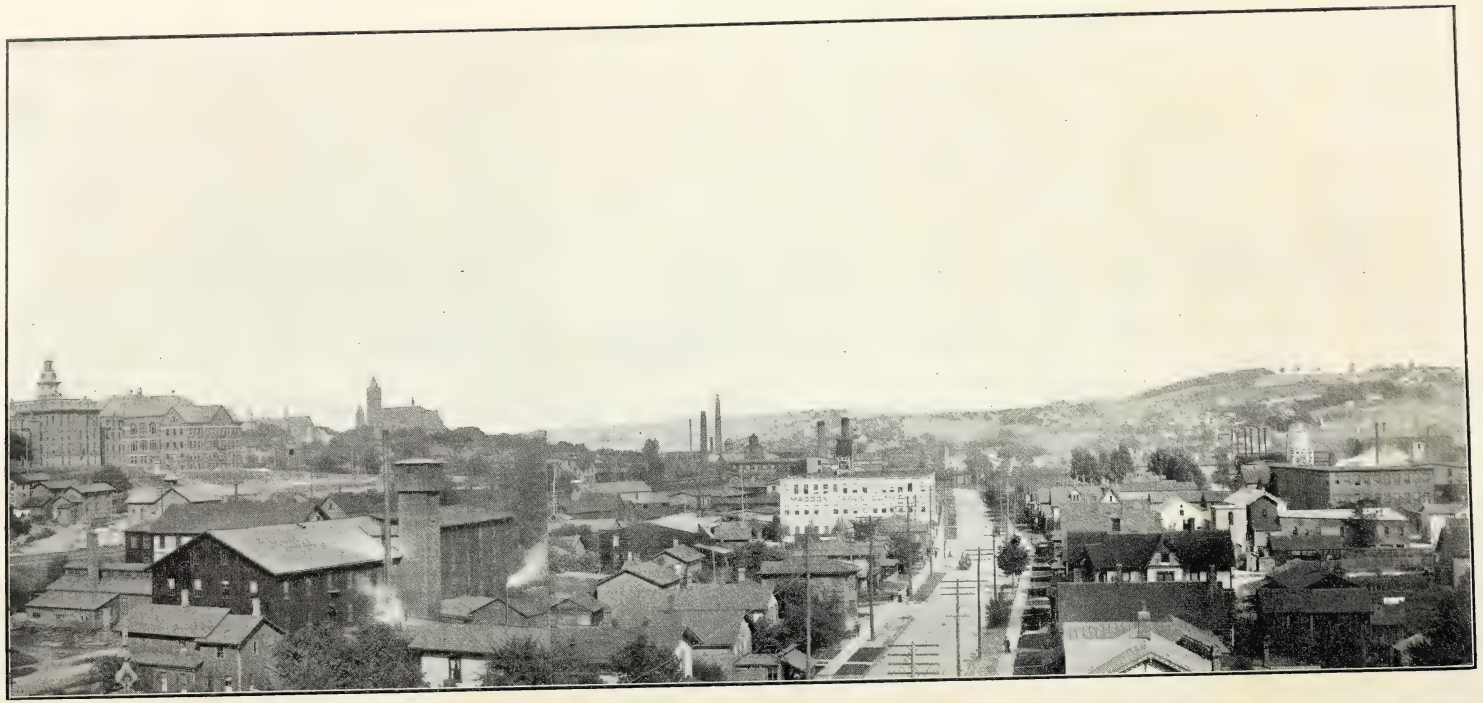
The first steam engine used in manufacturing in Jamestown was installed in Daniel Williams's foundry in 1835. A part of that engine is still in occasional use in Josephus H. Clark's foundry.

Among the newer lines of goods manufactured, metallic furniture takes a place as a distinct business. In 1888 the Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company was organized with R. E. Fenton as President and J. W. Hine as Superintendent. After the death of Mr. Fenton, A. C. Wade became President. In 1890 a consolidation was made with numerous other companies and a new corporation, the Art Metal Construction Company, was formed which is the largest plant of its kind in the world and is a matter of local pride. It is believed that this with some others is the beginning of what will eventually make Jamestown the center of one of those American industrial successes that are a wonder to the world. The company now employs upwards of five hundred men.

Another of Jamestown's industries is unique inasmuch as it pioneered the manufacture of Emulsion Ready Prepared Photographic paper. It is not only the pioneer of that industry of the United States but of the world and was a distinct and radical step forward in photographic science. The success of this institution reflects great credit on the skill and persistence of the men who led the movement both technically and as to its business development. Porter Sheldon was the first President of the company, Charles S. Abbott Secretary and Treasurer, with R. C. Sheldon Manager of the Technical Departments. On the retirement of Porter Sheldon from the Presidency in 1899, Charles S. Abbott became President and R. C. Sheldon Vice President and Treasurer. The work of most men reveals its process. The work of these men seemed effortless. Some lift their burdens with swelling muscles. These men accomplish a result without the trace of toil that seems to come to lesser men. This enterprise has done much to broaden the sphere of Jamestown's activities. The output of this institution reaches well above the million figure annually.

The first factory for the manufacture of cheese or butter was built and operated by Asa Burnham in 1861. The movement spread into all the towns of the county with the result that in 1900 forty-two cheese factories manufactured four million sixty-four thousand seven hundred sixty pounds of cheese and the thirty-five creameries manufactured two million nine hundred thirty-seven thousand sixty-two pounds of butter, almost entirely marketed in New York.

Silver Creek's first movement toward becoming a mill machinery manufacturing town was in 1856 when Simeon Howes commenced the business of manufacturing smut and separating ma-



A PORTION OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICT—CITY OF JAMESTOWN.

A PORTION OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICT—CITY OF JAMESTOWN.

chines. Other factories for manufacturing grist mill machinery developed until there are four hundred men employed in the works using a capital of four hundred thousand dollars with an annual output of eight hundred thousand dollars. The machinery goes to every country where grain is used and Silver Creek builds over three-fourths of the grain cleaners of the world.

When the firm of Fay, Ryckman & Haywood established their wine-house at Brocton in 1859, there were not over forty acres of bearing grapes in the entire grape belt of this county. The business of manufacturing wine has steadily progressed and is today a considerable industry, the county manufacturing one million six hundred thousand gallons and two hundred fifty thousand gallons unfermented juice.

The locomotive works were established at Dunkirk at the opening of the Erie Railroad as a repair shop, and locomotives were rebuilt at rare times—not more than six or eight in any one year until the property fell into the hands of Horatio G. Brooks when it was incorporated under the name of the Brooks Locomotive Works with H. G. Brooks as President and M. L. Hinman as Secretary and Treasurer. After the death of Mr. Brooks in 1887, Mr. Hinman was elected President and other changes were made up to the time of the absorption of the works by the American Locomotive Company in 1901. It has been Dunkirk's most stable and valuable manufacturing establishment from the time of its organization. Their business has been constantly progressing and is today the greatest manufacturing establishment in the county. Their locomotives are being operated in every country in the world and have an excellent international reputation. The output of locomotives is at the rate of thirty-five monthly, employing twenty-four hundred men with a pay roll of one million five hundred thousand dollars annually. To those to whom large things seem appalling because they are unfamiliar, there is something almost weird in Mr. Brooks's easy handling of this enterprise.

The immigration of Scandinavians to Southern Chautauqua practically began about 1860 and since that this industrious and upright people have become an important part of our population and have taken a strong place in the industrial development of our county.

The English immigration practically began in 1873 with the enlarging of our textile industries, has increased in proportion with them and has furnished much of the sinew that is to make us great.

The manufactures of the county started almost without exception from small beginnings and have been extended as the increase of trade demanded and warranted. The owners and managers are therefore as a rule thoroughly versed in their business, know how to carry it on with the least expense, and are free from the disadvantages of men who start with large capital and resources which they have not the experience to properly handle.

According to the census of 1900, there were one hundred seventy-eight manufacturing establishments in Jamestown employing a capital of eight million five hundred fifty-two thousand four hundred seventy dollars with four thousand six hundred seventy-five wage earners receiving one million eight hundred thousand one hundred ninety-two dollars, the value of products being eight million two hundred eighteen thousand nine hundred twenty-two dollars. Dunkirk had eighty-six manufacturing establishments with a capital invested of four million two hundred twenty-six thousand four hundred ninety-five dollars with two thousand six hundred fif-

teen wage earners, producing five million three hundred ninety-three thousand fifty-three dollars.

Jamestown is noted for the diversity of its products and this is one reason for its prosperity. It is said that no manufacturing city in America has so many varying products in proportion to the population and capital invested.

As our ancestors furnished the materials that helped to build the homes in in the cities and towns of a vast territory, through the skill, industry and enterprise of our citizens, our manufacturers are today contributing materially to the comfort and beautifying of the homes and work places and clothing the people of this great country, and now our articles of export, natural and manufactured, are reaching out to the broader field of foreign commerce.

Mechanical engineers becoming thoroughly aroused to the possibilities of the practical employment of electricity took hold with astonishing energy and the development of electricity through the advancing improvements in machinery will continue undoubtedly to be a great characteristic of American industry. The transmission of electric power has led to a centralization of steam power in our cities. The small steam engines which were scattered about in the numerous workshops have gradually diminished in numbers and their places have been taken by electric motors supplied with currents from a central station increasing the productive power of steam an appreciable extent. The centralization of power in the physical world seems to be a counter-

FISHING TUG IN A STORM ON LAKE ERIE.

part of that taking part in the commercial world.

FISHERIES.

In 1852 Captain Nash of Mackinac began fishing off Dunkirk with gill nets. His first catch was a large one of white fish. It was mentioned in Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cleveland papers of that day as the first catch of white fish on Lake Erie. As soon as it became known that white fish had been taken in Lake Erie, people began fishing for them in those waters. Previous to finding white fish, it had been the custom all along

the lake for persons who could afford it to send to Mackinac or Detroit every fall for a barrel, half barrel or kit of sugar cured white fish for winter use.

No other body of fresh water on the globe produces so large a quantity of fresh fish as Lake Erie. Tons of sturgeon's roe are spiced and pickled at Irving annually and the trade in isinglass made from the air bladders of that fish is an important one. A sturgeon's roe will weigh from twenty to sixty pounds. The caviare is sent to Germany and is exported from that country back to this in large quantities. Irving gets ninety cents a pound for her caviare. It was not until 1865 that the sturgeon was looked upon with favor for food. Now smoked sturgeon is found in the markets of all large cities and towns while fresh sturgeon is one of the highest priced of fresh water fish.

The Lake Erie fisheries in Chautauqua County employ one hundred twenty persons with a total investment of fifty-eight thousand six hundred thirty-six dollars. They produced last year two million four hundred seventy-five thousand nine hundred pounds of fish valued at forty-eight thousand three hundred twenty-one dollars. The value of the caviare produced on Lake Erie was twenty-one thousand one hundred twenty-two dollars.

In the fisheries of Chautauqua Lake, bullheads are the leading fish as regards quantity taken, but the muscalonge ranks first in value and a considerable trade supplying local markets has been developed by Chautauqua Lake fishermen.

Owing to the fact that the lake is annually resorted to by a large number of anglers, it is necessary in order to attract them that the supply of fish be maintained.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Telegraphs, telephones and the mail, like the nervous system, perform functions indispensable to a high development. They tend to produce in every part of society a consciousness of what is going on in every other part. Industrial capability is helpless without the knowledge of how to apply it. The facts upon which this knowledge must be based are communicated by correspondence, by telegraphic reports of prices, of movement of commodities, of amount of production, and of other important commercial facts. These means of communication tend to produce something like unity and self consciousness in industrial society. They enlarge markets through the power they give of watching distant transactions and of buying or selling at a distance. They thus make the whole body of industry sensitive to the influence of changes in any part of it, and favor equality in prices and wages, and the prompt redressing of local excess or deficiency.

Thought carriage, like the forms of transportation, is in the course of a surprising development.

The movement for a postal telegraph and telephone service is probably the strongest of the movements having in view the state ownership of important industries. Government ownership of these would certainly be much less objectionable than government ownership of railroads. Most if not all foreign countries own their telegraph lines, and there is reason for thinking that the service abroad is cheaper and more efficient than it is in the United States.

The first of the many applications of electricity to human need was made in 1844 when the telegraph which had been experimented with for some time became a certainty. The first telegraph line in the county was built in 1847 and extended from Buffalo to Cleveland. The only telegraph office for some time was at Fredonia.

The "Warren Mail" of March 13, 1849, says: "The telegraph line from Fredonia to Pittsburg is at length completed to this place and we are now in conversational proximity with all parts of the Union. The first flash came through last week. Time and space are annihilated. The far-famed magnetic telegraph, the wonder of the age, the admiration of millions, the triumph of genius, is now in its unobtrusiveness

EMORY COBB,

FIRST TELEGRAPH OPERATOR IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

[Mr. Cobb is now located at Kankakee, Ill. He writes: "I find upon consulting my diary that I arrived at Fredonia, March 10, 1848, by stage from Buffalo and opened the telegraph office over L. G. Risley's dry goods store a few days thereafter. I boarded at the Johnson House (old stage hotel) and find that I paid 12 shillings per week for day board and washing; I roomed in my office. Quite a difference from rate at this time. The town was lighted with natural gas; first thing of the kind in the County. Prominent residents of Fredonia at the time were: Gen. Risley, Judge Mullett, Messrs. Barker, Greene, Forbes, Frisbee, McKinstry, Pratt, Cutler, Grant, Douglas, Robbins, Barker (lawyer), Wm. G. and Levi Risley, Dr. Johnson, etc."]

scattering its advantages far and wide. What a theme for thought! The swift-winged lightnings are snatched from their aerial home, denuded of their terrors, harnessed in wire, and made subservient to the use of the people of Warren. Who shall say where invention will stop or when wonders will end?"

The Chautauqua County offices were in Fredonia, Sinclairville and Jamestown. On the organization of the company the stock sold at one hundred ten dollars per mile. In March, 1851, the line was extended from Fredonia to Dunkirk. In 1852 there was not enough business to maintain the expenses and the people were left without any means of communication by telegraph. However, the operators at Jamestown and other villages took the matter in hand and resumed the business. In the autumn of '53, not having proved a paying investment for the operators, it was discontinued and the line taken down and the poles used for fences and firewood for the farmers along the route.

The first telegraph operator in the county was Emery Cobb. He subsequently became the manager of the Western Union office in Chicago and is now a banker in Kankakee, Illinois.

The expiration of the Morse patent was followed by the erection of a network of wires and independent companies all over the county. These fell to pieces or took part in a small measure in the consolidation in 1856 which resulted in the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Today we communicate with Europe or with our possessions in Asia by cable in a twinkling and talk with friends a thousand miles away. Our communication by telegraph is with twenty thousand offices scattered over the United States, and one telephone company has a million and a half of instruments. The telegraph and the telephone are distance annihilators and enter into the life of almost every industry.

Soon after the telephone became a thing of practical utility, in September, 1880, Robert N. Marvin organized a company and put in service a telephone exchange in Jamestown and was its President until 1882 when the company

was absorbed by the Bell interests. From that time we have been enabled to whisper to New York and Boston and across the prairies of the West. Men in Jamestown have attended directors' meetings in New York, answering roll call and passing on questions of importance. Goods are bought and sold in immense quantities without any written record of the transaction, for business honor is found to be essential and without confidence between buyer and seller no transactions are possible. Thus electricity may be said to work for morality.

Within the last two years a movement started after the expiration of the Bell patents has developed a series of independent companies and telephone lines in Chautauqua County and throughout the country. It bids fair to furnish a network of wires even greater than that which followed the expiration of the Morse telegraph patents. The development in equipment and reduced expense of operation has had the effect of reducing telephone rates to such an extent that telephones are gradually becoming a part of the equipment not only of the homes of the cities and villages but also of the rural homes of the county.

Ten years ago wireless telegraphy was regarded as an impracticable toy. Today every ship in the channel has it installed. A man in Chautauqua County can communicate in a few moments with his friends far out at sea and a message has just been flashed across the Atlantic. It is apparent that this method of conveying thought is of practical utility.

Commercial electric lighting was first introduced into Jamestown by T. H. Smith of the Jamestown Cotton Mill in 1884. This branch of Mr. Smith's business was absorbed by the Jamestown Electric Light & Power Company in 1888.

The Jamestown Electric Light & Power Company was organized soon after electric lighting was proved a success and incorporated in 1887.

From the beginning of the century, natural gas has been used in the north part of the county to some extent for commercial and domestic lighting. The first illuminating gas used in Jamestown was supplied by a corporation of Jamestown capitalists who commenced operations about 1859. The Pennsylvania Gas Company commenced supplying natural gas for Jamestown for fuel purposes in 1885.

The Dunkirk Gas Company was established by John McDougall and Andrew J. Avery in 1887.

The water supply of the cities and villages of the county is in the hands of municipalties, Jamestown deciding to purchase the plant of the Jamestown Water Company in 1902.

The first enterprise of a public spirited character where people are called upon to contribute for the public good was the drilling of a well for salt water near Portland Harbor in 1820. The well proved an expensive experiment.

Turner says in 1849: "Scarcely had we done wondering out some new achievement, calculating its results, before another is projected and consummated to divert the attention."

The first fifty years of the history of the county, upon the comparison with the statistics of other portions of the United States, show that nowhere had there been so much growth in half a century in population, resources and improvement as in Western New York.

Cattle driving was a great business of the county during the first half of the century. There was no market nearer than the eastern counties of New York and Pennsylvania and the only way of getting cattle there was by the country roads. They were collected annually and driven in droves of one hundred or

more. Two men and a boy with as many horses usually managed a drove and the trip to market often took from two to three months. Sheep, hogs and horses were driven to market in the same way. The business was started by William Peacock.

Cattle were driven to Boston and to the New England manufacturing cities. The early drovers walked behind many a drove from the Allegheny Mountains to Philadelphia, to the east of the Hudson and to Canada. As early as 1840 pork was shipped salted in barrels to a considerable extent.

It was no uncommon thing for one who went on business to New York, if he were a prudent and cautious man, to make his will and bid his friends a formal good-bye. Away from home a man depended for all information upon his correspondents and upon his correspondents alone. He therefore wrote and received in return letters in which were assurances of friendship and esteem, thanks for small favors conferred, and which were filled with courtly expressions unfamiliar in this day of modern communication.

Letters were written with a quill pen, and instead of a blotting paper, the home-made ink was dried by sprinkling sand over it. Steel pens came into general use about 1840. The most decided advance in the facility of correspondence came with the typewriter in 1880, the laborious correspondence of a day being accomplished by modern methods in an hour.

During the century the legal status of women has been radically changed. At its beginning, any money that a married woman could earn or inherit became the property of her husband and could be taken to pay his debts. A married woman could neither make a will nor enter into a contract without her husband's consent. The process which has effected these changes has been slow and gradual. A rehearsal of the laws at the opening of the century conveys but slight information concerning the limitations imposed upon women, for the unwritten laws of public opinion were often quite as binding. The opinion was widespread and emphatic that no man of pride and resources would permit his women folk to labor for money.

The economic development of the country was the influence which brought better industrial conditions to women. The establishment of factories gradually removed the manufacture of cloth and clothing from the home. The purchase of these necessities demanded a greater cash income for the family. Meanwhile the prejudice against the education of women was being slowly eradicated and better opportunities were offered for their intellectual development. With higher qualifications there came the demand for better paid employments and openings for better occupations followed. The change of opinion has been slow but decided. Nine-tenths of the teachers today in Chautauqua County are women and there are few industries in which women are not employed.

There is no evidence of there ever having been any trade in African slaves within our borders although at the time of the passage of the emancipation law of 1817 there were still eight in bondage. There is, however, a tradition which I find very often creeps into historical statements as fact, that a slave woman was traded by her owner to the Holland Land Company for land in the Town of Busti.

Suffrage was carefully limited. Only freeholders worth one hundred pounds could vote for Governor or Senators, and freeholders worth twenty pounds for Assemblymen. In 1826 the property qualifications were removed from suffrage.

A change in the law of debtor and creditor took place in the passage of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt in April, 1831, which affected more sensibly all the business relations of society than any law of the Legislature which had been passed for many years. The opponents of the measure were for some time violent in their denunciations and clamors for its repeal but the public voice subsided into acquiescence with its provisions as at once humane and just.

No crime known to law brought so many to the jails and prisons as the crime of debt, and the class most likely to get into debt were the most defenseless and despondent.

In Mayville boarding houses were built for boarding debtors within the jail limits. The debtors were not confined in the jail but lived in boarding houses and more than one of these houses in Mayville was maintained by this class of prisoners.

The law to extend the exemption of household furniture, working tools and teams from sale by execution was passed in 1842 and was received with decided disapprobation by a large portion of the people and effected material change in this county where so much business was done upon credit, but in time the affairs of the debtor and creditor were adjusted without dissatisfaction to either. Without other law public sentiment today rightly exempts not only all of the necessities but the comforts of life.

The first bankruptcy law enacted after the organization of the county was in 1841. The panic of 1837 strewed the country with commercial wrecks and there was a strong sentiment which operated slowly but at length effectively in favor of legislation for the relief of debtors. The relief was limited to traders and introduced the principle of voluntary bankruptcy. The statute was repealed by the same Congress that passed it. Thereafter for a quarter of a century, unfortunate debtors were left to such relief as the insolvency laws of the state could afford them; and these came to be the agencies of fraud. It required another financial crisis to stimulate Congress to action. This occurred in 1866 and a year later there was enacted the only bankrupt act that has remained in force for any considerable period. It was subject to repeated amendments and was not repealed until 1878. Again a panic interposed and the distress that followed proved an influence of great power in affecting public sentiment. The present bankruptcy law was approved by the President July 1, 1898. So far the law is expressive not only of our humanity but of our commercial common sense.

Although Chautauqua County measurably felt the effects of the financial depressions that have occurred with some regularity through the century, the panic of 1837 was probably the most disastrous. The country was new and buoyant and all branches of business indicated unexampled prosperity. Everywhere men were making money, and whoever had capital, whether his own or borrowed, was sure of great profits and investments were made in all sorts of enterprises. Buying and selling lands became a craze and speculation became general and was carried to an alarming extent. Early in 1836 indications were perceived of a severe money pressure, but it was some time before those not initiated in banking could be induced to believe the alarm of the bankers to be so well founded as experience soon proved that it was. The crash fell heavily upon all Chautauqua. Dunkirk's commerce nearly left it and steamboats only stopped to wood up. Its docks and warehouses went out of repair and nearly all its enterprises expired. The country was years in re-

covering and the lessons of '37 have been handed down.

The next panic to be severely felt was in 1857. This was largely the result of over-speculation—too many railroads and too much debt piled up at a large interest in the hope of vast returns. This coupled with the lack of a safe currency caused an acute and unfortunate business reaction. The business check of 1867 passed over almost unnoticed as all our products were selling at high prices.

The seeming prosperity of the early '70's brought about a period of overproduction and speculation and in 1873 the bubble burst and spread ruin far and wide. Prices of all commodities fell and people found it hard to get a simple living. All this was overcome in the early part of the '80's and business was thriving except a little period in 1887 following the Baring failure.

In 1891 and '92 business had never been so good and it reached unprecedented proportions. In the early part of '93 there was doubt and uncertainty as to the future condition of business and the country was soon confronted with a great business panic. As in 1857, this depression was followed by an unusual output of gold and governmental financial legislation put business on a sounder basis than ever before. According to the statisticians the savings and acquisitions of the last decade are greater than all the decades before in the history of the county; but as a mountain cannot be estimated at close range, so looking at the growth of wealth during the last few years we must stand a little apart from it to get any idea of its proportions.

According to the last census the total manufacturing capital of the county was in 1900 fourteen million five hundred eighty thousand dollars. The total equalized valuation of the county reaches the enormous figure of thirty-one million five hundred five thousand two hundred thirty-six dollars. A large amount of Chautauqua County capital is employed in other counties and states.

CURRENCY.

The whole civilized world was suffering from business depression in 1820. Our financial system had been totally disarranged. In 1811, the twenty-year charter of the first Bank of the United States expired. The currency provided by the national bank was withdrawn and its place was taken by the issue of a multitude of state banks. In the meantime, the flood of paper bank notes became greatly depreciated and there was a general collapse throughout the country.

There was a discount on notes ranging from one to twenty per cent. Every business man had to keep a "bank note detector" revised and published weekly and was not sure then that the notes he accepted would not be pronounced worthless by the next mail. There was hardly a week without a bank failure and nearly every man had bills of broken banks in his possession. To add to the perplexity of the situation, there were innumerable counterfeits which could with difficulty be distinguished from the genuine. All this was a terrible annoyance to the business community but it was a profit to the bill brokers. This condition continued until a year or two after the breaking out of the Rebellion and at the time of the organization of the national banks.

At the commencement of the War there were still in circulation, coins whose names are so utterly forgotten as to sound strange to the ears of the generation accustomed to speak of cents, of dimes and of quarters. The silver pieces which passed from hand to hand under the name of small change

were largely made up of foreign coins. They had been in circulation long before the War for Independence, had seen much service, and were none the better for the wear they had sustained. Some shilling pieces and sixpence pieces were to be found in circulation, and were, with the fips, the levies, and the pistareens, the last relics of a time happily passed away.

The small change was of silver; and among the silver coins were the Spanish milled dollar, the half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth of a dollar, the English crown, the French crown, the English shilling, the sixpence and the pistareen. The copper coins were pennies and French sous. Each of these coins, again, expressed five different values, for it could be translated into sterling money and the four local currencies of the states.

When the war broke out, there was immediately a pressing demand for money. The government found the treasury almost bankrupt, and at first was afraid to lay the heavy taxes which would have provided the needed income. Meanwhile gold was exported and hoarded, and in the last days of 1861 specie payments were suspended by the banks. That left no circulating medium but the notes of state banks. Accordingly in 1862, it was determined to issue United States paper demand notes which should be a legal tender. With these notes, "greenbacks" they were familiarly called, the government undertook to pay its bills. In the years 1862 and 1863 four hundred fifty million dollars of them were issued. By that time the inevitable depreciation of such issues, so familiar whenever the attempt to float them is made, had proceeded very far, and further issue was stopped. Meanwhile all the fractional silver had followed the gold out of the country and the government had to fill its place also with paper.

By this time bonds had been provided, and their sale, together with the heavier taxes which should have been laid in 1861, enabled the treasury to meet its engagements. In 1863 an act was passed providing for the organization of national banks. They were required to deposit United States bonds with the treasury at Washington as security for curency they might issue. So after sixty years we were provided with a reliable and stable currency.

In 1875 Congress, as one of its last acts before giving way to its successor elected in the previous year, made a law providing for the resumption of specie payments on the first of January, 1879. This resumption was effected without friction or any shock whatever to business interests.

The first of the two great periods of extraordinary discovery of gold appeared about the middle of the century while the other was near the end. These discoveries are distinguished as the greatest the world has ever known. Since 1850 there has been more gold added to the world's stock than in all the years up to that time since the discovery of America.

Ten years ago the principle of co-operation in merchandising and manufacturing was in vogue and found to be an iridescent dream. Things co-operate because a man makes them. Every successful concern is the result of one man power. One generation has brought to man a larger conception of business and a broader fellowship and nobler charity toward those in different vocations than the two which preceded it.

The aggregation of capital so familiar now in the form of corporations began to appear in the first half of the century. As business expanded, the inconveniences of partnership, especially in the way of unlimited liability, led to the formation of corporations for many purposes. Mill companies, turnpike

companies, and banks as well as railroads were incorporated and thus gradually the way was paved for the giant combinations which overshadow the whole field of business enterprise.

For a long time partnerships seemed to afford a sufficient means for dealing with all commercial enterprises and nearly all our economic undertakings were in the hands of men who were related to each other by such bonds. In time, however, it was found that good as this system is for most purposes, it is not well adapted to certain conditions that have arisen in the vast increase of work required in many branches of modern business.

The business required in our existing economic life could not have been developed or maintained without the agency of our corporate system; in fact the commercial progress of the last half century to a great extent has depended upon the development of these institutions. At present almost all the large commercial enterprises have taken on a corporate form. It is now evident that the business of the future is in the main to be committed to such associations. The conditions of necessity justify the use of the corporate business method in the establishing of great factories, and capital and management can both be best secured and employed in such undertakings by a stockholders association as most corporations are granted either perpetual existence or a long term of action.

At present the large fortunes with rare exception are represented by shares in stock companies. Under the old system the management of a great estate required incessant supervision. There is a limit to its bulk which was determined by the need of continual personal care. If a person be wise in his investments, he may trust his money entirely to these corporations and can profit by the fidelity and commercial skill that exists throughout the world.

The question of how capital is to be preserved from loss through all kinds of misadventures is one of the most serious problems that our modern society has to face. It constantly becomes more difficult to invest the accumulation of the people in a safe way, so the question of property management will always be serious. The integrity and skill with which the great corporations have been managed has been eminently creditable to the honesty and business capacity of our financiers. The modification of corporate action recently devised under the name of trusts has occupied a large place in public attention. These associations are devised not with a view of undertaking new activities but for the purpose of securing a monopoly of the business with a view of regulating and controlling competition, and its influence is deteriorating both on commercial products and business morals. The popular odium which applies to trusts should not be transferred to legitimate corporations.

The form which modern society is taking is more and more that of organization. Isolated attempts of capitalists to transact business on a small scale are changed for combined action whereby cost is reduced, efficiency is multiplied and so profits are swollen. Railroads and telegraph lines are united in great systems and more recently the same is general with many forms of manufacturing, and among laboring men the same process is apparent. Unions are numerous and combinations are made into still more inclusive associations.

Never have commerce and industry offered such prizes to men of trained intellect and broad views. Never have young men faced an epoch so rich in opportunity and so big in responsibility. To carry a responsibility gives a sense of power, and men who have borne re-

sponsibility know how to carry it. Growth comes through assuming responsibility, by bearing burdens and doing things that require power. Our future depends upon our energy and upon the union of our citizens. It depends also upon the prosperity of all.

1802 CENTENNIAL SONG—1902

Air: America.

BY MARTHA R. ALMY

A hundred years today
The Redman still held sway
O'er this fair land;
Primeval forests green,
Chautauqua's silver sheen
And verdant hills were seen
By warrior band.

Then came our noble sires,
Here built their altar fires
To light our way.
Here nobly they have wrought,
Five generations taught,
Rich blessings they have brought
To us this day.

Our temples lift on high
Their spires toward the sky,
From vale and hill
In halls of learning, rare
Brave sons and daughters fair,
For usefulness prepare,
Our hopes fulfill.

Chautauqua's waters clear,
And sun-kissed hills are dear
To memory;
Though we may wander wide,
In other lands abide,
Still we will sing with pride,
Blest home of thee.

While we brave deeds review,
Here let us pledge anew
Our loyalty;
Past virtues emulate,
Our lives reconsecrate
To all that's grand and great—
To liberty.

God of our fathers, now
To thee we humbly bow,
Guide thou our way;
May competition cease,
May love of man increase,
The whole world be at peace,
Hear us, we pray.